The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1878—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...litical division, and risk the appear- ...l unity on a partisan basis, are tak- ...r means to achieve their purpose; ...em are young enough to see the day ...istake will be as palpable as the ...ession and war is now admitted to ...ncinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

...e more sincerely than we that ...louded his own title when he aban- ...State Governments of the South; ...other consideration must be subor- ...preservation of the peace of the ...the maintenance in his place of ...d Executive.—Rochester Democrat

...of the New Hampshire Repub- ...on simply shows that the people of ...rd, heartily opposed to any attempt ...residential question. The opposition ...t's Civil-Service policy is confined ...ctive politicians who are thinking ...carry elections, and not about the ...blic business.—New York Graphic

...n two honest and capable men, ...rat and the other a Republican, ...ndidates for the same office, the Ex- ...a most cordial preference and hearty ...latter. If they are both incapable ...t will endeavor to prevent the elec- ...If a public officer turns out to be a ...e to the Express no longer a Demo- ...ublican, but only a thief.—Buffalo ...).

...te of Mr. Chandler (William E.) ...New Hampshire Convention reminds ...the empty traveler who, being about ...eparture, with infinite pains rigged a ...indow and lowered his baggage to the ...th only to hear the cheery voice of ...ry from the sidewalk, "All right— ...Mr. Chandler lowered away with in- ...and to the voice of Mr. Hayes cry- ...end of the rope, "All right—I've ...York World (Dem.).

...York Tribune is becoming des- ...ld, if not corrupt, in its action on ...of silver remonetization. It sub- ...ommends to the President that he ...e of the public patronage to corrupt ...egislators and induce them to vote ...lver bill, and also recommends to the ...nkers that they provide a fund to se- ...ort of men with "itching palms,"— ...course, Senators of the United States. ...Post (Dem.).

...whelming majority of Republic- ...est men. They believe in keeping ...s. They are not in sympathy with ...s, and care very little whether Smith ...a particular Custom-House or Post- ...tment. They know that the President ...d that he has able and upright ad- ...y want their party to supplement its ...war by the more glorious triumphs of ...nesty, and of restoration. All the ...ho stand in the way of these achieve- ...l go under the sod, politically speak- ...York Mail (Rep.).

...Mr. Chandler,—William E.,—of ...New Hampshire, can now retire from ...active politics in that State and the ...spend the remainder of his years in ...l study of the effect of a paper wad ...twenty pounds of gunpowder against ...hills of New Hampshire Republican- ...ears ago it was the gallant little State ...l hills which led the Republican column ...nd we incline to the opinion that it has ...the only way that can lead the party ...n the coming conflict.—Indianapolis ...p.).

...ave got into the habit of talking ...by silver as if that was as easy as ...issue of paper money. They ignore ...rtant fact that silver, in spite of all ...n said of its depreciation, has a very ...sic value, and, as long as this fact re- ...ation is simply impossible. The cur- ...ot going to be dangerously inflated as ...osts a dollar's worth of labor to produce ...ed dollar that goes into circulation. ...of silver is limited, and, from all that ...at present teach us, it will become ...the future.—Toledo Blade (Rep.).

...andler is by Wednesday's action ...y repudiated by his own party and his ...and the Administration is sustained. ...n is simple. The people of New ...believe that Hayes is honest and sensi- ...o not see that any great harm has yet ...t on the country by his policy; nor do ...lieed, that he had any alternative in many ...for which he is most criticised. They ...any interference to be made with him, ...specially refuse to sanction a savage ...against Hayes, personally, by disap- ...ce-seekers.—Worcester Gazette (Rep.).

...eat argument of the bi-metalists is ...t increased production in the precious ...hen they are used as money, will or will ...their purchasing power in proportion as ...not or does keep pace in its increase with ...e of money; but that, when both gold ...are money, equal and interchangeable by ...ased production in either is simply in- ...roduction in both (i. e., an increase in ...amount of money), and can in no wise ...relative value. The demonetization of ...greatly increased the relative value of ...ite the fact that the production of gold, ...past twenty years, has been far in ex- ...t of silver.—Cincinnati Times (Rep.).

...er, in his own vain imagination, ...ader of a successful rebellion against the ...ation within the President's own party. ...ny headway at all, it was necessary that ...and empty rebel should carry his own ...him; but his own State has rejected him ...hich is as thorough as it is dignified and ...ons. We can recall nothing better in ...history. The significance of the New ...e movement is something which cannot ...led or perverted either by Democratic ...s or by Republican newspapers which ap- ...President's measures, but refuse to sup- ...President.—New York Evening Post

...oice of New Hampshire will encour- ...resident to persevere in his good work, ...e discouragements which surround him. ...ice direct from the people, and it em- ...the assertion we have often felt justified ...g from our own observation, that the ...the people are with the Administration ...cific work it has undertaken, and that it ...liticians who oppose and embarrass it. ...question and the only question in- ...the controversy of the last few months ...er the Republican party means to be true ...larations and promises of the Presidential ...the official representatives of the party ...e to repudiate those promises, they will ...y divide, the organization; for the rank ...meant to keep them. But New Hampshire ...at it is the party which keeps its pledges, ...those who act outside the party who seek ...own an Administration aiming to redeem ...Utica Herald (Rep.).

...ankers and Shylocks of New York ...termined to provoke their fate. They ...d a meeting of some forty to organize ...d action to resist the will of the people, ...e legislation of Congress, and prey with- ...raint upon the industries of the country. ...g about "silver conspiracy," while they ...r the part of a band of robbers, united ...e-spread and unlimited plunder. The ...f this intended combination is a menace ...lt to Congress; and, if there be a proper ...d patriotism among the members of that ...assembly, they will speedily settle the ...these impudent and greedy scoundrels by ...en-thousand millions of greenbacks, and ...them a legal-tender for all dues. That the ...of every citizen of this great Republic ...be made dependent on the rapacity of a ...s of ravenous vultures is a shame and re- ...o the boasted civilization of the country ...—Richmond (Va.) Whig (Conservative).

...remonetization of silver is not, in it- ...attempt to interfere with the international ...l,—which is gold,—not in given coins, but ...n standards of weight and fineness. This ...btless be used in making the exchanges of ...d. Nor will the remonetization of silver ...n export. It will continue to be exported ...d, and will command its price in the mar- ...he world. This we believe will advance ...our use of it will increase its use, and ...value. Remonetization means the free ...silver, as we now have the free use of ...corn, oil, and other products. The present ...n is the outgrowth of the attempt of cap- ...o drive out greenbacks, and make our non- ...debt an interest-bearing debt. This at- ...the rights of the people is met by a de- ...at silver be remonetized. The goldites ...tiously repealed the old silver act, and then ...t contracting the greenback circulation, to ...e faces of the people, and are now likely ...oetic justice. So mote it be, particularly ...eople will share in the advantage.—Pitts- ...mmercial Gazette (Rep.).

...O THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

...y dearest Sultan, if you're whipped,
...hy don't you stop and take a rest?
...w, if you don't, I'll always think
...n Ottoman, at my request.

...nd that old Romanoff, or soon
...u'll have no place to stand upon.
...ou've lost the Balkans, and last night
...Erzeroum or Plevna's gone.

...Sultan as the Bear has acted,
...nd Hungary as he seems for ruin,
...ear that you will be ex-Sultan;
...oon your bier the Bear's a bruin.

...e English, they don't care a fig
...Queen Victoria Windsor Castle;
...raeli is the truth, and you
...ust pause, or be a Russian vassal.

...m not brave; I sometimes run:
...hen last I ran, it was in Persia,
...aws-a-Macedonia, bet yer boots,
...you want help, that I will Servia.

JARED JASI...

MERCHANT TAILORING.

PANTS TO ORDER

At Reduced Prices!

We are still busy, and to keep the ball in motion, we will

MAKE TO ORDER

For the next 30 days:

PANTS AT $5, For which OUR Price has heretofore been....... $6
PANTS AT $6, For which OUR Price has heretofore been....... $7
PANTS AT $7, For which OUR Price has heretofore been....... $8.50
PANTS AT $8.50, For which OUR Price has heretofore been.. $10

SUITS AND OVERCOATS AT ASTONISHING LOW FIGURES.

GATZERT'S

POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE, 179, 181 & 183 Clark-st.,

OPEN TILL 9 P. M. Cor. Monroe.

COAL.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., DEALERS IN

LACKAWANNA, LUMP LEHIGH, BLOSSBURGH, & BRIER HILL COAL.

Wholesale and Retail at lowest market rates.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

COAL.

INDIANA NUT.......................$3.00
OHIO NUT.......................... 3.50
PITTSBURG NUT..................... 4.50
LEHIGH CHESTNUT................... 6.75

Other grades at current rates.

The above descriptions of Nut Coal give excellent satisfaction for family use. The Lehigh Coal that we offer commands $1 per ton above the Lackawanna in Eastern markets.

W. P. REND & CO. 141 LA SALLE-ST.

BRANCH OFFICES—Sangamon and Carroll-sts.; ... and Carroll-sts.; Peoria and Kinzie-sts.; Ada and Kinzie-sts. Dock Office, 26 East Kinzie-st.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

BOLLINGER.

For Sale Everywhere.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

The building Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake-st., ..., formerly occupied by us. Has all improvements, steam elevator, steam heating pipes through entire building, fire-proof vaults, hard-wood offices and staircases, all conveniences for shipping and receiving goods. Inquire at our office, N. E. corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. H. A. KOHN & BROS.

PICTURES.

PICTURES.

To the Lovers of Ancient Masters.

J. BARTOLOMEI has just returned from Italy with a large and fine selection of choice Paintings over 200 years old, and are original from the ancient masters. They will be on sale for one week at 169 South Clark-st. J. BARTOLOMEI.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

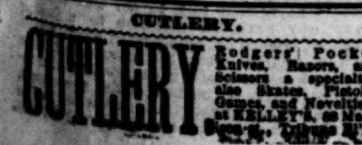
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. H. Huyck & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. JOHN H. HUYCK. FRANK F. CUDEBECK. WILLIAM R. WHITE. QUINCY A. GLASS. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1878.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the continuance of the manufacturing business under the firm name of J. H. Huyck & Co., proprietors of the Garden City Chemical Works, 33 Michigan-av. JOHN H. HUYCK. THOS. HUTCHINSON. WM. R. WHITE. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1878.

OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY. Rodgers' Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors a specialty; also Skates, Pistols, Games, and Novelties at KELLEY'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

LACE CURTAINS, Etc.

Hard Times Prices.

To Close Large Stock of LACE CURTAINS, Will offer for ONE WEEK at following extra low prices:

NOTTINGHAMS—12 yard pcs ...$1.00
per pair........ 1.00
" 1.25
" 1.50
" 2.00
" 2.50
" 3.00
REAL LACE as low as........ 7.50

LAMBREQUINS AND DRAPERY CURTAINS at equally low prices.

BEDDING very low.
WHITE BLANKETS..............$1.75
COMFORTERS.................. 1.00

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, and SPRINGS equally cheap.

CARPETINGS & FURNITURE AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

CHICAGO CARPET CO., (General House-Furnishers,) 233 State-st.,

Old Stand of ALLEN, MACKEY & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN CALIFORNIA

One-quarter, one-third, or one-half interest in the Oak Shade Orchard and Vineyard.

On the California Pacific Railroad, seventy-five miles from San Francisco.

The estate consists of 350 acres of the best land in California, and is entirely planted with Fruit Trees and Vines of the choicest varieties, selected with special reference to supplying Eastern Markets.

The trees are young and vigorous, and comprise 10,373 Pear; 5,600 Soft Shell Almond; 3,311 Plum; 1,086 Orange and Lemon; 722 Apricot; 395 Fig; 389 Peach; 384 Apple; 207 Cherry; 284 Quince, and 15,000 Grape Vines.

The object in selling is to find a first-class business man and competent orchardist who will take the entire management of the property. None other need apply. For further information regarding price and terms, address

W. E. BROWN, Office Central Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Cal.

HO FOR KANSAS!

KANSAS LANDS

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A FARM AND A HOME AT COMPARATIVELY NO COST, IN TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, IN THE GREAT AMERICAN WHEAT BELT, ON THE LINE OF THE Kansas Pacific Railway.

Government Lands Free. Railway Lands at only $2.50 to $4 per acre.

Send for one of our pamphlets.

We will have an Excursion to WA-KEENEY,

The future county seat of Trego Co., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 10:15 a. m., via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Railroad fare there and return only $30. Call upon us for tickets, and go with us. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 106 Dearborn-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.

If taken this month. Five acres southwest corner of Forty-ninth and Wallace-sts., at less than half its value. It will require but little cash to handle it. G. S. THOMAS, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU WANT MONEY ON DIAMONDS,

Watches, Bonds, &c., at reasonable rates, go to D. LAUNDER, Private Banker, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO.

90 WASHINGTON-ST. Assets, $108,000. Precisely similar to the well-known Philadelphia Association. Loans money on very favorable terms and low interest. Regular meeting for borrowers Monday evening at 7 o'clock. HARRISON KELLEY, Sec.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, Chamber of Commerce,

is selling Exchange on England, France, and Germany, and loans money on bonds, and mortgages on improved property only.

LAUNDRY.

FAMILY WASHING.

ROUGH DRIED, ready for starching and ironing at home, at the rate of $1.50 for 100 pieces, and $1 for 50 pieces. Housekeepers will save money, consult their comfort, and rid themselves of the inconveniences of washing day, by sending us their family bundles to ROUGH DRY. Goods called for and delivered free of charge. No family rough-dry bundle taken for less than $1.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY

Offices, 46 North Clark-st., 126 Dearborn-st., 668 Wabash-av., and 901 Cottage Grove-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

T. E. STACY, 146 DEARBORN-ST.

Mortgages foreclosed. Distraint Warrants served. Confidential business of all kinds done. Property of all kinds sold by auction. Best of references given. Give me a call. T. E. STACY, 146 Dearborn-st.

IRA HOLMES

88 Washington-st., Chicago,

GENERAL BROKER.

DIAMONDS

Show to the best advantage, and are warranted secure when set by A. LAUDERBACK, Diamond Jewelry Manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., southwest corner State, up one flight. Remounting of Diamonds a specialty.

GAS APPARATUS.

We have recently made up a 300-light apparatus suitable for factory, hotel, or opera house. Will give favorable terms and price if taken soon. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO., 222 Clark-st., between Jackson and Adams.

BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERNS.

Headquarters for Bazar Patterns. Headquarters for all kinds of Plaiting Machines at 255 West Madison-st. Plaiting of all kinds done to order. Canvassing agents wanted. Call and see us.

CARD BOARD, Etc.

JOB PRINTERS.

Call and examine our stock of Card Board, Ball Programmes, Wedding Stationery, and Flat Papers. We have the largest and finest variety of Card Board in the West, which we will sell at "Bed Rock" prices. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 177, 179 and 181 Fifth-av.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. ROBASCO & RUMNEY 283 STATE-ST.

PANTALOONS.

Heavy Dark Diagonal PANTALOONS FOR MEN, $1.50.

This lot will all be sold to-morrow, probably.

300 Boys' Pantaloons, 50 Cents.

FIT BOYS AGED FROM 3 TO 10 YEARS.

The last lot we advertised were all sold the next day.

Open every Evening until 9 o'clock.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS, BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING HOUSE,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts., and Branch, Milwaukee-av., cor. Rucker-st.

COFFEES.

IMPORTANT TO ALL COFFEE-DRINKERS!

From Monday, the 21st inst., we will sell ROASTED and GROUND COFFEES At a Reduction of 1, 2, and 3 cents per lb.

We confidently assert that these goods can be undersold by *NO HOUSE IN CHICAGO.*

C. JEVNE, 1 & 3 North Clark-st., and 259 Randolph-st., cor. Market.

PROVISIONS.

PIERCE & WHITTEMORE 227 to 235 South Desplaines-st., Wholesale Dealers, Jobbers, and Retailers of PROVISIONS.

"Snowflake" brand Kettle-Rendered Leaf Lard, Fancy-Cured Hams, and Breakfast Bacon, Specialties.

☞ Market price paid Farmers for CHOICE Dressed Hogs.

HAMBURG EDGING.

WILMERDING, HOUGET & CO. NEW YORK,

Will offer Twenty Thousand Pieces of Hamburg Edging at Auction Thursday, Jan. 24.

CARPET CLEANING.

CHICAGO Steam Carpet Cleaning Co., 943 Wabash-av., cor. 21st st.

"Carpets Renovated on Floor and Colors restored."

Orders by mail attended to.

WINTER HOMES.

WINTER HOMES IN FLORIDA. TOWN LOTS for sale in Lawtey, Fla., containing half acre, acre, and four acres, as desired.

Community entirely Northern, mostly from Chicago. Advantages of Church and School. Two trains daily. Healthiest portion of the State, particularly beneficial to Asthmatics and Consumptives. First-class Hotel. For further information address E. G. HILL or J. H. CAMPBELL, Lawtey, or Col. GEO. W. NASON, Live Oak, Fla., Trustees.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

Special or active, with from $10,000 to $20,000, in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, and dealing in lumber for country trade by a firm who have a good paying trade established, and need more money as business increases. This promises to be a good year in the lumber business, and is a rare chance for some one. Address Q 11, Tribune office.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT WANTED.

A live, pushing, business man, with $4,000 or $5,000 capital and some credit, for an Eastern firm. Business established. State real name and give your references. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A competent and reliable Solicitor for a prominent Eastern Fire Insurance Company. Terms, salary. Address, with references, P 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED.

With from $3,000 to $5,000 cash, in an old established and paying business. Address P 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED.

In an office, by an experienced bookkeeper; is a young man, and is not afraid to work; has had over three years' experience in this city; best reference furnished. Please call or address C, 9 State-st.

FOREIGN.

The Russians Probably in Full Possession of Adrianople.

Retreat of the Turkish Garrison in the Direction of Constantinople.

Suleiman Pasha's Army Has Retreated into the Mountains.

Frightful Mortality Among the Turkish Prisoners in Roumania.

Weekly Review of the London Money and Stock Markets.

Stanley Magnificently Feted by the French Geographical Society.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FALL OF ADRIANOPLE.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON, Jan. 20—6 a. m.—Adrianople has been taken by the Russians, the advance of Skobeloff's column having entered it yesterday. Suleiman Pasha's army has retreated into the mountains south of the railroad line, and it is doubtful whether they can escape capture. The Russians

DO NOT SEEM DISPOSED TO HALT

in their onward march.

It is impossible to obtain news from the Turkish plenipotentiaries who arrived at the Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters on Friday night.

A Vienna correspondent of THE TRIBUNE telegraphs that the Czar does not intend to make peace until his armies are

IN SIGHT OF CONSTANTINOPLE,

in which city negotiations will proceed, and after the terms are settled a grand review of the Russian armies will take place. They will then return to Russia by sea

THROUGH THE BOSPHORUS.

This view is rendered more probable by the rapidity with which the Russian armies are advancing. The Czarowitch and Gen. Zimmerman are now co-operating, and the latter is pushing his column outward toward Varna.

The Constantinople report that Austria had sent a protest to Russia against concluding a separate peace

IS DENIED ON OFFICIAL AUTHORITY.

She may, however, decide to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. Italy also puts in a claim for Albania, while Greece wants Epirus and Thessaly. While it is not likely that any such partition of Turkey will take place, these claims show that such action

WOULD NOT BE UNEXPECTED,

and in the event of Turkey being obliged to cede any portion of her territory there would be more than one Power ready to take a portion. In Constantinople

THE FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND

is so strong that no one would be surprised to see propositions made by Turkey quite independent of English wishes, and even adverse to British interests. There is great anxiety felt here, but nothing can be done until Russia's terms are known.

WAR NOTES.

ADRIANOPLE EVACUATED.

ADRIANOPLE, June 19—8 a. m.—Russian scouts are in sight, and expected every minute to enter the town. The garrison, with their arms and baggage, are retiring towards Constantinople. The old Serail is burning. The Mussulmans have fled. The Greek Patriarch and Rabbi maintain order.

SULEIMAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—No news received of Suleiman Pasha.

SWEEPING ENROLLMENT.

An irade has been issued ordering the enrollment of all free males.

MASSACRE.

The Bulgarians have massacred the inhabitants of the villages of Gueunik and Teherkel, near Kezanlik.

INSURRECTION.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.—The insurrection has broken out in Thessaly. Five hundred insurgents are concentrated midway between the villages of Vizitza and Finacotes, near Volo. The Turks have taken refuge in the fortress of Volo.

Two hundred Christian families have arrived at Athens.

A RUSSIAN ASSERTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The *Agence Russe* repels the idea that Russia intends to refuse European participation in the treaty of peace.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The London *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, who has gone to Giurgevo to try and cross the Danube at that place into Bulgaria, telegraphs from Giurgevo as follows: "The mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Frateshti is fearful. The station of Frateshti is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse than ordinary typhus, the mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in the plain surrounding the prisoners' camp justifies the apprehensions of travelers. I saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them fifty Turkish corpses lying in confused heaps as they were emptied from dead-cars. Their ragged, half-clothed forms, and the frost-bites visible on their naked limbs, gave evidence of the hardships they had suffered on their dreadful march from Nikopolis."

FOREIGN FINANCE.

TONE OF THE LONDON MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, JAN. 19.—The *Economist* says: The rate of discount is 1⅛ per cent. The easier tone of political feeling, and the cheapness of money here and on the Continent, have caused a further advance in speculative stocks this week. There was a temporary relapse on Thursday in consequence of unfavorable interpretations of the Queen's speech, but the debates in Parliament revived the feeling of hopefulness. The average rise in Russian and Hungarian securities on the week was 3 per cent. Turkish show little movement. French advanced moderately. Spanish are higher on special political grounds. Investment purchases are naturally much restricted at a time of so much tension politically, but doubtless the great ease of money had its effect in raising prices in this department also. A further rise in United States bonds has been one of the features of the week.

MISCELLANY.

OUR TRADE WITH CEYLON.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A letter from Col. Knox says recent shipments of American goods to Ceylon have been so successful that orders have been sent for more.

A GREAT SENSATION

has been caused at Pesth by the conviction of high treason and sentence to five years' imprisonment of Dr. Svetozal Militics, a member of the Hungarian Parliament of the Servian nationality, head of the Omladina or Young Servian party, and the leader of the Panslavist agitation. Dr. Militics has appealed. A special dispatch says the conviction is likely to be quashed.

ITALY'S NEW KING.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The American residents of this city have presented an address to King Humbert.

ELECTIONS ANNULLED.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 18—Evening.—It is understood that members of the Right were deliberating, at the commencement of to-day's session of the Chamber of Deputies, whether they would resign en masse or simply enter a protest against the invalidation by the majority of the elections of many of their party. The subsequent arrival of Conservatives caused them to delay action, and their decision will not be made known until the next sitting.

The elections of three Deputies were annulled yesterday.

KING.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The solemnity of the King taking the oath occurred to-day. The King, in his speech, thoroughly upholds Italian unity, and says he will conform to the measures inaugurated by his father. Amnesty will be granted political offenders.

STANLEY.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Geographical Society banquet in honor of Henry M. Stanley to-night was a magnificent affair. Two hundred and seventy guests were present, including leading members of the Society, James Gordon Bennett, and representative of President MacMahon. Vice-Admiral De La Ronciere le Noury presided. In reply to a toast Stanley proposed that the River Congo bear the name of Livingstone.

The Minister of Public Instruction entered the room, and handed to Stanley the decoration of the Academical Palm.

The President announced that the Geographical Society had awarded a gold medal to Stanley, who was overwhelmed with congratulations.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Cape Town dispatch of Jan. 1 says there is a general rising among the Gaikas. Martial law has been proclaimed. A severe engagement took place at Komgah, in which the British troops were successful. Volunteers are eagerly enrolling.

CASUALTIES.

FATALLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 19.—A boy named Jerry Cornell, aged 10 years, was struck by the engine of the southern-bound Denver express-train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad this afternoon and fatally injured, surviving the accident but a few minutes. The boy was stealing a ride on the northern-bound express, which meets the one going south at this station, and in jumping from the former at the Cass street crossing received the injuries from the latter train which resulted in his death.

LOST IN THE GULF.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The revenue-cutter McLean has returned from her second cruise in search of the McAllisters, and reports finding portions of the dredge, establishing almost beyond doubt her loss.

The schooner Vernal, reported missing in the dispatches, is safe at Sabine Pass.

DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Charles Chapman and George Williams, boys, were drowned today by breaking through the ice.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Precautions Against Anti-Chinese Riots.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The city is quiet to-night except minor disturbances at a German mass-meeting in Dashaway Hall. The crowd on the street in front of the hall became noisy, and the police cleared the street several times, using their clubs pretty freely. Kearney and his coadjutors remain in confinement in default of bail. The militia are on duty at their armories, and will be under arms all day to-morrow. The usual Sunday meeting at the new City-Hall lots will not be permitted to-morrow, and the agitators say none will be attempted.

The bill introduced in the Legislature making incendiary language felony has become law, taking immediate effect.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 19.—Mathias Stradel, owner of the largest saloon in the city, committed suicide to-night by hanging himself in an outhouse. He was one of the oldest and most prominent of our German citizens, and was reputed to be wealthy. It is stated, however, that he has been sadly pressed for money of late, which caused temporary insanity. Mr. Stradel was about 50 years old, and leaves a large family.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 19.—The body of Henry Greenwood, who disappeared on the 6th of November from his home in this city, was found to-day in Grand River, between four and five miles below the city. It was lodged against a root, frozen in a cake of ice. There were no marks or wounds on it to indicate foul play, and the supposition is that he committed suicide, being remorseful because of having been drinking. He left a wife and three children.

WORK IN TEXAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 18.—The inclosed dispatch from Mr. J. H. Page, General Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, would indicate that employment can be furnished to many who are now idle. As THE TRIBUNE seems foremost in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working class, you may deem it of enough public interest to notice. Truly yours,

JOHN E. ENNIS.

PALESTINE, Tex., Jan. 12.—*To Dr. J. E. Ennis:* Good farm hands and tenants in great demand if sent before Feb. 1. Tenants who can supply their own provisions preferred. Send them along, and keep me posted on their movements.

J. H. PAGE,
General Passenger Agent I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Tex.

U. S. VS. S. J. T.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Arguments in the case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover $3,000 as an annual income-tax for the year 1861, with interest from the 30th of June, 1862, were begun this morning in the United States District Court. There are nine counts in the complaint, to all of which demurrer is made on technical grounds, the merits of the case not being gone into. It was decided to take up each count separately. The first count charges $3,000 back-tax for the fiscal years 1861 and 1862. Tilden's counsel claim that the laws passed about that time were recognized as necessary war measures, and annulled the law requiring the payment of the income tax in that year. Judge Blatchford sustained the demurrer, giving Tilden the first victory.

A Fasting Girl.

London Times, Dec. 21.

Martha White has died at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, under very peculiar circumstances. She had been ill five years and is popularly supposed to have taken no food for four years. She was at first attended by Mr. Francis, surgeon, and latterly by Dr. Grant, his successor, and has been kept alive by the injection of morphia into her system. The case has excited considerable interest among the medical profession. It is stated that a post-mortem examination fully satisfied the doctors who made it that no food had passed the stomach for a long time.

WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Small-Bond Bill Received with Considerable Favor.

Progress and Leading Incidents of the Pending Tariff Revision.

Speedy Action on the Silver Bill in the Senate Predicted.

Prospect of a Lively Struggle Over the New Orleans Collectorship.

Two Sets of Democratic Investigators to Tackle the Treasury Department.

Friends of the Northern and Southern Pacific Roads Up and Doing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Ways and Means Committee have referred the Sherman smlal-bond bill to a sub-committee, consisting of Robbins of North Carolina, Rice of Georgia, and Burchard of Illinois. It is ascertained that a considerable number of the members of the Committee, possibly the majority, regard the plan with favor. The Secretary's bill will certainly be amended in some important particulars.

THE TARIFF BILL

is nearly completed, except in the important item of sugar. The bill comprises about 400 articles. Fernando Wood expects to have it ready for a presentation to the other members of the sub-committee of three next week. It will then go to the Sub-Committee of five, and will subsequently be considered by the whole House before March 1. The Committee is to be asked to increase the duty on malt, the manufacturers claiming that Canadian manufacturers are selling it in this country at lower prices than they can make it.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

There is a great contest over the method of collecting the duties on sugar. It is claimed that 10 per cent of the immense revenue of $40,000,000 is lost by bad administration. The color test is regarded as insufficient.

There was a hearing to-day by the Sub-Committee in favor of the reduction of the tax upon tobacco, but no new arguments were presented.

THE MATTHEWS RESOLUTION.

It is now thought that a final vote on the Matthews resolution will be taken Tuesday. Senator Allison believes that such will be the case, and that there will also be a vote upon the regular Silver bill within two weeks. The bill will undoubtedly have to be sent back to the House as it is generally admitted by the silver men in the Senate that the free coinage section will not be adopted. This will compel the Senate to send the bill back to the House for concurrence in the amendment. When it returns to the House there will be almost limitless debate, as the Bland bill passed the House under a suspension of the rules without debate, and the members who had speeches upon that subject then, and who have since prepared them have not been able to deliver them.

THE NAVY INVESTIGATION.

The House Naval Committee has agreed that the report of the Investigating Committee of the last Congress, and the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, Thompson, upon the condition of the navy as he found it, will be made the basis of continuing the investigation this session.

GOV. PACKARD

is talked of for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, but he states positively that he would not accept any such position, and it is not probable that French could be removed.

MISS SWEET,

Pension Agent, arrived here this morning from Florida, where she has been spending a short time for health. She has no official business here, but announces herself as a candidate for reappointment upon the expiration of her commission in the spring. There are a number of other candidates, including Mrs. Mulligan, Jesse Moore, who was consolidated out of office at Springfield, and a relative of Judge Blodgett.

EXAMINER WATSON.

The Comptroller of the Currency states that Bank-Examiner Watson will not be immediately removed. Meanwhile the number of applicants for the place is increasing. Watson, since he has been here, has obtained the indorsement of most of the members representing the Congressional districts of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and has obtained assurances from many of them that they will not labor to secure his removal. He has also filed a number of recommendations from bankers and business-men of Chicago, asking that he be retained.

NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

The President has possibly furnished the occasion for an exciting contest in the Senate by the nomination of Williamson to be Collector of New Orleans. Both the Louisiana Senators are understood to be opposed to him. Kellogg naturally wanted Packard, and Eustis did not want Williamson. There is an opportunity for the whole question of Senatorial courtesy to be revived. Williamson is a man of fortune, of good character, and an able lawyer. He has the respect of both parties, and has never been connected with any of the factions or dissensions of either. He was a candidate for Governor in 1872 on the Reform ticket, with Penn as Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1873 he became Minister to Central America. He is

A MODERATE REPUBLICAN,

and has never been identified with the Kellogg or Warmoth cliques. As to his fitness for the Collectorship there can be no doubt. He will probably receive strong support among the Democrats in the Senate. The lesson of this nomination undoubtedly is that the President intends to select men for office himself, without regard to partisan politicians or the wishes of Senators. It is said that most of the nominations sent in this week have not been pleasing to Senators or Representatives in whose States they have been made.

INVESTIGATIONS.

There are to be two investigations of the Treasury Department. The Banking and Currency Committee has decided to investigate the financial operations of the Treasury, and will ask the House for the requisite authority to send for persons and papers.

THE VALENTINE SCRIP.

Mayor Heath and Corporation-Counsel Bonfield arrived here to-night to present some new facts to the Commissioner of the Land-Office in the matter of the Valentine land scrip. These new points have been discovered within a few days.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The House Committee on Naval Expenditures, at their meeting to-day, examined Mr. Easby, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, with regard to the general indebtedness of his bureau prior to March 3 last. It was understood that if anything should be developed reflecting on the integrity of any officer of the Government, he should be notified, and have an opportunity to confront his accusers, the sub-committee of the House.

TOBACCO TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means, having under consideration the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco, to-day heard a representative of the firm of Lorillard & Co., of New York, who protest against the reduction, and also against any further agitation of the subject, claiming that either will greatly injure the business, and, further, should a reduction be agreed upon by Congress, it will be impossible to allow it to remain at a lower figure than it is at present. He claimed that the present tax (24 cents) was low as compared with England, France, Germany, and Austria. The tax in England is three shillings on leaf and five shillings on manufactured tobacco. The price of leaf tobacco depended entirely upon the supply and demand. There were only 8,000,000 consumers, consuming an average of fifteen pounds. The price had nothing whatever to do with the number of consumers, or with the amount consumed, and if the tax should be reduced to 12 cents the revenue will be decreased one-half. Smaller and poorer manufacturers were more liable to defraud the Government than larger ones, and it would be beneficial to the Government to concentrate the manufacture in the latter. Col. Burwell will present a written argument in behalf of the Virginia manufacturers early next week in favor of the proposed reduction.

BERTHA VON HILLERN

accomplished her task of walking eighty-nine miles in twenty-six consecutive hours. She finished in good condition, with her pulse at 104.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Representative Chalmers, member of the Texas Pacific Railroad Committee, on Monday next will introduce a bill providing for a trunk line to Vicksburg, with connections to St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. A new feature of the bill is that the Memphis connection will be made by the Memphis & Vicksburg road down the Mississippi Valley, thereby avoiding the objection raised by the Iron Mountain road to a Memphis connection. It will provide further that the Government issue greenbacks, receivable for all dues except interest on the public debt, and allow $20,000 per mile to the respective roads to be built, on bonds of the roads payable in United States currency in fifty years, and bearing 5 per cent interest, secured by a first mortgage on the respective roads, and all their property and earnings, and for a sinking fund to be invested in United States bonds, to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the bonds of said roads.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Representative Schleicher is the Chairman, having charge of the relations of the United States with Mexico, today heard the testimony of Maj. Jones, of the Texas State troops. They also further examined Adjutant-General Steele and Mr. Schuchardt, the Commercial Agent at Piedras Negras. The entire testimony was uninteresting, and developed no new facts.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads today read arguments on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. The arguments were made by the attorney of the Company in advocacy of the proposed extension of time for the completion of the main line and branches. Delegate Jacobs and J. J. McGilvea, of Washington Territory, spoke in opposition, so far as the extension relates to a branch across the Cascade Mountains. Senator Mitchell stated he could not agree to the bill as offered by the Company.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $345,932,550 in United States bonds to secure National-Bank circulation, and $13,688,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $482,000; bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $606,000. National Bank circulation outstanding—Gold notes, $1,432,120; currency, $319,557,049; internal revenue receipts to-day, $268,286; customs receipts, $407,881; receipts of National Bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding period last year—1877, $851,000; 1878, $4,247,000; receipts to-day, $756,000; currency, $3,471,191; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $30,650,000; coin, $132,069,618; including coin certificates, $39,696,600; outstanding legal-tenders, $349,943,776.

GOSSIP.

AN INTER-DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—About the only claim to statesmanship presented by the Democracy since Congress opened has been the pertinacious effort of that party to perpetuate strife in the Republican ranks; but now there seems to have arisen a speck of war right in the heart of Africa. Since the election of Randall to the Speakership, a number of soreheads who aspired to the Chairmanship of the leading Committees have been laying an immense amount of underground pipe against Randall, and struggling tooth and nail to extend their hatred for him. The utter absence of any one man in the Democratic wing of Congress who possessed the power of combination and the strength to whip the malcontents into line has materially aided the anti-Randall faction, until finally they have burst through the surface, thinking themselves strong enough to show their teeth. The main strength of the movement comes from the South, and its tail is composed of a few New Yorkers. The leaders are the defeated candidates for the Speakership, who, finding themselves tucked away at the bottom of unimportant committees, have determined to throw off the shackles of obscurity and tear down the oppressor. Prominent among those who have led or followed closely are Chalmers, of Mississippi; Muldrow, of Mississippi; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Ellis, of Louisiana; Clark, of Missouri; Walker and Goode, of Virginia; Mills, of Texas; the Ohio delegation, and Cox and a few more unimportant members from New York. The avowed object of the raid is to punish Randall for his failure to assist the Southern members in establishing their title in fee simple to the House of Representatives.

IT WAS THE ORIGINAL INTENTION

of the Southern element to assume control of affairs upon the organization. They say that they elected Randall upon a platform, especially agreed to, that he would turn the machine over to them. They had their little puttering plans for the preservation of the Southern dignity, and a few infinitesimal hatchets to grind. Their scheme contemplated but one big job, the Texas Pacific subsidy, and upon that they are not all agreed. To all these plans they contend that Randall pledged himself solemnly in consideration of their votes in the Speakership contest, and they further aver that he agreed to submit to Southern dictation in the forming of his more important committees. But, to the surprise and utter disruption of the Southern Ring, Randall came back from Philadelphia and announced a system of committees that in scarcely one instance was in accordance with the alleged contract. He did give the Chairmanship of the Texas Pacific Committee to Clarkson N. Potter, who, resigning, turned it over to Throckmorton, of Texas, a gentleman elected on his pledges to carry the subsidy measure through. In every other instance the Southern combination say their claims were ignored and themselves treated with contempt. Cox's grievance is that he did not get the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, and as he exercises a strong influence over some of the New York delegation, he and they have joined hands with the South.

But at first the conspiracy dared make no outward sign, and it was not until Joe Pulitzer arrived lately that a fugleman could be found to

STIR UP A DISTURBANCE

and feel the pulse of the Democracy. Pulitzer opened his batteries in a very peculiar way. It has been claimed throughout the country that he has a financial interest in the Washington *Post*. This is not so. I have it on the authority of both Pulitzer and Hutchins, the latter charging that Pulitzer's sole financial interest in the paper is a month's subscription thereto which has not been paid, notwithstanding the best efforts of an efficient collector. But Pulitzer fastened his eyes on the *Post* as the organ of the sorehead party, and quietly established communication between some of the more bitter of Randall's enemies, and Hutchins, who, thinking they were telling him the truth about the Speakership sale, inaugurated the assault yesterday in a denunciatory editorial, arraigning Randall for deceiving his constituents. The members of the Ring were delighted. They tore their shirts and howled for joy. The more serious of the Democrats were perplexed. They had heard enough mumbling and grumbling to teach them the origin of the difficulty, and they began to cast about for some way to fix the matter up. The attack was a bitter one, and evidently meant business. There were those who believed in Randall, and who were thoroughly satisfied with his administration, but how decided a step they could take they did not know, for they had no clear idea of the strength of the enemy. Pulitzer meanwhile assumed the role of confidential adviser to the red-hots, promising them the support of the entire Democratic press in the South, half that of the West, and a

good showing in the North and East. He has arrayed the cohorts for war, and threatens battle to the knife and hilt.

THE STATEMENT OF THE GRIEVANCES

I get from Pullitzer himself, together with the names of the aggrieved. He says that the Southern faction having the physical balance in Congress, have announced their firm resolve to assume the control. They have "waited for justice" long enough, and they now propose to wrest it from the man who deceived them with false promises. As Pullitzer puts it, they will claim before the country: 1. That Randal is incompetent to fill the Speaker's chair; that he is utterly without intelligence, and that all that can be said of him is that he knows a little routine. 2. That he is politically dishonest; that he has failed to advocate a single measure to which he pledged himself, but has on the contrary used his position to defeat the schemes in aid of which he had promised his influence. 3. That he is not a Democrat, and it is impossible for him to be one, as the history of the party does not furnish an instance in which Pennsylvania has provided one of the ilk. That looks like a pretty solid arraignment, and the disgruntled are hoeing around for converts to their "no Hell, no Randall" doctrine.

Yesterday, while the House was in the Committee of the Whole, your correspondent

WENT TO SPEAKER RANDALL

and laid the whole matter before him.

"I have known of this movement," said the Speaker, "but I have taken no notice of it whatever, nor shall I pay any attention to it. Since I have been in Congress I have made a record which shall speak for me against any attacks that may be made upon me. That the Southern men had confidence in me is testified in the votes they cast for me. I accepted my position, and I have administered it to the best of my ability, and I propose to let the record of that administration speak for me on all occasions. On these measures which they in effect say I have advocated both sides of, I have been consistent, holding the same opinions I have always held and living up to them squarely and honorably."

That the Democratic side of Congress is in a sadly broken up condition is manifest, but that Randall is responsible is questionable. There are two factions, one bent on a row at all hazards, and the other determined on peace at any price. The one has run around until it is bow-legged endeavoring to excite disturbances in the Republican party; the other has coolly warned them to keep out and let matters which do not concern them alone. Failing to inaugurate a civil war among their hereditary enemies, the belligerent element has turned on its own party, and propose to secure combat there. The whole trouble lies in the utter want of ability on the Democratic side. In the House they have not one human being whom they will trust to lead them. Their party is a chaotic mass of mediocrity, each man knowing that he is fully as capable of running the machine as any of the rest, and the result is confusion and anarchy, disturbance and riot. There are more mean spites and petty jealousies than in a New England sewing society, and it is not impossible that the whole business will end in a glorious ruction.

THE WIDOW OF JUDGE CHISHOLM.

Since the employment of Mrs. W. W. Chisholm at the Treasury Department, she has been the recipient of a number of advisory epistles. Most of them are remarkable documents, from which I select one written by a man at present residing in Chicago. Examine it for literary merit:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 3. 1878. *Mrs W. W. Chisholm, Washington D. C.* DEAR MADAM: having seen in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 1st of you going to Sell your farm in Mississippi and remove to Ironton Ohio madam let me say to you, I hope you Will abandon the idea of going north setting among the Yankees for if you do you you near friends Will Ostracize you from Southern Society no matter what part of the South You may to see your friends. I remember of seeing in the papers last Spring of your losing your husband of Which I Was very Sorry. and also your loving daughter who died in defense of her father. I shall never forget her as long as life last the Chicago papers made more of the murder than Really it was as I received Papers from there and they differed a great deal from the Yankee papers. I am a Southern man and holds my allegance to the South Madam I assure you that you as a Southern lady of Education and birth I advice you to return to your home in Missippi where you Will be as safe as you would in the state of Mass, and far more safer. gov Stone Will See that all those malefactors are brought to justice and dealt severely With, for he Wont allow Renegades to Roam the state and murder People as they do west and North I must tell you that all those murcerers in the South are done by carpet baggers and Since hayes has been In office these 10 months and and has conciliated the South and got the favor of the South and visited the Southern people, and if his hayes peredesessor had done The same Way there Would not have been 1-20 of the murders in the South that has been for the carpet Bagger has Done them all Now you would like to Know what I am doing up north. I am selling houses and lands and have been here 2½ years for I am tired of the Yankees With not a bit of Etiquett about them in any form There are great many colored peple here from Virginia and all The South and they talk of Returning South as soon as they git money Enough to go for they say they don't like Yankees I am a native of chattanooga, Tenn I hope you Wont go north of Mason and Dixon's line Let me here from you soon as possible.

"JOHN B. CALHOUN.

"Mrs. W. W. CHISHOLM. "Chicago, Ill."

It has been a great consolation to Mrs. Chisholm to know that the murder of her husband and daughter was not so bad as made out by the Chicago papers, and it will be a great relief to the South to learn that "hayes'" policy and visit have served to deter the murderous "carpet Baggers." In justice to Mrs. Chisholm, I will say her correspondent is an utter stranger to her, though he is possibly well known to the Yankees of Chicago, among whom he is selling "houses and lands."

JAY GOULD AS A LISTENER.

There was a funny incident in the press-gallery during Dan Voorhees' silver speech. A small, quiet man came in modestly and took a seat at the front of the gallery. He looked neither to the right nor the left, but fixed his eyes upon the orator and became wrapped in his attention. Close beside the quiet little man sat a correspondent for a Western paper, and as Voorhees plunged argument after argument into the capitalists who would keep silver where it is, the correspondent would nudge the little man in the ribs, and remark that two such speeches would completely break down all opposition to remonetization. As Voorhees warmed up, the correspondent became more and more enthusiastic, and expressed his delight to the little man in rapturous phrases, to all of which the little man responded not a word, but sat in profound contemplation of the Senator from the Wabash. Upon the close of the speech, the little man arose hastily and left the gallery, and you can fancy the look of horror and amazement painted on the correspondent's face when he saw the little man pointed out as —Jay Gould!

A MEASURE OF PRECAUTION.

One ugly feature of the President's reception was the squad of police in full uniform, with caps and clubs, stationed through the rooms. The parlors were filled with the first society of the land, and yet mixed up with it were these huge policemen, as though their presence were necessary to preserve order and keep the affair from breaking up in a row. Yet I am told that these policemen are absolutely necessary, and that ladies would not go to the White-House receptions unless their ornaments were protected by the proximity of a strong police force. These receptions are excessively democratic. The Mansion is thrown open to the public, and everybody is welcomed. Among the guests every degree and phase of society are represented, and among them a number of light-fingered people, with tendencies toward kleptomania. Last winter one lady was assigned a special policeman in citizen's garb for her especial protection. She wore an immense number of diamonds, and he was charged to remain near her the whole evening to see that none of her jewels were snatched from her person. And it is to watch especially the more highly decorated ladies that the guardians are turned out in such vast quantities this season. They mar the aspect of the affair, but the ladies feel far safer when they are around. Even in the private residences, when "grand crushes" are given, "specials" in ordinary attire are stationed in the dressing-rooms and through the house. For it is an easy thing for avarice to acquire a dress-suit and, stealing into the crowd, make it pay well among the house ornaments, or the gems worn by ladies, which might be easily detached in the throng and the excitement of the moment.

MADAME MANTILLA,

wife of the Spanish Minister, will give a reception Tuesday night in honor of the nuptials of King Alphonso to the Princess Mercedes. Madame aspires to lead Washington society, and will brook no rivals. She has made up her mind that there shall be no social goddesses before her, and her coming effort is looked forward to as the grand event of the season. There is as much of a pressure for tickets as there used to be for the famed balls at Almack's, and whoso fails to attend the great party will be rated down in the social scale. All that is required of man or woman in Washington to get into the best society is to behave himself or herself, as well as is consistent with a Democratic majority in the House. "I met you, Madame, at the President's reception," will bring a pleasant smile, and "Ah! indeed," the lady momentarily forgetting in the term "President" that she might have met there the maiden who fluted her skirts.

AN INCIDENT.

Yesterday was devoted by the Senate to obituary speeches upon the late Louis V. Bogy. I knew him very well years ago in Missouri, and recollect distinctly a pleasant trip with him down through the southeastern part of that State on one of his tours among his Democratic brethren. It was during fair-time, and one day we were driven out to Farmington, in St. Francois County, to which the population from the country round had flocked to see the bulls, the Norman horses, and the ginger-bread elephants. He was to make a speech which I was to report, and, after he had stuffed the wonder-filled populace with some eminently sound financial views, we were escorted in grand style to the village hotel. There was a serenade, there was speech-making, and some consumption of apple-jack, and then the little bed-room was cleared and the Senator and I prepared for the same couch. I was in first, and then he disrobed. Just before putting out the candle, which had worn well down toward the socket, he fell forward with his face in his hands, and exclaimed "Mon Dieu!" I thought at first he had hurt himself. He was praying. S. H.

CRIME.

JACQUES.

New York Sun, Jan. 17.

Late in the evening papers that were found on Johnson's person led to information that explained the mystery. It was learned that the woman lived at the northeast corner of Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, and that three children lived with her. One of these is a lad of 18, who is employed at the Hotel Bristol, at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, and is very highly spoken of by his employers. He said that he knew all about Johnson and his relations with his mother. "Johnson," he said, "is not his real name. It is Jacques. He came from England many years ago, and belongs to a wealthy landed family living near York, in Yorkshire County. After reaching this country he settled in Illinois, and bought a large farm, which he cultivated a good many years. He had a handsome property, and added to it. He was married, and lived happily. Becoming tired of farm-life, he bought a hotel in Chicago, at Halsted avenue and Lake street, and called it the Hotel Jacques. It was favorably known, and he did a flourishing business." It was further learned from the lad that William Surman, his father, went to Chicago from England some years ago, and engaged in the cattle trade. His family consisted of his wife, the murdered woman, a daughter now 20 years of age and married, the lad at the Bristol, a girl now 12, and a boy now 9. They all went to the Hotel Jacques to board, and lived happily there for quite a while. Mr. Jacques began to pay marked attention to Mrs. Surman, which seemed to be favorably received. Mr. Surman, who was devoted to his wife, thought nothing of these attentions at first, but at last positive proof of unfaithfulness came to his notice. Still his affection for his wife was so great that he did not leave her, but, instead, besought her, for his sake, and her children, to cease her intimacy. The scandal became so notorious that Jacques' business was injured, and at length he promised to end it by selling out and quitting Chicago. He did sell out, receiving $20,000 in cash, and he left his own family, consisting of his wife and seven children, almost penniless, and journeyed to New York. This was in 1872 or '73.

Soon after Mrs. Surman deserted her husband, taking her youngest three children with her, and met Jacques in New York. One of Jacques' sons is a man of 30, and doing business in Chicago. He has supported the family since Jacques left them. Soon after reaching New York, Jacques took Mrs. Surman with him to Europe, and they were gone some time. He decided when in Europe to go into the diamond business, and bought $7,000 worth of stones. Everywhere Mrs. Surman passed as his wife, and it is probable that he visited his relatives with her. When he returned to New York, he had, besides the diamonds, $8,000 in money, and a friend who was a diamond expert journeyed from England to enter business with him.

Jacques lived with Mrs. Surman in Bond street, near Broadway. After his return, while negotiating about the business, Taylor, his friend, Jacques claimed, stole the diamonds, and Jacques had him and a woman, Mrs. Shephard, now lying in Bleecker street, arrested in Philadelphia, but there was not evidence enough to convict them, and they were discharged. Then Taylor, to be revenged, informed the Custom-House officials that Jacques had smuggled the diamonds in, and Jacques was arrested and held in Ludlow Street Jail.

Jacques then became very despondent. Mrs. Surman went every day to the jail, and spent much time and money in trying to secure his release. At last by a personal and piteous appeal to a Judge of the Marine Court she secured his release, but no sooner was he released than Mrs. Shephard had him arrested for malicious prosecution. Again Mrs. Surman worked for his release, and accomplished it, but their capital had almost all melted away. Then Mrs. Surman took rooms on Third avenue, Jacques no longer living with her, and never going to her room.

During all this time Mr. Surman had by letter pleaded with his wife to return to him, saying that he would forgive and forget if she would do so. But she would not.

When young Surman was told, as considerately as possible, that Jacques had killed his mother, he seemed almost crazed. Then he suddenly jumped from his elevator and said, "I will kill him;" but he was told that Jacques had anticipated him. He became more quiet, and went to the morgue, where he looked for an instant upon his mother's face. He then made arrangements to have the body removed to her late residence.

A man named Kemp, doing business on Pine street, had been living of late at Mrs. Surman's rooms and Jacques knew it. He was very jealous, and complained often and bitterly about it. As it was not necessary for him to live in such abject poverty as the rooms he had hired would seem to indicate, it is supposed that they were taken as a place for meeting Mrs. Surman, and that she met him there by appointment. He was always there when she went, while his late business as a dealer in picture frames kept him away at all other times.

To some of his friends in the city Jacques had lately said that all that he wanted was money enough to get to England and to sever his connection with Mrs. Surman. But of doing the latter he had only spoken since he knew of her friendship for Kemp. He has a sister in Jefferson, Cook County, Ill., who is said to be very wealthy, and he had of late urged her to help him, but received no replies.

The theory is that, discouraged about getting away, and jealous of Kemp, he determined to kill Mrs. Surman and himself, and that she came yesterday by appointment, he having determined to do the deed then. The revolver was a new one and the shoe-knife new. When Mrs. Surman entered the room, she laid aside her outside garments, and appearances indicated that they sat and talked for some time. Then followed the murder and suicide.

Mrs. Surman was the daughter of a wealthy English farmer named Crump, living in Worcester, and was about 41 years old. Those who knew her say that she was a handsome woman, and looked ten years younger than she was. Jacques was a little over 50, and not prepossessing, but his address was good and fascinating.

New York Herald, Jan. 19.

When the post mortem was ended the bodies were removed to the dead-house and placed in the two pine coffins already referred to. Here, later on, came the murdered woman's son, James Edward Surman, accompanied by a friend of his from the Hotel Bristol. Keeper White, of the Morgue, at the instance of the young man, lifted the coffin lid and disclosed the mangled remains of his mother underneath. He started convulsively for a moment, but presently recovered his self-possession, and stooping down, fervently kissed the ensanguined lips. Then his hand moved tremblingly over the bosom and sides as he felt where every cruel stab was given, and the tears rolled silently down his cheeks, while the veins in his forehead stood out blue and swollen and his heart appeared ready to break. He never uttered a word beyond murmuring, as he gently replaced the coffin lid, "Poor mother!" Then he passed on to take a look at the face of his mother's murderer, and the welling tears dried up, the lips ceased to tremble with emotion, and the eyes grew cold and stern, but still he continued silent. Not so, however, his companion, who, with clenched fist shaking above the murderer's head, exclaimed, with bitter emphasis, "God damn to hell the infernal——!" It was a strange spectacle, this young man standing beside his mother's murderer, while all the vengeance his soul could ever crave was there granted before his eyes by the murderer's own hand. He turned abruptly aside, and, taking a final look at his mother's face, left the place, intimating to the keeper that he would return in the evening and take the remains away. In the evening Munn & Sons, undertakers, of No. 78 Avenue D, came to the Morgue, transferred the body of the woman to a rosewood coffin and drove off.

Nobody came to claim the corpse of Jacques, but Mr. Missbach, the photographer in whose employment Jacques was, called, in company with an assistant of his, and took a look at the remains. He said that he had telegraphed to the sister of the dead man, Mrs. Anna Harris, of Norwood Park, Cook County, Ill., informing her of the death of her brother, and requesting an order about the disposition of his remains and the necessary means to secure him burial. The lady declined to receive the dispatch, as it was not prepaid, so Mr. Missbach at once sat down and wrote to her the full circumstances of the case, while the keeper of the Morgue promised he would retain the body a week longer, so as to give ample time to receive an answer from the West. All the means needed would be for the expenses of a coffin and the shipment of the body to Chicago, where, according to a deed found among the papers of the deceased, he held two lots (Nos. 88 and 89) in Rosehill Cemetery.

At the house, in Forty-sixth street, where Mrs. Surman lived, the son James was consoling his little brothers and sister. He says he will take care of them for the present as well as he can. He has a married sister 20 years old in Chicago. His other sister is aged 12, and his little brothers 7 and 9 respectively. To support these will be as great a burden as his slender wages as elevator boy at the Hotel Bristol can bear. He will probably send the children to Chicago, to his married sister. Mrs. Surman's age was 41, Jacques' 58. The woman was passionately attached to her children, and her manners and appearance are described by those who knew her as being quite ladylike and prepossessing.

. . . Miss Katie Borst said: "When Mrs. Edwards came up and told us about what was going on I ran down stairs and threw open the blinds of the window to the room where the slaughtering was going on. Jacques was standing stooping, and his side face was directly before me, while his eyes looked as big as billiard balls, and ready to jump out of his head. Oh! I'll never forget in a thousand years the awful look of that man's face. He had a long, sharp, glistening knife in his hand, and he lifted himself up straight and then bent over double, driving the knife he held into something that was lying at his feet. I stooped and seen it was a woman, covered with blood and moaning faintly. I rapped hard on the glass and called on the man to let the woman alone, but he never heeded me, except once, when I hollered out loudly that he would be hanged for what he was doing, when he turned his full face toward me, and that was too much. Such a face the Lord save us from ever seeing again! I ran at once right through the front hallway into the street and down as far as Grand street, to find an officer and couldn't. Then I returned, and an officer was already ahead of me. I said to him, 'If I could have found an officer in time we could have saved her,' and the impudent fellow answered, 'Well, we'll make an officer to order for you, and send him down and put him at the hall door, so when you want one you won't have to go to find him.' It was just before I returned that the second shot was heard."

BOLD ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 19.—One of the boldest robberies that has occurred in this city for a long time was perpetrated at the railway station last night on the arrival of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern train. In getting to the depot the trains on the Cedar Rapids Road run down to a switch and then back up on the C. B. & Q. track to Main street just north of the Union Depot. As the train came to a stop at this switch preparatory to backing on to the main track, a man approached one of the passengers named J. L. Davenport, of Palmyra, Mo., and told him the car in which he was seated would be switched off, but that the next car in the rear would go through. Mr. Davenport took up his valise and started to go to the other car, when as soon as he reached the platform two men seized hold of him, one by the throat and the other by the arms, and went through his pockets, relieving him of $400. On the arrival at the station Davenport informed the police, and an officer searched the Quincy train and arrested a man answering the description of one of the robbers as given by Davenport. The man arrested gave his name as Leo, and claims to be a merchant from Minnesota on his way to St. Louis, and was highly indignant at being arrested on such a charge. He had in his possession a through ticket to St. Louis, and appears like anything but a thief. He was locked up and will have a hearing this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 19.—Leo, arrested for the robbery of Davenport last night, was released this morning on the arrival of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw train at Peoria this morning. Three men on the train were arrested for the robbery.

DOOMED TO DEATH.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 19.—In the case of Edward Tatro, the Highgate murderer, the Supreme Court to-day overruled the exceptions, and sentenced him to be hanged on the first Friday of April, 1880.

SAFE ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Jan. 19.—Fenner & Boatwright's warehouse safe at Indianola was blown open last night, and the contents, money and valuable papers, carried off. No clue to the robbers.

REARREST OF A MOLLIE MAGUIRE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Pat Collins, the notorious Mollie Maguire and County Commissioner of Schuylkill County, failing to appear for trial at Pottsville on charges of forgery and embezzlement, has been rearrested here.

MURPHY'S TRIBULATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—It is stated that Owen Murphy, the fugitive Excise Commissioner, is dangerously ill in Ottawa, Can., and that his wife is insane.

MORGAN-RUTZER.

Additional Details of the Great Western Society Performance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Morgan-Rutzer trousseau case was concluded at Kingston today, and the referee reserved his decision. A *Times* special says it transpired in evidence that the money Ella received from her grandmother previous to her coming East was money she had received from her grandfather's estate and loaned to her grandmother.

A number of letters from Ella were submitted to show that defendant had voluntarily promised to provide Ella, during the time she was in Illinois, with sufficient clothing and ladies' outfit for a girl of her age and position in society. Some letters not in evidence gave details of the courtship, and show how things are done in aristocratic circles in Illinois. One of the missives from Ella to her grandmother thanks the latter for the gift of a "love of a polonaise," and "such a splendid tie," and assures Grandma she will be satisfied with her "choice of a husband." Another letter, after expressing thanks for more presents, says, "Now, dear Grandma, don't spend any more money for me, except possibly I might want a grenadine." In another she has something to communicate to her soon, and in another part says: "Uncle Dick is as sure to be Governor of the State of Illinois three years from now as that he lives."

In another letter she acknowledges the receipt of more dresses, etc., and says: "They arrived just in time, because Philo is coming to see me Sunday, and I am real glad."

The prophecy, though probably inspired by Uncle Dick, did not prove true.

The evidence closed at noon, and counsel for Mrs. Rutzer summed up his case. He described the scenes of the grand wedding reception at the Ashley House, in Bloomington, the music, dancing, gatherings on the lawns, etc., and then came down to the time when Mr. Morgan asked Mrs. Rutzer "to settle." He referred to the refusal of credit to Mrs. Rutzer at Stewart's, and the astonishment of Mr. Morgan. He said "there had been a big circus out there in Bloomington, and somebody had to pay for it." Mr. Morgan's counsel held that the old lady had promised to settle all bills, and must be kept to that.

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19.—Commodore George N. Hollins died last nigh of paralysis, aged 79 years. He was in command of the sloop-of-war Cyane, which bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1854. At the commencement of the late Civil War he entered the Confederate service.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Steamships Canada and Utopia, from London; Germanic, from Liverpool; California, from Glasgow, have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Steamships Amerique, Parthian, and Schiedam, from New York, have arrived out.

MET A MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 19.—The *Times'* correspondent—Snyder—got handsomely whipped this afternoon, getting two black eyes and an enlarged mouth.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—A further postponement of one week was granted to-day by the Court on the hearing of the question of Receivership for the Charter Oak Life.

THE BIG WHITE DOLLAR.

The Third Ward Republican Club Again Discuss Its Merits and Faults.

The Balance of Belief Is in Favor of the Honest Silver Dollar.

CHICAGO.

An adjourned meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club was held last evening on the corner of Thirty-second street and Wabash avenue, Mr. R. H. White in the chair. The discussion on the silver question, which was left unfinished at the previous meeting, was resumed.

MR. D. W. JACKSON,

of the Fourth Ward, held that there was no need for considering whether the bill demonetizing silver was passed surreptitious or not. The question at issue was how many grains of silver should constitute the American dollar, and how much silver should be a legal-tender. The question of free coinage must also be considered. He could see no excuse for allowing the holder of silver bullion, 412½ grains of which was conceded to be worth about 91 cents, to have his bullion coined into dollars by paying the mint charges. These amounted to about one and one-half cents on the dollar, so that the silver owners would derive a profit of 7½ per cent. Nor did Mr. Jackson think that the Government had the right to decree that 91 cents' worth of silver, plus the mint charges, constituted a legal dollar by reason of its bearing the mint stamp. The bullion and coin values should be made equal. Increased production was answerable for the depreciation in the value of silver, which had not been affected by the demonetization act. Remonetization would cause an advance in the price of silver bullion, and the speaker believed that a computation could be made as to the relative values of bullion and coined silver, on which to base the calculation as to how many grains should constitute a legal dollar. As to the bonds issued prior to 1873, there would be no breach of faith in paying them at maturity in silver. At the time they were issued silver was legal-tender of the United States, and every man who lent his money was supposed to know, and must naturally have known, this fact. The bonds issued since 1873 must be paid in gold, for that was the only legal coin of the United States at the time of their issue.

In considering the possibilities of the coinage of silver, it must be remembered that the majority of the people believed, rightly or wrongly, that the remonetization of the silver dollar would be the precursor of an improved financial condition. The argument that the existing mints were insufficient to coin any large amount of silver did not enter into the argument, for the Government could very soon construct new ones.

MR. J. H. BEES

agreed with the last speaker as to free coinage, but thought that he was wrong as to the decline in the bullion value of silver. That, he believed, was caused principally by the demonetization of silver in Germany. As to the bonds, every one of them whenever issued bore on its face the words, "This bond is payable in coin of the United States on July 14, 1870." It had been said that only 8,000,000 silver dollars had ever been coined, but it should be remembered that all the subsidiary coins were a legal-tender to any amount, and that the total amount of silver coined up to the passage of the demonetization act was about $84,000,000.

MR. P. B. SMITH

believed that the remonetization of silver would tend to prevent fluctuations in the value of money, and that a double standard was therefore desirable. The great advantage of a double standard was that the volume of money in the country would be increased, and a rise in the price of money, which was always disadvantageous to the poorer class, would be avoided. He believed it was universally conceded that the Government had a perfect right under the letter of their contract to pay the bonds in silver dollars of 412½ grains, nine-tenths fine. The people of the United States had always had the option, prior to 1873, of paying their debts in gold or silver, and had always elected to do so in the cheaper metal, whichever that might be. The demonetization act had increased the public debt at least 5 per cent, and there was no hardship inflicted on the bondholders, who bought bonds at 35 cents on the dollar, in paying them in what constituted the coin of the United States when the transaction was effected. The demonetization of silver, while it had not actually caused the hard times, had aggravated them, and the restoration of the old dollar, though it would not at once remove the existing financial depression, would mitigate it. Although it was true that the act dropping the silver dollar from the coinage seemed not to have been passed so secretly as was supposed, it was also true that the act destroying the legal-tender qualities of the silver dollar was not discussed in Congress, and that the people knew little or nothing about it.

MR. D. K. TENNEY,

premising that although he had been written up as a person densely ignorant of the question, he really knew all about it, and that he was the friend and champion of the workingman, proceeded to state that his especial client would lose 10 per cent of his day's wages by the remonetization of silver. Articles of general consumption would increase in price, and the workingman who received a silver dollar for his day's work would only be able to purchase 90 cents' worth of flour or groceries with it. Bankers were in favor of a gold standard, although constituting as they do a debtor class; they could pay their debts cheaper in silver. Yet they adhered to gold because it had a staple value. While conceding that it might be legal to pay the bonds in silver, he contended that it would be both disgraceful and impolitic to do so. He wanted no universal bankruptcy, but the payment of the bonds in the customary coin of the country. America had always been a debtor nation and had always paid its debts in gold.

MR. LOUIS STONE

was in favor of the Bland Silver bill because it undid a wrong, because the demonetization act was unconstitutional, and because remonetization was necessary as a prelude to specie resumption. He fully believed that the passage of the act was fraudulent and clandestine, for neither the legislators who voted for it nor the President who signed it knew that its effect would be to abolish the silver dollar. The speaker regarded the difference in the values of gold and silver as caused entirely by the demonetization of the silver dollar, and believed that Congress transcended its power in passing the act. There were two hundred millions of greenbacks in New York which would be presented at the Treasury and gold demanded for them in about ten months from now unless the Resumption act was repealed. To meet this the United States had about thirty-two millions in gold, and unless silver was remonetized specie payments could not be resumed.

Dr. Bert, Mr. W. D. Bishop, and others spoke briefly, and the Chair called for a vote on the resolution introduced three weeks ago,—namely, that the Bland bill as passed by Congress was hostile to the best interests of the country. The more prominent monometalists, finding themselves in a decided minority, opposed taking a vote, and an adjournment was taken for one week.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day to consider the financial measures now before Congress was attended by leading bankers and merchants. It was resolved that the efforts now being made to remonetize silver and postpone resumption appear to be reactionary in spirit and designed to reverse the action taken at a time when the intelligence and wealth of the South were not represented in Congress, but when her national interests were peculiarly exposed to depreciation; that it cannot possibly be honest for the Government, after what has passed, to pay its notes or bonds in anything but gold; and that it is shameful to permit by law and even to encourage by national legislation the payment of public, corporate, and private debts in a debased coinage specially and avowedly created for the purpose.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—At the Maritime Exchange yesterday the following memorial to Congress was signed by many merchants and bankers, and representatives of the leading marine underwriters, the steamship companies and the shipping houses of the city:

We, the undersigned, members of the Maritime Association of the port of New York, feel it to be our duty to remonstrate against any legislation that shall make silver an unlimited legal-tender, as, in our opinion, such legislation would unsettle values, disturb confidence, retard resumption in gold, and impair the national credit.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—This afternoon the Senate passed a joint resolution favoring the remonetization of the silver dollar; favoring the passage of the Bland bill without an amendment restricting free coinage, and censuring President Hayes and Secretary Sherman for their position on the silver question. The resolutions were adopted by a party vote, the Democrats in the affirmative, the Republicans in the negative.

THE WORKINGMEN.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—From 6,000 to 10,000 unemployed laboring men met on the Common today, and, after listening to speeches by their leaders, paraded the streets and waited upon the Mayor at the City-Hall and demanded work. They were not an ill-natured or vindictive set, and exhibited very little of a riotous spirit, a fact due in no small degree to the large number of police on duty. The speeches were declamatory rather than incendiary, and the turn-out made such a favorable impression that doubtless all will be done that is possible in the way of furnishing employment by the City Government. Indeed such a state of good feeling prevailed that at the close a vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Pierce.

Resolutions were passed making the following demand: The immediate opening up of public works and employment thereon of qualified parties, preference being given to those who are most needy, or who have been longest out of work; the taking of steps to ascertain the actual number of the unemployed; the extension of outdoor relief to those who cannot be employed on public works; in case the present appropriations are insufficient that application be made to the Legislature for permission to borrow sufficient for the aforesaid purposes; that application be made by the City Government to the Legislature for the immediate repeal of the law disfranchising those who have received relief from the city within twelve months preceding the election; also for the repeal of the law requiring the payment of a poll-tax as a necessary prerequisite for voting at any election, and for the passage of a law prohibiting prison labor from entering into competition with honest labor; that as there can be no permanent improvement in our condition until those of us who have anything to consume be changed from consumers into producers, we believe it to be the duty of the City Government to present a petition to Congress asking them to vote a sufficient sum to enable this State to furnish transportation for suitable parties wishing to settle on the unsettled lands, and to grant them a loan to be repaid by ten annual installments, and to be guaranteed by a loan on all such land, utensils, etc.

At Lynn, to-day, Mayor Bubier, who furnishes steam power to forty or fifty shoe factories, stopped his engines, and the factories had to suspend operations, Bubier claiming that the engines required repairs. On the other hand, it is said that the most of these factories did not join in the crusade against the Crispins, and Bubier's action in stopping their motive power was regarded as a strategic movement to compel them to suspend. He was hooted by large crowds in the streets to-day, and the latest accounts state that he has started his engines again.

CUTTING UNDER.

Some of the Discouragements the Pool Combination Has to Contend With.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Rumors regarding the cutting of freight-rates are numerous and continued. The bulk of the charges is against the Grand Trunk, often the leader in past "breaks." The merchants and manufacturers of the East are not less anxious than those West to inaugurate another war for cheap rates, and use every means known to "cut" the tariff. The *Times* says: "The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has opened a new route, or resurrected a very old one, via the Maine Steamship Company's steamers to Portland, and thence by rail. They had to offer inducements. As near as can be learned they have made a contract for freight to various points in the West at a rebate as follows: Twenty cents on first-class, 15 cents on second, 10 cents on third, and 5 to 8 cents on fourth-class from the Chicago basis of the all-rail pool-lines; that is, rates to the Chicago pool-lines are: First-class, $1; second-class, 80 cents; third-class, 60 cents; fourth-class, 45 cents. Grand Trunk, via Portland, Me.: First-class, 80 cents; second-class, 65 cents; third-class, 50 cents; fourth class, 40 cents. The rates include insurance to Portland, which is covered by open policy on the cargo. Beyond Chicago they use the rates of connecting lines the same as the all-rail routes. Therefore these facts must be taken into consideration in estimating the influence of this route on the pool lines. They have to pay an arbitrary rate to the Portland steamers. They cannot pro-rate at present beyond Chicago, and the steamers leave only on Mondays and Thursdays, and are already so overcrowded that on the last trip clean first-class goods were put in the cabin for want of room elsewhere.

"But another factor, perhaps, overlooked by the pool, has arisen in the action of certain Southern lines. These are the Green Line, via steamer to Charleston, and thence to St. Louis by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, from Hickman, Tenn. They can thus get goods through in ten to twelve days from the day of sailing of the steamer. They are carrying large quantities of dry-goods to St. Louis and beyond by connections, as the rate by rail to that city is $1.27 and they take it at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

"Another way is via Mallory's steamer to Port Royal, and they are getting a large proportion of heavier freight than the Charleston line.

"Another way is by steamer and sailing-vessel to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi. Not many first-class goods have gone by this route, but heavy, cheap goods are shipped freely at about 35 cents per 100 pounds to Memphis.

"So great a drain has this triple-headed competition become that the fast freight all-rail lines complain that beyond a few very expensive dry goods they are receiving almost nothing in that line to St. Louis for several days. A further cause of trouble is the low rates from local points on the New York Central to the West. It is said that the Northern lines in the pool on New York freights seize this chance to cut rates West on these goods, and that as much as 60 per cent has been cut on goods from local stations. Also that a New York house ships Western goods to a branch house in Troy, and by reshipping there makes a large profit, the local rates being so much lower to compete with the canals. These things are wearing hard on the combination."

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather and rain or snow areas, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to colder northwesterly, rising barometer, preceded at the southeast stations by falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	30.033	37	71	S.......	4	.....	Clear.
11:18 a.m.	29.991	44	60	S.......	5	.....	Fair.
2:00 p.m.	29.921	47	62	S.......	4	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p.m.	29.919	44	68	S.......	4	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p.m.	29.880	43	75	S.......	4	.....	Thr'tn'g
10:18 p.m.	29.865	41	83	S.......	2	.....	Thrt'n'g

Maximum, 49; minimum, 36.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Pembina.....	30.07	17	N., light...	......	Clear.
Breckinridge	30.01	23	N., gentle..	......	Foggy.
Duluth......	29.98	30	N., light....	......	Cloudy.
Marquette....	29.88	30	N., light...	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba.....	29.94	35	Calm.......	......	Foggy.
St. Paul......	29.84	29	N., fresh...	......	Cloudy.
Yankton......	29.88	40	N., light	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.84	24	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Denver.......	29.94	31	S. E., gentle	......	Fair.
Omaha.......	29.82	40	N. W., gent.	.06	Foggy.
Leavenworth	29.83	45	N. W., gen.	.03	Cloudy.
Keokuk......	29.82	38	N. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Davenport ...	29.88	42	E., gentle...	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee...	29.91	37	S., light....	......	Hazy.
Alpena.......	29.94	33	Calm.......	......	Hazy.
Grand Haven	29.92	38	S. E., light.	......	Cloudy.
Chicago...	29.86	42	S., light.....	......	Threat'g.
Detroit......	29.95	42	S., light.....	......	Cloudy.
Toledo.......	29.94	48	S., light..	......	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	30.03	46	S. E., fresh	......	Lt. rain.

SNIDE SUGARS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19.—Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, has appointed the Hon. William Frederick Haynes Smith, the Colonial Attorney General, and William Busey, Esq., member of the Baltimore Bar, Commissioners to take testimony in British Guiana in regard to the sugar imported to this country by Baltimore merchants and seized by the customs authorities.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—The Auditor was inquired of to-day, by a letter from Wayne County, what to do under the following circumstances: A Town Collector in that county refuses to file his bond or to serve, and the County Board finds no one willing to serve in his stead. The Auditor replies that nothing can be done under the circumstances, but the law provides that after the 10th of March the Collector's books shall be turned over to the County Collector, who must then proceed to collect.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Powers, Gaston & Co., extensive jobbers in boots and shoes, corner of Duane and Church streets, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $260,000; nominal assets, $265,000; real assets, $150,000.

George L. Watrous & Co., jobbers in hats, furs, and straw goods, on Broadway, have assigned. Liabilities, $100,000; assets not known.

At a meeting of the creditors of John Thomas, a mining-stock broker and late President of the Queen of the West Silver-Mining Company, yesterday, schedules were presented showing liabilities of $88,000 and merely nominal assets.

President White, of the Grocer's Bank says the institution is in a prosperous condition, and prepared to meet all claims. The depression in price of stock he attributes to idle and baseless rumors. Twenty-five shares offered to-day brought 60.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—C. H. Foster, of Pawnee, this county, to-day filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Assignee Brown, of the Bunn estate, this afternoon filed in the County Court a statement in detail of the assets and liabilities of Jacob Bunn's bank, etc. The liabilities are $912,000. Assets—Real estate, $430,000; bills receivable, personal property, stocks, etc., $416,000; cash on hand, $42,000; total, $888,000. Estimating these last items at $325,000, and deducting $100,000 from the real estate valuation, there will still be enough, the Assignee states, to pay the creditors 75 cents on the dollar.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—The Carlinville *Democrat* to-day gives a comparative statement of the affairs of the suspended bank of Chestnut & Dubois, of this city, as follows: Liabilities, $205,000; assets, $285,000. The valuation of the assets is thought to be no greater than they will bring. The depositors will no doubt be paid in full, and a good sum be left for the bank.

STATE AFFAIRS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—In the Senate a bill was introduced regulating the time of opening and closing saloons, and prohibiting card-playing and dice-throwing in the same; also appropriating $35,000 for erecting a building for the Historical Society on lots owned by it, conditioned on its surrendering its rights in the Capitol building, and keeping the library and collection free forever.

The Committee on Insane was instructed to report a bill for enforcing the payment of Inebriate Asylum tax by saloon-keepers.

Confirmation of executive nominations included twelve members of the Board of Equalization; J. Q. Farmer, Director of the Inebriate Asylum; W. W. Eastman, Prison Inspector; and I. W. Chase, Surveyor of Logs and Lumber in the Stillwater district.

The House adopted the rule of receiving no new bills the last ten days of the session.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—The Standing Committees will not be announced before next Wednesday. Manning, of Carroll, will probably be the head of the Railroad Committee, ex-Gov. Stone the Ways and Means, and Updegraff of the Judiciary.

THE INDIANS.

Details of Capt. Young's Recent Pursuit of a Predatory Texan Band.

An official report from S. B. M. Young, Captain of the Eighth Cavalry, and Brevet-Colonel at Fort Clark, Tex., to the Acting Adjutant-General, District of the Nueces, setting forth the details of the crossing of the Mexican borders by our troops, in pursuit of Indians, some time ago, was received at army headquarters in this city by Gen. Sheridan yesterday. The report, which is highly interesting, is as follows:

FORT CLARK, Tex., Dec. 18, 1877.—*To the Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, District of the Nueces, Fort Clark, Tex.*—SIR: In obedience to written and verbal instructions, dated and received from the District Commander on the 9th day of November, ultimo, I started from the camp of the Eighth Cavalry, Battalion on the Pinto, near Fort Clark, Tex., at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 10th of November, with Companies A and K, Eighth Cavalry, supplied with ration for thirty days and forage, to last to the crossing of the Pecos, and, proceeding via the route indicated, arrived at Pecan Springs, near the headwaters of Devil's River, on the Clark & Stockton Road, on the 13th. Lieut. Beck, with Company C, Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. Bullis, with his Seminole negro scouts, and Lieut. Clay, with a detachment of the Tenth Infantry, reported to me and joined my command at this point. On the 14th, after distributing the rations and forage, the march was continued, and crossing the Pecos River at Col. Shafter's summer camp of last year, I reached Paint Rock Springs on the 17th, Bullis and Clay having done considerable hard work with their men between Pecan Springs and this point to get the wagons over. On the 18th the animals were rested, cargoes for pack-mules assorted, sick men, unserviceable horses, and six days' rations for the entire command were turned over to Lieut. Clay, who was with his detachment, to remain at this point. On the 19th the wagons were started back to Clark for supplies, and I moved toward the Rio Grande with the command made up as follows: Company A, Twelfth Cavalry, Capt. Wells commanding; Lieut. Phelps and 47 enlisted men, 52 horses, and 12 pack-mules; Company K, Eighth Cavalry, Lieut. Geddes, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding; Lieut. Guest and 37 enlisted men, 46 horses, and 13 pack-mules; Company C, Tenth Cavalry, Lieut. Beck commanding, 48 enlisted men, 49 horses, and 11 pack-mules; and Lieut. Bullis with 30 Seminole negro scouts, a Lipan squaw and a Mexican, guides, 33 horses, and 11 pack-mules, —in all 8 officers, including Asst.-Surgeon Comegys, U. S. A., 162; enlisted men, and 2 guides, with 15 days' rations, to find, if possible, the Indians who had attacked Bullis on the 1st of the month.

These Indians had stolen some animals belonging to a man by the name of Briscoe, in San Felipe, crossed into Mexico, and recrossed to Texas, where, on the North bank of the Rio Grande, they had apparently established their winter quarters in an almost inaccessible network of bluffs, peaks, cliffs, bowlders, and canons, about 100 miles distant from San Carlos, and a little east of north from that point. From the best information obtainable, and from the fact of Capt. Lebo's command having exhausted the water but a short time previously on the trail to the north of the Rio Grande, I decided to cross the river and march across that point of Mexican territory extending north in what is known as the "Big Bend," and then recross to our own side, and accordingly did so. On the 23d, having marched seventy-eight miles, making two camps without fire or water, crossed the Rio Grande twice, passed over some good country, and some indescribably rough and dangerous, I reached the abandoned camp, which evidently had been a large one. On this day my command worked hard, but could only make six and a half miles, having to use lariat ropes to prevent pack-mules from falling off the narrow trail, and recover horses and mules that had fallen and rolled down among the bowlders. Eleven in all rolled, slid, or tumbled from the extremely difficult and hazardous path, and were all more or less injured, but were all recovered. In some instances the lash-ropes on the packs snapped in pieces, and the cargo of rations scattered down over the cliffs, some rations were damaged in crossing the river, and nearly all the medicines were destroyed.

Here we found innumerable stock signs, and evidences of bands from different tribes of Indians, in one general encampment. From this point three definite and distinct trails departed, each showing an equal number of stock sign, beside much scattering sign. On account of a shod horse and a mule sign of later date than any other sign being discovered on the central trail, I followed it, expecting the other trails might work into it in a few days, which they did not.

In a march of five miles Lebo's trail was struck, and, my animals having been without water since 11 o'clock of the previous day, I changed direction, following his trail south to the Rio Grande, leaving the Indian trail running in a westerly direction. After following up the river sixteen miles, I left it, and marched up an easy and wide canon, almost due west, cutting the Indian trail about seven miles from the river, and followed it south, then southeast and east, crossing the Rio Grande at dark at a point about thirty miles northwest from the main peak of Siena Carmel.

The Indians had evidently zigzagged around here for many days to hide their trail, but by keeping well ahead with the guide and five Seminole trailers, the march of the column was not delayed, and was made almost direct from point to point, as signaled or indicated by one or more of my party. Although the trail could not be considered a very "hot" one, I felt perfectly justified in following it into this uninhabited Mexican region for two reasons. One was, the squaw assured me it was trail of Alsati's band, who is a Mescalero Apache, a renegade from his tribe in New Mexico, and for two years a refugee from Mexican justice; and the other, that the animals stolen from San Felipe had been trailed to his camp.

On the 26th the trail led in the direction of Mount Carmel, but shortly after midday turned in the direction of San Carlos, which, the squaw said, was two days distant, and no water en route. She also assured me that she knew of a "tinaja" about two hours' march to the East, containing plenty of water for all the animals for many days. We followed the squaw till dark at a rapid pace without a halt, and at dark, leaving Capt. Wells, who had come up with me to bivouac the command which was some distance back, with two orderlies and four scouts, I followed her for two hours, found out she was deceiving me, but found water. On rejoining the command the water and food was taken away from her, her guard was doubled, and she was informed, through the interpreter, that if her deception should result in any material suffering by the command she would be shot to death.

The march was continued at daylight the next morning, dismounted, and in nine miles a running spring was found in Mount Carmel, nearly in a direction opposite to that taken by the squaw the night previous.

Lieut. Bullis and his men made a reservoir and had sufficient water for the men when the command arrived, and afterward a detail from each cavalry company, under the supervision and personal direction of Lieut. Geddes, made a large reservoir, tapping and draining every springlet and seep into it, and at 3 o'clock p. m. we commenced watering the animals, which was a tedious performance, lasting until 11:45 p. m., each animal having received ten gallons of water, measured out in camp-kettles. This amount was far from enough to quench thirst, but was sufficient to allay suffering and cause the animal to commence grazing. At daylight on the 28th watering was recommenced, each company moving out rapidly on the march as soon as through watering. The Indians had left this point more than three or four days in advance of our arrival. We found here pieces of leather cut from the pack saddle lost by Bullis' men the evening they were attacked, which gave me an assurance that we were again on the trail of the same band.

This morning was bitter cold, water in canteens frozen solid, men only summer allowance of clothing, and Company C, Tenth Cavalry, were without great coats. For fear of losing the game, which I felt sure of, I pushed ahead with five spies and trailers, and two orderlies. Bullis followed twenty minutes later, and the other companies were ordered to follow in rapid succession after watering. One trailer was left back with each company on account of the falling snow, which for some time gave us considerable bother, but at the same time insured our success.

When we first struck the trail it was twenty-three days old, and when we left it on the 28th, leading in the direction of San Carlos, it was at least sixteen days old, and indicated about 100 animals, but the squaw, in her attempt to mislead and deceive us, had, much to her horror and surprise, brought us within easy striking distance. At 3 p. m., stopping to graze and wait for a sight of the head of the column, I dispatched two spies to the summit of a little cap in the foot-hill, behind which we halted. In a short time they brought me a report of seeing three horses in the valley beyond, but the fog prevented any other discovery. As soon as Bullis arrived, sent him with five men on foot, to reconnoitre.

After a delay of two hours we moved forward, the Indians having left the day previous, and the horses had strayed back from their camp, which to me was convincing evidence that the Indians were only one camp in advance of us at this hour. After camping in a secure and hidden nook, about two miles distant from the spot where the Indians had camped, two spies were sent out to find if their trail led through a certain gap in the mountains, and in the direction of certain known water; but, darkness coming on, a decision could not be reached. At 9 o'clock p. m. five spies were sent on the best horses to the nearest known water, around the southeastern base of [illegible], with instructions to bring me information by daylight, in case they found Indians. At 3:30 a. m. on the 29th inst. I sent the Mexican guide on the highest peak in our vicinity, to look for the morning Indian camp-fires. He returned shortly after daylight, having seen a camp of [illegible]. The spies sent out the evening before had not returned. I started up the rugged [illegible] mountain with 100 men on foot, leaving the sixty with our animals, it being impossible, and entirely impracticable to take them along. It required two hours' scrambling to get up the hill. We were astonished by seeing two of the spies ride into our camp, down below, at full speed, shouting and firing their pistols. Geddes, being in the rear with his company, was ordered back down the hill with all possible haste, and Bullis, being in the advance, was called back to interpret, as the shouting was done in the Mexican language; but, not hearing distinctly, and misinterpreting my order, Bullis followed after Geddes.

In about twenty-five minutes Geddes was seen to reach the camp, and immediately to saddle up and start out at a rapid gait, knowing that he was fully able to protect our stock and whip anything that might be brought against him in that open country, and, knowing that longer delay would be fatal to success, if we had not already delayed too long, I moved forward across the mountain-side at the same time, knowing that Bullis would be too much exhausted to again climb the hill. On arriving at the break in the head of the canyon which the guide had located the camp, it was soon discovered that the Indians had taken fright, and were moving with their stock and camp paraphernalia into the mountains, following a trail on the opposite side of the canyon from where we were. The disposition of the command was ordered and commenced in less than five minutes. The Indians were not aware of our presence in the immediate vicinity, and it was evident the moving out of this camp as a precautionary measure being had somewhat to do in connection with the hurried arrival of the two scouts in camp a short time before, and whose [illegible] felt, delayed me just long enough to prevent a complete surround and capture of the entire band. As the little affair is so minutely described in the itinerary, kept and [illegible] by Second Lieut. F. E. Phelps, Eighth Cavalry, I do not consider it necessary here to redescribe it.

The delay caused by the scouts coming into camp was entirely accidental, and could not under the circumstances have been foreseen or prevented, as on the evening previous they carried out their instructions, went to the water, passing the mouth of the canyon where the Indians were camped, who, seeing their trail [illegible] next morning, laid in ambush and suddenly attacked them. Two scouts escaped and rode ten miles into camp, as already described, and there took shelter in a deep and rocky ravine, and for hours defended themselves against heavy odds, with the loss of one horse. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and perseverance displayed in this morning's work by both officers and men, and although the affair is insignificant in comparison, yet, withal, it could not have been accomplished without hard, tedious, and distressing work. The altitude of Sierra Carmel is great in comparison to the country surrounding this part, and in addition to the disasters occasioned by [illegible] and sudden exertion in the rarified atmosphere by unaccustomed lungs, was added the pain caused by quick respiration of intensely cold air. On our return march the command rested three days at Point Rock Springs awaiting supplies.

I desire the attention of the District Commander to be invited to the fact of the good condition of the animals of my command. They were twenty-three days without grain, and in eighteen days of that period they marched 335 miles, and made eight camps without water, and came in with very few, if any, sore backs. I attribute this remarkable good condition to the fact of their having been herded out every night (except when, on one occasion, grass was gathered for them from the mountain side), and to the unceasing care of the company commanders, caused to be bestowed upon them. There was a constant rain during the last eight days of the march, and, although the clothing of the men and officers was all torn and tattered, and entirely insufficient to protect them against the inclemency of the weather, yet every one appeared to be in a good and happy mood, and, withal, preferred active field service to garrison duty.

Inclosed please find itinerary and map of route; total distance marched, 610 miles. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Captain Eighth Cavalry and Brevet Colonel United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE NUECES, FORT CLARK, TEX., Dec. 25, 1877.—Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department Commander: This is the first time that the Chief Alsati has been hit by our troops. He was the leader of the band that, early this year, raided near Kerrville and Bandera, and who left the little captive Mexican boy near that place.

The party struck by Col. Young were evidently a war party coming into Texas, as there were no women or children along, while at the Rio Grande, where Bullis first found the camp, and where Young took the trail, there had been large herds of horses and the families. These Indians had undoubtedly sent in to San Carlos, or somewhere up the river.

Officers and men were exposed to very severe weather, and, having only pack animals, were restricted to the small allowance carried in the saddle.

The country scouted in was exceedingly difficult, more so than any part of Texas. The officers and men deserve great credit for the patience, fortitude, and energy they exhibited on this scout. They are to be complimented on its successful issue.

(Signed) W. R. SHAFTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, Commanding.

A Georgia Girl's Appetite.

Savannah (Ga.) News.

A party of merry girls and boys got on the train at some station between Atlanta and Macon, bound for home to spend the holidays. They were laden with packages containing oranges, apples, and other good things, and it was evident disposition to have a pleasant time. Shortly after the train was in motion the packages were opened. The girls were bright, rosy-cheeked, sparkling-eyed maidens, and ranging in ages between 15 and 18 years. Their escorts were courteous, manly youths, and having secured seats convenient for the group proceeded to enjoy themselves, utterly oblivious to the other passengers. One of the young ladies [illegible] apples, and, commencing on a paper of [illegible] in a few minutes diminished the number by five, after which she disposed of fully a pound of sponge cake, when, her appetite becoming sated, she settled back in her seat and very gracefully gave her attention to munching goobers, ceasing operations when about a [illegible] of the fragrant peas had disappeared. Her friends were successful in demolishing what remained, but, in the opinion of the [illegible], this blue-eyed, laughing maiden was justly entitled to the champion ribbon as a healthy [illegible]

EUROPE.

The Year 1877 in Ireland, and How It Has Left the Country.

A Review of Political, Agricultural, and Commercial Matters in the Green Isle.

Hard Times in England---Misery in the South-Wales and Birmingham Iron Districts.

Germany and Holland—How Long Would It Take the Former to Gobble Up the Latter?

Hard Times in Germany---A Doleful Christmastide—Hippophagy in Paris.

IRELAND.

STRIKING FEATURES OF 1877 IN THE GREEN ISLE.

Correspondence London Times.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—As we are now at the verge of another year, it may be of some interest to look back upon the most striking features of the one which has just run its course and see in what condition is has left this country.

Glancing first at political and social affairs, it is satisfactory to find that Ireland was

NEVER MORE PEACEFUL AND LOYAL

than at present. Its tranquility is absolute and universal, and significant proofs of its loyalty have been given in the cordiality, and even enthusiasm, with which the people of all classes have everywhere received the popular Viceroy and the equally popular Prince who so worthily represent, the former in his official and the latter in his personal character, her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Although the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were comparative strangers when they first took up their residence at Dublin Castle in the beginning of the year, they are now firmly established in public favor. They have won the confidence and esteem of all parties by their impartiality, consideration, and kindness in the administration of the Viceregal office, in the promotion of useful works, and in acts of generous benevolence when deserving objects claimed their sympathy. The hospitalities of Dublin Castle have been dispensed with a liberality and splendor which recalled the memory of its best days, and a new element of substantial interest has been imparted to them by the thoughtful efforts of the Duchess of Marlborough to make them contribute to the revival and development of local industries. A request on the part of her Grace that the ladies attending the Court should wear Irish manufactures has been responded to with advantage to the workers in cambrics, lace, and poplins. By a new regulation which fixes the opening of the season a fortnight earlier than hitherto, it is hoped that more of the nobility and gentry of the country

WILL BE ATTRACTED TO THE COURT.

They are only birds of passage on the wing to the great metropolis, and the new arrangement will enable them to sip the cream of the Dublin season before they plunge into the gayeties of London society. They will probably appreciate the motives of the Viceroy in making this change, which will be inaugurated by the holding of the first levee on the 8th of January, and will be glad of the opportunity to pay their respects to the Queen's representative.

It has been said that the Duke of Connaught shared the popularity of the Viceroy. A remarkable instance of this and of the loyal feeling awakened by the presence of his Royal Highness in the country was afforded by the banquet given by the Mayor of Cork in honor of the Prince. The eloquent speech of the Roman Catholic Bishop on that occasion, abounding in sentiments of loyal attachment to the Sovereign and Constitution of England,—sentiments which called forth an enthusiastic response from the company,—will not be soon forgotten.

While such omens of good are reflected from the past, there have been few circumstances to cause any settled feeling of disquietude. The political horizon has been sometimes overcast, and the storm of Obstruction burst with what was meant to be fury; but though the clouds seem to be gathering again, and to be charged with the elements of mischief, ample time has been afforded to guard against them. There is

ABSOLUTELY NO AGITATION

worth speaking of in the country. A few fitful attempts have been made to excite the people upon the Land question, but, except in connection with the Mitchelstown case, which supplied some materials for the manufacture of grievances, of which the most has been made, the attempts have proved total failures, and even in that case the success has been very partial. The whole extent of popular sympathy may be measured by the few hundred pounds which were collected for the defense of "the Galtee Boy" in the Queen's Bench; and the evidence given upon the trial showed that the statements which had been made as to the treatment of the tenantry were exaggerated. The Farmers' Clubs and Tenants-Defense Associations meet as usual in their little rooms, wrangle among themselves, complain that funds are not forthcoming, make the same round of speeches, and pass sweeping resolutions against the Land laws; but their proceedings attract little notice, and their movement, if it can be called a movement at all, appears to have declined rather than increased in organized energy and strength. There is no other question which has any chance of stirring the masses of the people.

As to Home Rule, it seems destined to be devoured by its own children. Its failure in Parliament last session is admitted, and has exasperated some of the more advanced and busy members of the party. The country, however, has manifested but little sustained interest in its fortunes, though the single combats of the leaders on the floor of the House of Commons and on public platforms have been viewed with eager curiosity. There has been a growing belief, which circumstances have strengthened, that their antipathies, or differences, as they are called by a mild euphemism, are irreconcilable; and this has tended to produce a helpless, hopeless apathy on the subject. Nothing can show more clearly the

DISORGANIZATION OF THE "NATIONAL" RANKS

than the confusion which has been caused by the notice of an early meeting of Parliament. Although the resolution to hold a National Conference, which should settle the disputes between the chiefs and lay down a fixed line of policy for the future, was passed early in October, the preparations for holding it are only now, it may be said, begun; and the committee to whom they are intrusted, having first thought it necessary to obtain an extension of time for a week beyond the day originally appointed, were disposed to abandon the intention of holding one at all when they found that Parliament would meet nearly a fortnight before the extended date of the conference, and only resumed their task under the pressure of an admonitory resolution passed by a majority of the Council of the League,—for the members of the Council were themselves divided in opinion on the subject. Meanwhile, some of the most able and influential supporters of the cause keep aloof altogether from the proceedings of the Committee and the Council, or cease to be members. It is likely that the Hon. Secretaries may be induced to withdraw their resignation, in compliance with a resolution of the Council, who declined to accept it, though a member proposed an amendment (which was not seconded) that it "be instantly accepted."

Apart from Home Rule, there is no political question to create the slightest agitation. There is, however, a social question upon which public feeling has been deeply moved—it is the question of

SUNDAY-CLOSING.

There can be no doubt of the earnestness and strength of the movement in its favor, and, on the other hand, of the formidable opposition which has been organized against it. This is gradually assuming somewhat of a political character, in consequence of the attitude of the Government, who, with a dogged determination which no force of public opinion, however powerful, has been able to shake, have successfully pursued a policy of passive resistance to the Sunday-Closing bill, though its principle has been repeatedly affirmed by the House of Commons. The agitation on this subject will be carried on with redoubled vigor in the approaching session. Some close observers think they see signs of reaction in the public mind with respect to it, and that many who were ardent advocates of the total closing of public-houses on Sundays are beginning to hold more moderate views. It will be the object of Mr. Smyth's supporters to show that the feeling in favor of the bill is unchanged, and the issue which has been raised will be fought out with obstinacy and bitterness, for neither side seems willing to accept any compromise.

The vice of intemperance, which appears to be on the increase, is the only blot on the national character. If it were not for this, the records of crime would be almost a blank. It is only in offenses which spring from it that the criminal statistics show any increase. Serious crime has been

STEADILY DECLINING FOR MANY YEARS,

and the winter assizes which have lately been held corroborate the evidence supplied by all the superior tribunals as to the great decrease in agrarian and other crimes of a grave character which some years ago were a subject of deep anxiety to the Government, and alarm to the peaceable inhabitants of the country. With some marked exceptions in the southern counties, the calendars with which the Judges had to deal, though they made a clean sweep of the criminal records of several counties into one heap in each assize-town, contained only very small lists of comparatively trivial offenses.

While the moral aspect of the country shows so gratifying an improvement, except for the stain of intemperance, it must be frankly admitted that its material prospects are not so encouraging. The country has suffered not merely from external causes,—chiefly the depression of trade in England,—but also from the effects of a deficient harvest. There is reason to expect that the returns made up for the Local Government Board will show a general increase of pauperism, though, strange to say, in the cost of relieving it there is no appreciable increase. As the winter advances the signs of distress are likely to be more evident, and a strain upon the resources of the Poor-law system may be looked for; but there is ample provision to meet it. There is other evidence that the farming classes feel a pressure upon them. The number who have judgments out against them for debts to country shopkeepers is larger than usual, and those who have small holdings will have a hard struggle for some time. The Tenant-Defense Associations may find, perhaps, some grim satisfaction in the effectual stop which this state of things will put to the raising of rents which had begun in a season of prosperity. In cases where a higher scale has been laid down, it will be difficult to enforce it.

The wheat, oats, potato, and turnip crops

HAVE ALL BEEN SHORT AND BAD.

The chief drawback is with respect to the potatoes, in which there has been a serious falling-off, both in quality and quantity. Even those which seemed to be tolerably good will not keep, and the farmers are getting rid of them. The failure of this harvest will entail a double loss, first in the value of the crop, and next in the means of subsistence for their families, and that important member of the household, the pig. Prices of live stock and of wool have been lower than in 1876, while potatoes have been 30 to 40 per cent dearer than they were last year. In anticipation of a period of severe depression, banks and commercial establishments are exercising caution, and restricting their credits and their speculations within limits which appear to be safe. The weather, which at the critical period was injurious to the cereal crops, was favorable to grasses, and there is an abundance of hay and straw. This is of great advantage in the butter districts, and accordingly there has been an increase in the year of 55,000 casks in the Cork butter market, representing a money increase at the ordinary rates of about £200,000. This, it will be seen, is an important element in the trade of the country. Great attention is bestowed upon it, so that the quality of the butter is daily improving.

ANOTHER CHEERING FACT

is the success of the fisheries during the past year, especially of the herring-fisheries at Howth, Arklow, and Kinsale. At the latter place it has been so prosperous that the fishermen are in good heart, and are increasing the number of boats and making them of a better class. The want of pier-accommodation for boats at Arklow and Kinsale, however, is bitterly felt.

The linen trade of Ulster is still depressed, and mills are working only half and three-quarter time; but, notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, business generally in the North seems to be in a very sound state, as appears from the traffic on the principal lines of railway.

The aggregate receipts on Irish lines generally show some increase, and it would have been greater but for the unfortunate strike on the Great Southern & Western Railway, which caused a loss to the Company of £10,000. The receipts on the Midland and the Wicklow lines are less by about £1,000 each, but on the Great Northern of Ireland there has been an increase of £5,000, and on the Belfast & Northern Counties Railway there has also been a substantial increase. The Grand Canal Company, which connects Dublin with the midland and southern counties, also shows an increase of traffic. This indicates

MORE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

than might have been expected. It is also worth mentioning that, although pauperism has increased, skilled labor is in demand at good prices, and hard to be obtained in the country towns. The exports and imports at Belfast and Waterford have been larger than in the last year. In the port of Dublin the improvements of the docks and quays are still continued, but though they are extensive, they fall far short of the requirements of commerce, which have become so great that sufficient berths are not obtainable for the cross-Channel steam traffic. Since last year the leading trunk lines of railway have been connected at the North Wall, where a fine terminus has been erected by the London & Northwestern Railway Company, and passengers can now proceed from Cork, Limerick, Derry, and other cities and towns in the remotest north and west through to the Holyhead steamer and thence to London, without having to make any delay in Dublin. This will diminish the traffic in the streets of the Irish Capital, but they can afford to part with a good deal, as at some points and periods of the day it is scarcely manageable. Business in the city shows

LITTLE SIGN OF DEPRESSION,

and shops are still extending, house rents rising, and new dwellings springing up in every direction. For the first time for many years the exports of porter show a falling off of about 3 per cent. The total shipments this year were about 367,000 hogsheads. Those of the Messrs. Guinness were about the same as in the year 1876, and they are erecting another large brewery to meet the increasing demands of their trade. The shipments of whisky have steadily increased for the last thirteen years, and are now about twelve times as great as they were in 1864. They may be stated this year in round numbers as 6,000 butts and puncheons, 11,000 hogsheads, 1,500 casks, and 6,700 quarter-casks. In the shipments of horned cattle and sheep there has been a falling-off, the number of cattle being 188,000, against 228,000 in 1876, and of sheep and lambs 218,000, against 243,000 last year. The exports of pigs, on the other hand, have increased from 145,000 to 174,000, and of horses from 6,600 to 6,700. There has been a remarkable decrease in the shipments of wool. The imports of American bacon have slightly fallen off. The competition of American dead meat, which at first excited some uneasiness, now causes no apprehension. Irish stockmasters and dealers believe that it can do no harm as regards prime qualities, and it has been little, if at all, felt by the trade. The imports into this port have altogether ceased, and those who speculated have "burnt their fingers." The imports of foreign grain into Dublin have increased from 760,000 quarters in 1876 to 830,000 quarters in 1877; those of barley, from 50,000 to 105,000; and of flour, from 105,000 sacks and barrels to 140,000.

AMONG THE LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

of the past session are some which will effect great changes, and, it is hoped, prove beneficial to the country. The Judicature act, the County Courts and Officers act, and the new Prisons acts will come into force to-morrow. All the necessary arrangements have been made for giving effect to them.

A great deal is being done, even in the poorest parts of Ireland, to provide residences for the clergy under the Glebes Loans act; several churches have been built, beautified, and remodeled; while, as a rule, the parishes are sufficiently, though not liberally, provided for. The number of annuitants has been reduced to about 1,000 from 2,059, which was the original number. The commutation capital has been reduced from £7,500,000 to £3,300,000, and the annuities chargeable upon it from £590,000 to £240,000. The receipts and contributions continue to average £220,000 per annum. This is a little less than the amount which it was calculated in 1871 would be necessary to maintain the Church. The Bishoprics of Meath and Derry have been provided for, the latter by a satisfactory disposition of the present Bishop's commutation money.

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THINGS IN THE WELSH IRON AND COAL DISTRICTS.

London Times, Jan. 3.

There is hardly any aspect of national suffering more painful than the fall of a great industry into melancholy and forlorn stagnation. Such a calamity is usually to be traced directly to some palpable mistakes in policy on the part of either capital or labor, or both; and it lacks that tragic dignity which clothes the visitations of plague, pestilence, and famine. In the latter, too, there is always a gleam of hope behind the darkest cloud; the most merciless epidemic, the most cruel scarcity, must, we know, some day slacken and soften, and finally pass away. But when a great industry is smitten, there is no guarantee that it will ever revive on the ground where it once had flourished. A new demand will, no doubt, spring up, but in the meantime new sources of supply may be opened, and to these by preference commerce may resort. Thus it happened with the Thames shipbuilding trade. We sincerely trust that a better fortune is in store for the iron trade, which is now passing through a period of depression that in some parts of the country involves extreme misery among the working people. The misfortunes of this industry have contributed to produce similar and

EVEN MORE GRIEVOUS DISTRESS

in the coal districts of South Wales. We published the other day some particulars of the state of the South Wales collieries, where the price of coal has fallen far below a remunerative standard, and the production is, notwithstanding, vastly in excess of the demand. At Cardiff Docks, it is stated, there are miles of laden coal-wagons waiting for shipment, and the exportation has fallen off within half a year from 363,000 tons a month to 215,000. At Newport the falling off is computed to be 20,000 tons a month, and at Swansea 10,000 tons. All along the Rhondda Valley, where the output of coal is the greatest in the whole of South Wales, the collieries barely keep at work, for the masters allege, probably with truth, that they lose upon the sale of every ton of coal, and that they continue production simply for the sake of finding some employment for the laboring population.

This paralysis of the chief industry of South Wales has produced already widespread distress, exceeding in intensity and rivaling in extent the misery among the colliers and iron-workers after the strike of 1875. Of the 500 collieries in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, only twenty are working full time. At Cardiff the workhouse is thronged, the board-room and offices have been converted into dormitories, a supplementary stoneyard has been opened for the employment of married men, and the applications for admission are increasing at the rate of about fifty a week. The cost of out-door relief, which last month amounted to £200 a week, has risen to £292.

POVERTY IN ITS MOST DEGRADING FORM

prevails among a population which not long ago was well paid and comfortable. The other day a family of seven persons were found to have subsisted for days on a pailful of brewers' "grains," intended for feeding pigs. Others have fed on potato peelings. Men have gone to work day after day on a diet of raw cabbage leaves. At Merthyr, where the pressure of the strike and lock-out in 1875 was felt most severely, the Vicar proposes to re-open a charitable kitchen in the drill-hall, at which two years ago he was able to give 5,000 children one meal a day. "There are many hundreds now," it is added, "in a state of semi-starvation who crowd along the streets every morning, turning over dust-boxes and refuse, to pick up anything in the nature of food." Out of the three ironworks in the Merthyr district only one is at work, and of the twenty collieries none work more than three days a week. An emigration movement on a considerable scale has begun at Newport. One of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board is at present advising the Guardians of the Poor in the distressed districts as to the best mode of meeting the demand for workhouse accommodation and out-door relief. In some places, where the workhouses are filled, he has advised the immediate erection of temporary iron sheds, which will at least afford shelter. But the efforts of the Poor Law to cope with a catastrophe so far beyond the ordinary measure of its powers, though seemingly ineffectual enough, have not failed to lay a heavy burden upon the ratepayers, who, at the same time, are themselves suffering by the

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

The tradesmen have lost the majority of their customers; the mechanics have to put up with reduced wages; and it is not surprising to learn that the Guardians of a Poor Law Union the other day reluctantly determined to withhold the Christmas dinner usually given to the inmates of the workhouse on the ground that many thousands of the people who paid the rates were actually unable to provide a Christmas dinner for themselves.

As yet nothing quite so bad as the pauperism existing in the South Wales colliery districts has been reported from any of the chief centres of the iron trade, but it is certain that the distress in this industry also must become very severe, unless an improvement, quickly shows itself, of which at present there are no signs. We published yesterday a report from our Birmingham Correspondent, in which it was stated that "several of the works closed on Saturday would remain closed for an indefinite period." The economical history of 1877 in this branch of trade is most discouraging. At the beginning of the year there were very sanguine hopes, which might have opened into reality if the complications in the East had not produced a palsying sense of uncertainty and alarm. Yet the foreign demand for some kinds of iron was diminishing; American competition was threatening; excessive production and accumulation of stocks stimulated a rivalry that caused a general fall in prices. In some districts an attempt had been resolved upon to make a stand against the glutted markets and shrinking values by a systematic limitation of the output. But only partial success has rewarded the effort. The fall in prices

HAS BEEN GRADUAL AND GENERAL,

and is too considerable to be accounted for by certain reductions in the cost of production as in the price of coal and ironstone, and in the wages of furnace-men. This fall, moreover, has gone on in spite of the reduction in the producing facilities of the country. Out of 927 furnaces erected at the beginning of the year only 585 were in blast, and it is probable, we are told, that no more than 500 are now at work. Yet those which continue in blast show an increasing average output, and it is believed that the tendency is towards a smaller number of producing establishments with a larger production from each. The general result, however, is that there is at the same time a reduction in price, a diminution in the producing powers of the British iron industries, and a consequent but not corresponding restriction of the output. Though the war has to some extent interfered with the foreign demand, it is in the home consumption that the depression of which complaint is made is chiefly visible. Stocks have accumulated in nearly every one of the iron districts, even where the new demand for steel rails has attracted business to the detriment of the old iron rail-making mills. The consequence is that the producers of crude iron must in self-defense limit the output, and this cannot be accomplished without inflicting many hardships upon a large industrial population.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE FOR BIG GERMANY TO GOBBLE UP LITTLE HOLLAND?

Pall-Mall (London) Gazette, Jan. 4.

The feasibility of an invasion of Holland by Germany was, it will be remembered, seriously discussed in France in 1875. At that period the Berlin papers accused the Dutch of having themselves planned an invasion of Prussia in 1870, in the event of France being victorious. Capt. Van Tuerenhout tried to clear his countrymen of this charge, but in vain. The *Militarische Blatter* of Berlin took the question up in a practical manner, and published a series of articles headed, "The Low Countries; Can They Be Defended?" The line of the Yssel was first examined,—a line the defense of which had been strongly advocated by Lieut.-Col. Zeegers Veeckens. The German critics showed that a very small amount of resistance could be offered on this line, which is neither naturally or artificially strong; and yet they pointed out that its defense would be necessary in the event of an invasion, so as to render the defense of the Utrecht line practicable. The second line can only be rendered formidable by inundation, and to flood the country properly by means of the Leck three weeks or a month would be required. Admitting that this inundation is indispensable for the defense of the Utrecht line, it would also be indispensable for the Dutch to hold the line of the Yssel until that operation had been completed. The *Militarische Blatter* observed that the Yssel offers no serious obstacle to an invading force; it can be forded at several points, and in the winter it is quickly frozen over. Then from the neighborhood of Arnhem to Zuyder Zee

THERE ARE ONLY FIVE FORTRESSES,

of no great importance,—fortresses with high brick walls, and not provided with bomb-proofs,—Westerwort, Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Zwolle. These works might protect the movement of troops, but they would neither be capable of resisting an attack nor of staying the march of an army. Zutphen has often been spoken of as an important place; but to the German military mind it has no real value, owing to its position. The whole line of the Yssel being equally menaced should be equally defended; and there is little use in defending one or two points more strongly than others. It is to be observed, too, that from a military point of view the Dutch have committed a serious blunder in constructing the railroad connecting Deventer and Zwolle on the right bank of the Yssel.

According to the *Militarische Blatter*, Germany, who could at once bring into the field a force ten times as great as that of the Dutch army, would effect the passage of the Yssel without any difficulty, would march first on Utrecht, then on Amsterdam, and would occupy the whole of Holland in five or six days. As regards Utrecht, the Germans admit that the girdle of forts around that place has been considerably improved; but it would be possible to prevent inundation, which completes the means of defense. Apart from getting possession of the Leck, the German army might by a rapid march on Wyk-by-Darstede lay hands on the hydraulic works there, fix the sluices, and pass dry-footed into the centre of the Utrecht line. This would only be an affair of forced marches. It is true that the Dutch might in the last resort

BREAK DOWN THE DYKE OF THE LECK,

but even this would only be efficacious if the water in the river were high. The Germans remark, too, that this system of flooding the country sometimes turns to the advantage of the invader, by constructing for him solid bridges for the passage of his troops. This was certainly the case in 1794, when Pichegru not only invaded the country, but captured the Dutch fleet with his cavalry. According to the Germans, the Dutch seem to leave ice altogether out of their account, when a frost of two or three days may become a fatal enemy to them. Being unable to inundate, Utrecht, says the *Militarische Blatter*, would not be able to defend itself, and with the aid of ice it would be the same with Amsterdam. "The Dutch flatter themselves that they possess to the north of the line of Utrecht, at Naarden, an opening, thanks to which they will be able by offensive operations to intercept the siege works of the enemy. But Naarden and Minden are by themselves insufficient to protect Amsterdam. . . . Tha march from Minden to Amsterdam could be accomplished in three hours, and it would require the presence of the whole army to repel an attack of this nature executed in cold weather." Examining the condition of Holland, after proving the want of solidity of its lines of defense, the German paper arived at the conclusion that the Dutch, who are always overburdened with taxes, etc., would be

UNWILLING TO SUPPORT THE ENORMOUS EXPENSES

which would be necessary in order to place the country on a secure military footing. It would therefore be much better for the Dutch to settle matters in an amicable manner.

Capt. Roseboom, of the Dutch Engineers, replied to this article, which he translated, and thanked the *Militarische Blatter* for having pointed out the weak points in the Dutch lines of defense. Capt. Roseboom admitted that the Dutch army is not what it should be, and that it would be impossible to hold the line of the Yssel. Other points, however, he thinks might be defended, with or without the aid of inundation, and the Utrecht-Amsterdam position held long enough to allow of an ally coming to the aid of the Low Countries. With what has been done since the date of this discussion, it is thought that Holland, if attacked, will be able to resist for six months [?], instead of for six days as anticipated by the German staff.

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY.

A PICTURE OF THE GLOOM OVERCASTING THE LAND.

Correspondence London Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—According to German customs this is the second Christmas holiday, the day of feasting and merrymaking for tradesmen and artisans. But the good things of this world are not so plentiful in Germany now as they used to be. The prolonged commercial crisis has come home to every one in the land, and, what is worse, the symptoms of coming improvement are few and far between. Read the following from the *Neue Stettiner Zeitung*, and you have a faithful picture of the gloom that overcasts the land:

To all appearance everything is exactly as it was years ago: the principal thoroughfares of our good old town crowded with people, the shop-windows brilliantly lighted up, and wares tastefully and artistically displayed, tempting purchasers to enter. To all appearance, I say, as in days gone by; but on closer inspection there is

A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE,

as for the poor shopkeepers the number of bona fide buyers and mere gazers contrast lamentably. How many are the shops where the young men have to stand idly behind the counter; how numerous the houses of business, the splendid illuminations of which only serve to enlighten the dearth of customers, and involuntarily suggest the query, how is it possible, with business at such a low ebb, to pay even rent and gas?

A bitter disappointment truly that just those days of the year when religion and long-established custom indicate that for a few hours, at least, we should rise above the petty cares and troubles of everyday life, should be the days of all others, when we are made to feel the most sensibly the pressure of the times. Five long years of unexampled depression are the bitter penalty we have had to pay for one intoxicating year of joy. Last year the ledgers of our merchants plainly told their tale of hard times, but still the little ones of the family knew nothing about it, for the good paterfamilias did all he could that Christmas should be kept in the wonted manner. But this year, alas! insolvency does not merely stand without and knock, but intrudes within the very sanctuary of the home, dimming the eyes of the children with the tears of bitter mortification, in place of the usual bright sparkling of joyous anticipation. Smarting tears such as these do not flow from children's eyes alone; the empty till of the usually busy tradesman causes

MANY A SIGH AND UNBIDDEN TEAR.

Should he deal in articles of luxury only, he will be in still worse case, for rich gifts, the so-called cadeaux, will have this year to yield to the useful, though this is not by any means to affirm that useful Christmas presents will find purchasers plentiful as blackberries. No, indeed, for this year those old customers who were wont to purchase only useful presents will now buy nothing at all. Any one aware of the importance of his Christmas trade to the middle-class shopkeeper will comprehend how grim the future appears when this season does not fulfill his expectations. All his trade at such a time is necessarily a ready-money trade, so that he has been accustomed to depend upon its proceeds to discharge his own business obligations. Thus it comes to pass that Christmas, of all other periods of the year, gives the truest criterion whereby to judge of the buying capacity of the great public. There is not a doubt that every good man of business had foreseen full six months beforehand how trade would be this Christmas, and has not been taken unawares. Nor do I suppose that this town has been a greater sufferer by the general panic than other German towns, nor that we have fewer Christmas purchasers than elsewhere, nor that we shall have longer to bear with the stagnation of trade than have others.

THIS, THEN, IS THE OUTWARD ASPECT

of the "joyous, blessed Christmastide." How the "bad times" affect the inner sanctuary of the home circle at the festive season, and how the evil is met and fought against, is a still more important and interesting view of the subject. If only the difficulty could be got over by none but useful presents being given and returned, allowing of nothing merely useless and ornamental to intrude, then, indeed, there would be little more to say or write on the matter. But we know full well that there are many, many families this year who must entirely forego the luxury of laying out money in Christmas presents. Such a sad lookout to the "Hausfrau" and tender, loving mother, who wishes to save her little ones the grievous disappointment of a Christmas without presents, is by her turned into a moment of triumph.

We are almost tempted to say, then, from a purely moral standpoint, that it is a good thing if in one year the season of Christmas is less richly endowed than at other times. If the "bad times" are felt within the precincts of home, still kind thought and good feeling are the more likely to reign supreme than when abundance prevails, for do not the sacrifices and renunciation of self which have preceded the little offerings serve to knit the family in closer bonds, amid the storms and vicissitudes of the present time?

We therefore invite one and all to share the pleasures this joyous season has to offer—even those, too, who with a less heavily laden Christmas than usual are inclined to be dissatisfied.

The moral drawn from adversity is excellent, and, but for an unfortunate prepossession of the public mind, might be taken to heart. There is a pretty general idea that the commercial collapse of Germany is owing to foreign politics,—in other words,

IS CHARGEABLE UPON HER NEIGHBORS.

Though the nation made the war and paid for the war, three-fourths of the French indemnity went to the army to prepare for the next bout. Add to this the anxiety caused by the formidable increase of the Grench, Russian, and Austrian forces, and the corresponding augmentation of the German army, and trade would find it difficult to revive even were there no Oriental campaign. There is a feeling that if an era of war were to supervene, as Field-Marshal Moltke seemed to apprehend some time ago, no country would be more severely taxed by the infliction than Germany, the central and most accessible portion of Europe. It is this uncertainty about the future, rather than actual want of capital and diminished wealth, which prevents trade from reviving.

HIPPOPHAGY.

EATING HORSES IN PARIS.

Correspondence London Times.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The consumption of horseflesh in Paris, which commenced in 1860 in the face of great prejudices, but which steadily advanced and derived a great stimulus from the Siege, has this year averaged 1,000 animals per month. The Parisians, in fact, consume all the horses in the city which are past work, and have even to obtain some from a distance, while in the large towns hippophagy is also gaining ground. Its advocates are, in these circumstances, naturally anxious that other countries, especially those where meat is at a high price, should supplement their supplies of food by the flesh of the horse, which, they contend, is more nutritious than beef, and could be had at half the price. With a view to promote its introduction into the English dietary M. Emile Decroix, who first, as a soldier, tasted horseflesh from necessity in Algeria, and has since been one of the most ardent propagandists of its use, on Saturday evening, invited the representatives of several London journals to a dinner, at which horseflesh was served up in a variety of forms—soup, boiled, roast, sausages, etc. Some of the guests were prepared to find that in this, as in so many other cases, a taste had to be acquired, and that the first trial was not conclusive. The meat, however, was really palatable. While well cooked, it was intentionally served up in a plain way, so that there should seem to have been no attempt to disguise its flavor by condiments. It was slightly firmer and darker than beef, but I can quite believe that M. Decroix has repeatedly had guests who supposed themselves all along to be dining off beef. Horses are never slaughtered for the table before being incapable of further work, and in Paris the precaution is taken of inspecting them before being killed as well as after; but even were no such precaution taken, M. Decroix has satisfied himself by personal experiment that horses suffering from various complaints may be eaten with impunity.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm of fire at 3:40 yesterday morning to Engine Company No. 5 was caused by the burning of a sidewalk in front of No. 93 West Van Buren street, caused by a gas jet too close to the sidewalk. Damage, $50.

The alarm from Box 825 shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a barn in the rear of No. 54 White street, owned by Mrs. Alice Cody. Damage, $50. Cause, supposed incendiarism, as the barn-door was found open.

AT IDAHO, COL.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—The Humiston House and Gaw's brewery, at Idaho, Col., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on both buildings $15,000. Insurance on hotel, $3,500; on the brewery, $1,000. Defective flue.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—The stables of the Cincinnati Ice Company were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of $5,000. Insured in city companies.

AT CHESTER, PA.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 19.—John Maxson's woolen mill was burned this morning. Loss estimated at $15,000 to $20,000; fully insured.

CANADA.

Railroad Controversy—Canadians and Americans Lock Horns—The Hard Times.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—The position of the two parties in the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railroad Company seems to be that they have conflicting interests outside of this road. The plan of this railway is to extend it from West Farnham, Quebec, to which point it is now completed, and where it connects with the Southeastern Railroad to Freleighsburg on the frontier, to connect with the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, to which the Montreal, Portland & Boston is said to be subsidiary, thus affording a somewhat shorter and more direct route from Montreal to Boston. On the other hand, the Connecticut & Passumpsic Railroad Company are anxious to stop the extension of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railroad beyond West Farnham in order that it and the Southeastern Railroad from that point to Newport, Vt., should become a channel for traffic from this city to Boston via the Passumpsic Road, which connects with the Southeastern at Newport for similar reasons. The Passumpsic Company has been endeavoring to obtain control of the Southeastern Railroad. The American party at the late turbulent meeting were officers and shareholders in the Passumpsic Company, and as Mr. Goff and other promoters of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Road desire to complete an independent and competing through route by means of their road, the opposition of the American party is explained. The new road is already partly graded between West Farnham and Freleighsburg.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—Beveridge & Helliwell, importers of woolens, have been attached. Liabilities, $75,000.

Mullarkey & Co. have received an extension of four, eight, and twelve months to pay 75 per cent of their liabilities, the remainder to be made up of Mullarkey's private means within two years. The amount of liabilities is $245,000; assets nominally as great.

C. Devlins, contractor, is financially embarrassed. Liabilities, $90,000; assets nominally $108,000.

BUTCHERY.

An Inoffensive Citizen Mortally Wounded—The Murderer Escapes.

What bids fair to be the second murder of the new year occurred at 8:30 last evening on the south side of Thirty-seventh street, between Dearborn and Butterfield streets. The negligence of the police in not reporting the affair until long after midnight, and their carelessness in not obtaining better descriptions of the principals in the affair, make the details very meagre indeed. However, as nearly as can be ascertained, about the time mentioned two very rough and desperate-looking young men went into the butcher-shop of Peter Schmidt, No. 1580 State street. They went there undoubtedly to rob the place, but, not finding the prospect good, parleyed a short time with the butcher, and then, suddenly seizing a sharp steak-knife from off the chopping-block, they ran out and south on State street. Turning west on Thirty-seventh street, they met Hugh McConville, a painter, residing at No. 1960 Butterfield street, returning home from the grocery with his young niece. One of the roughs seized the girl by the wrists, and with insulting language dragged her after him. She resisted, and McConville, as may be imagined, did his best to aid her. He had succeeded in unhanding the villains, when, with an imprecation, one of them stepped to one side, and suddenly made a lunge at McConville with the knife stolen from the butcher-shop. Both then ran southwestward, but up to a late hour had not been captured. The wounded man was carried into a house close by, and thence to his home. Dr. Marley, who attended him, found a deep and lengthy gash across the lower portion of the abdomen, severing the abdominal sack and allowing the bowels to protrude. The wound can hardly fail to result fatally.

The young girl was so badly frightened that she was unable to describe the assassin with any accuracy, but the police have nevertheless strong hopes of running them down before morning.

McConville is about 36 years of age, a painter by trade, and has a wife and several children. He has always borne a good reputation, and his action in last night's brawl bears it out. The blow with the knife was most malicious, for McConville used no force after having rescued the girl.

COAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has announced its prices per ton delivered on board: Lump, $3.75; steamboat, $3.50; broken, $3.25@3.50; egg, $3.35@3.50; stove, $3.75; chestnut, $3.25.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—We, the undersigned, employes of John Moore & Co., picture-frame manufacturers, Nos. 180 and 182 East Monroe street, wish to acknowledge their bounteous generosity in paying the funeral expenses and attending the funeral of the late Joseph Clark, an employe of said firm, who was killed by falling down the elevator at the manufactory, and we do hereby tender to the said firm our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Mr. Clark was at the time of his demise entirely destitute, and Messrs. Moore & Co. learning the fact came immediately to the rescue and employed physicians, and, after death had relieved his sufferings, they employed the undertaker, and, without asking any questions, footed the bills. Such generosity cannot by us pass unnoticed.

They also started a subscription list for the relief of his destitute family, which consists of a wife and one child. Recognizing the fact that such accidents are almost of daily occurrence in our midst, and employers, paying but little if any attention to them, we hold, with pride, this instance up as an example, and hope it may make a favorable impression among our manufacturers, and hope they may all follow the same whenever occasion may require it.

A. Wintermute, S. F. Smith, James Artley, James Snables, E. Lisk, A. Schultz, Committee.

Detectives Heinzman and Scott last evening made another clever haul. During the day they arrested Michael alias "Fatty" Mullins and "Dutchy" Weinberg, suspected of having stolen a horse and express wagon belonging to J. B. Foss, of No. 182 Superior street, and containing twenty-nine pairs of pants belonging to Leopold, of No. 150 Franklin street. The rig was recovered in the South Park. In the evening they went to the Mullins house, No. 634 Forty-third street, armed with a search-warrant. First they found a few pair of the missing goods, then some other articles, and so on until they concluded to cart off everything, and accordingly nearly $1,000 worth of stolen property awaits an owner at the Central Station. There are shawls, laces, silks, handkerchiefs, fine plumes, and ostrich feathers, fine human hair switches, jewelry, portions of seal and fur sets, and all sorts of wearing apparel, together with a quantity of hosiery stolen from S. D. Luddan, of No. 242 West Madison street. Mrs. Mullins was also taken [illegible]

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

A Feminine Order of Knighthood---"The Crown of India."

"Sergeant Mary"---A Prominent Doctor's Opinion as to American Women.

Ruffled Night-Shirts---Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker---A Mother's Ruse.

ROSE AND RUE.

There was a garden hedged in close and high;
The gate was locked—no man had found the key.
A flower of subtle scent grew fair therein—
A flower unlike all other flowers that be.

Under the warm, soft rains of Spring it grew;
The sunshine kissed it, and the morning-dew
Lay rocked upon its heart, and all about
There crept and clung dark leaves and stalks of rue.

One still, calm night, the petals curved away,
And left the heart bare, 'neath the radiant sky,
For one who at the last has found the key,
And bends above the flower tenderly.

Then drooped the flower 'neath eyes so passionate,
And lower drooped, until, against the breast
Of him who held the key, it lay close-pressed,
And there the petals closed in Death's sweet rest.

The space wherein the flower grew is like
A scar upon the garden's face. The dew
And sunshine fall upon the untrimmed paths
Wherein, half-choked with weeds, still waves the rue.

LULU M. W.

FEMALE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

London Gazette, Jan. 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, by an instrument under her Royal sign manual, to institute and create an order of distinction to be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and to make the rules and regulations which are therein set forth. The "instrument" is headed "Victoria," R. & I. Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India," and proceeds to say that her Majesty has resolved to commemorate the assumption of her Imperial title of Empress of India by the institution of an order of distinction to be enjoyed by the Princesses of her Royal house and the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes, and others. Her Majesty, with her heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, are to be Sovereigns of this Order, and it is provided that it shall be competent for the Sovereign of the Order to confer the decoration thereof upon such Princesses of the Royal and Imperial house, being of more than 18 years of age, as her Majesty, her heirs, and successors shall think fit. It will also be competent for the Sovereign of the Order to confer the decoration upon the wives or other female relatives of such Princes in the Indian Empire, and upon such other Indian ladies, as her Majesty, her heirs, and successors shall from time to time think fit. The decoration may further be conferred upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India.

A list is given of the first recipients of the new decoration. They are: The Princess of Wales, the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland); the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland); Princess Christian of Sleswick-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland); Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne); Princess Beatrice; the Duchess of Edinburg (Grand Duchess of Russia); the Duchess of Cambridge; the Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge); the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge); the Maharanee Dhuleep Singh; the Begum of Bhopal, G. C. S. I.; the Maharanee Seta Velass Dewajee Ammanee Anaro of Mysore; Maharanee Jumna Bai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda; Dilawar-un-Nissar Begum Saheba of Hyderabad; Nawab Kudsia Begum of Bhopal; Vijaya Mohenu Mukta Boyi Ammanee Rajah Saheb of Tanjore; Maharanee Hai Nomoyee of Cossimbazar; Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Argyll; Georgiana Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury; Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon; Lady Mary Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville; Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine; Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo; Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke; Mary, Viscountess Halifax; Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart; Lady Jane Emma Baring; Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier; Edith, Baroness Lytton; Harriette Katherine, Baroness Lawrence; Cecilia Frances, Lady Northcote; Catherine, Lady Frere; Mary Ann, Lady Temple; Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison; Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.

"SERGEANT MARY."

New York Herald, Jan. 13.

There died in one of the wards in Bellevue Hospital from "Bright's disease," yesterday, a woman named Mary O'Keefe. She was known to the criminal authorities of this city and Brooklyn for years by the alias of "Sergeant Mary." She has had quite a remarkable history, which she frequently related to her jailers and while on the Island. She said that when quite young she formed the acquaintance of a young man to whom she was engaged to be married. The day for the wedding was set, but before the happy event her lover was arrested for highway robbery, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of twenty years. This so affected her that she resolved to remain single. Some time afterward she became intimate with another young woman who had likewise met with many crosses in love and had similarly resolved. Becoming intimate, they determined to live together ever after, and agreed that one should put on man's apparel, and that they should live as man and wife in another part of the city, where they were not known. They drew lots, and by it Mary was made the man. She found male attire, and assumed a new name. For several years these women passed as man and wife, and would possibly have done so until Mary's death but for an unforeseen accident. While on the street one day she met a former friend, who recognized her and threatened to expose her if she did not return home. Mary told her companion of the discovery and they agreed to part.

She returned to her home, where she lived for a short time, but as her parents used to taunt her she again left home and took to drinking. During the late War she formed the acquaintance of a soldier and set him drunk, after which she stole his money and uniform. She soon spent it and then went to one of the military stations, where she enlisted in a company of volunteers which was then being formed. Mary remained a soldier for some weeks; but one night she got beastly drunk and was arrested by the guard. While in her drunken stupor she told her secret. The Captain of the Guard was called; she was arraigned before him, and, on being closely questioned, admitted that what she said while drunk was true. Thereupon she was dismissed from the ranks, not, however, before she had been given the sobriquet of Sergeant Mary.

On her return to this city she remained a drunkard, and was arrested time after time. Becoming old she obtained a menial position on Blackwell's Island, which, of late years, she has held. A few weeks ago she got sick and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. Her body was removed to the Morgue, and thence it will be buried in a pauper's grave.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Dr. Fordyce Barker to a New York World Reporter.

"Dancing is a good thing. It distracts women's minds from the contemplation of their own symptoms, and thereby circumvents an evil. As for Mrs. Sherman, I suppose those things are matters of education. People, you know, who are not used to seeing nude figures in statuary or paintings experience indecent feelings, and then again, you know, people who are used to seeing that sort of thing don't. Habit, familiarity, and refinement make most of us agreed in these matters. There is one fact," the Doctor continued, in talking afterwards of the strength of American women and their habits of life and dress, "that you might notice, and that is that town women are stronger, fresher, handsomer, and live longer than women who dwell in the country. This must be accepted because it is a fact, and as well because the reasons for it are apparent. The women in the city eat better food, they are able to divert themselves with concerts and theatres—the very streets are a diversion—and they have baths, the benefits of which are incalculable. The country women [illegible] go to church or to the country store to buy a bit of calico and a ribbon."

"Then you think the New York women are in good condition?"

"They are the finest women in the world—physically, in point of figure, development, and grace. I have been in Europe a good deal, and I find the women here better specimens than those in London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna. There has been a marked change in American womanhood within twenty years. People returning after a long absence have noticed it. Our girls now growing, or just grown, are magnificent specimens. The old follies of dress, such as tight-lacing, etc., are done, and we clothe ourselves to the full as sensibly as the rest of the world. New York women wear flannels now and thick soles to their shoes. The corsets are loose and are an aid in supporting the skirts, the bands of which without these would act as ligatures and interfere with the circulation. We are a city of superb, healthy women, perfect in figure beyond any that I know. These can do round-dancing and no harm come to them."

HIS NIGHT-SHIRT.

Detroit Free Press.

Saturday forenoon a little old woman who had come to town in a one-horse wagon entered a store on Woodward avenue, where gents' furnishing goods are sold, and asked if they kept such a thing as a man's night-shirt.

"Certainly we do," was the reply as the clerk reached for a box.

"Well, my old man was traveling down in Rhode Island last fall, and he heard about 'em, and saw one," she continued, "and he's been half crazy ever since to own a couple. Things have come to a pretty pass when men have got to have one shirt for day and the other for night, but Thomas is rather childish, and I thought I'd git him one."

"Most all men wear 'em now," said the clerk, as he opened the box. "What price do you want to pay?"

"Well, I dunno," she mused, as she picked up one after another and let them drop. "I didn't say I wanted one for myself, did I?"

"Why, no; of course not. These are gentlemen's nightshirts, madam,—three different styles."

She picked up the plainest one, shook it out, held it at arm's length, and coldly said:

"Young man, do you pretend to call this garment a night-shirt for a man?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You do, eh! You stick to it that this frilling, and furblewing, and tucking, and ruffling belongs to a man's night-shirt?"

"I do."

"Then you'd better go to driving a sand-wagon, young man!" she snapped as she threw the garment down. "I've worn night-gowns for fifty-one years, and if the day has come when a young moonshiner like you puts on airs to tell me that I don't know what a night-gown is, my old man can sleep in a harness for all the night-shirt he'll ever get me to buy. Good-day, young man!"

MRS. HOOKER.

Washington Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.

At the caucus on Monday Isabella Beecher Hooker, Beecher-like, made a tremendous impression. She is a tall, slender, refined-looking woman, with pale blue eyes and grayish curls about her face. She dresses handsomely, but a little peculiarly. I cannot get it out of my head that a magnificent tragic actress was lost to the world when Isabella Beecher didn't take the stage. I never heard a woman say anything at all like what she said Monday. I can't for my life make up my mind whether it was swearing or not. I will tell you exactly what it was, and may be you can tell. Mrs. Hooker complimented the Democratic Gov. Hubbard, told how, without solicitation from women, he had caused a married woman's property bill to be passed, which she had caused to be drawn up five years before, without any hope that it would ever be passed. She gradually warmed up to her subject, until, fixing her eyes, blazing with excitement, upon her audience, she raised her arm solemnly toward the sky, and in a voice which rang like thunder said these words: "We have come here to gain our freedom, and by God we'll have it!" The effect was stupendous. They cheered her vehemently after a moment, but many women looked scared, and some men looked as if their breath had been taken away for a second. I can't tell you how it was, but somehow it didn't sound either blasphemous or wicked to me. It sounded like a Beecher!

A MOTHER'S RUSE.

Dispatch to London Telegraph.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—M. de Valdrome married an actress, and, after a short experience of married life, both parties demanded a separation, which was accorded. Alson, the only child of the marriage, remained with the father; but, the father dying, the boy was claimed by his mother. The Court rejected her claim, and decided that the lad should be brought up by the Dominicans of Arceuil, and allowed to visit his mother twice a week.

On Dec. 31 a Dominican father brought the little boy to wish his mother a happy New Year. Mme. de Valdrome retained her child with her, kept the Dominican father for several hours in an antechamber, dressed her son as a girl, intrusted him to some friends who were starting for abroad the same day, and then returned home to prepare for her own flight. At last the Dominican lost patience, found that the boy was gone, and rushed off to inform his tutor, M. de Valdrome, of what passed. M. de Valdrome communicated with the police. Mme. de Valdrome's house was surrounded and she herself was watched, the agents even following her to church.

There, after her prayers, she entered the sacristy as Mme. de Valdrome, and, taking advantage of her theatrical experience, left it as a little, bent old woman, well enveloped in a large mantle. One of the agents of the police even sprinkled her with holy water as she departed. Once in the street, Mme. de Valdrome of course found a cab awaiting her, drove to the station, and safely reached her little son beyond the frontier.

HIS SIXTH WIFE.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 11th inst. says: "A. J. Laboyteaux, aged 48 years, a resident of Cleves, O., is to be married to-day, at that place, to Miss Burr. There is no particular importance attached to this announcement, but when we think that Mr. Laboyteaux is being married to his sixth wife in twenty-five years, we pause and ask, in the name of the late lamented Brigham Young, 'Will he ever be happy?' When at the age of 23 years, he was married, for the first time, to Mrs. Rowans, a widow, with whom he lived happily. When she died he was wedded to another widow, Mrs. Woods. His third wife was a Mrs. Zimmerman, and the fourth, another widow, named Mrs. Kingsbury, a daughter of Aaron Schenck. The fifth Mrs. Laboyteaux was Miss Kitty Woods, a cousin of the fourth wife. With all these wives Mr. Laboyteaux lived happily. One of them left him her real property. Before he was married the first time he was the protege of a Mrs. Thompson, who started him in business. Both Mr. Laboyteaux and one of his former wives, Mrs. Woods, were at one time pupils of Mr. Joe Wright, Secretary of the Southern Railroad. We congratulate Mr. Laboyteaux on his unusual good luck, and hope that he may live to be made happy as many more times."

FEMININE NOTES.

The four daughters of a York State man, named Pints, are known as half a gallon o' 'lasses.

A Washington woman has applied to be appointed a Constable, despairing of catching a man in any other way.—*Danbury News.*

Card parties are now *au fait*, and the gentlemen will think damn as his female partner trumps his trick.—*New York Dispatch.*

In Virginia, when a young lady declines an offer to convey her home, the lover asks permission to sit on a fence and see her go by.

Girls who skate this winter are compelled, by the pressure of fashion, to skate on one foot, and hold the other up like a hen in wet weather.

Mistress—"Bridget, how is it you have not dusted the what-not?" Bridget—"Ah, thin, ma'am, I can't for dacency's sake face that naked figger."

He bought material for a new dress for his wife, and was surprised to see the dealer slip the cloth into an envelope, and say he would have the buttons sent right up in a dray.

"I rode in the carriage with the widower," said the cook, on her return from the obsequies of a friend, and then added: "He said the funeral would have been nothing without me."

A man made a bet that he could ride the fly-wheel in a saw-mill, and, as his widow paid the bet, she remarked: "William was a kind husband, but he did not know much about fly-wheels."

"The wicked stand in slippery places," but for a perfect picture of reckless insecurity, you want to look at a frightened woman trying to stand on a camp-stool to keep out of the way of a mouse.

Coming back from a little trip to Havre a Parisian bewails his misfortunes to his railway companion. "One thing is certain; you won't catch me on any more of these pleasure excursions. I lost my wife and my cane." And then he adds with tears in his voice, "A new cane, too."

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Elizabeth Von Stamwitz. "Messalina." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Lost in London" and "A Quiet Family." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of John A. Stevens. "Unknown." Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety performance.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE ITALIANS OF THIS COLONY are requested to assemble in mass meeting this Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp at Glickauf's Hall, corner Clark and Illinois streets, to adopt resolutions of regret at the death of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.
THE COMMITTEE.

The Twelfth Annual Ball of the U. and F. Italian Society, which was to take place the 23d instant, is postponed until further notice, on account of the King's death. B. BORRETTI, President.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Order of Red Cross.—The Order of the Red Cross will be conferred by this Commandery at Asylum 72 to 78 Monroe-st., on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 22, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock. Officers of the Commandery and candidates for the orders are notified to be present promptly at the hour named. Members of other Commanderies courteously invited. By order of the Commander. J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication on Saturday evening next, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, prompt. Every resident member is requested to be present as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of the Master. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 72 Monroe-st.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock, for work. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of W. H. REID, H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 4, B. P., O. ELKS, SPECIAL Communication this evening at 9 o'clock sharp, for initiation. Social session opens at 10:30. By order of the Lodge.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier Saturday in grain, and weak on provisions. Mess pork closed 2½c per brl lower, at $10.85 for February and $11.00@11.02½ for March. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.40 for February and $7.45@7.47½ for March. Meats were ⅛c lower, at 4c per lb for boxed shoulders and 5⅜c for do short ribs. Whisky was easier, at $1.03 per gallon. Flour was tame. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.03⅝ for January and $1.03⅞ for February. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 40⅞c spot and 40c for February. Oats closed steady, at 23⅝c spot or seller February. Rye was steady, at 51½. Barley closed ½c higher, at 52½c asked for February and 53c for March. Hogs were easier, closing at $3.85@4.10 per 100 lbs. Cattle were nominally steady, at $2.50@4.75. Sheep were quiet, at $3.00@4.50. The packing record of Chicago includes 1,560,558 hogs since Nov. 1, against 1,305,897 for the same time a year ago. Received in this city last week: 84,963 brls flour, 341,467 bu wheat, 579,394 bu corn, 316,175 bu oats, 41,650 bu rye, 148,165 bu barley, 11,047 dressed hogs, 175,278 live do, and 19,256 cattle. Inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 221 cars wheat, 162 cars corn, 67 cars oats, 25 cars rye, 74 cars barley. Total, 549 cars, or 218,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $101.62½ in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 9-16 and sterling exchange at $4.86¼.

The Russians breakfasted this morning in Adrianople.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ranged at 98⅛@98⅜.

It is believed in Washington that there will be a vote in the Senate on the Silver bill within two weeks.

A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature prohibiting card-playing and dice-throwing in saloons, and the Red-Ribbon revival goes marching on.

The cheerful intelligence comes from Springfield that the estate of JACOB BUNN, the well-known banker, will yield a payment of 75 cents on the dollar to its creditors. The Auditor yesterday filed his report, showing the liabilities to be $912,000, and the assets about $750,000.

The man who will not hold an office has been found. He was elected Town Collector in Wayne County, in this State, and has refused to serve. The County Board, finding no one to fill his place, applied to the State Auditor, who has decided that the Collector's books shall be turned over to the County Collector.

In the nomination of WILLIAMSON to the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans the President has followed the principles laid down in the EDMUNDS letter. WILLIAMSON is opposed by both the Louisiana Senators, and his nomination affords an opportunity for the whole question of Senatorial courtesy to be revived.

A number of interesting papers on the absorbing religious topic of the hour are presented in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. Among them will be found an interview with the philosophic JOSEPH COOK, an abstract of a pamphlet written by a learned divine of Ireland, and various other readable articles from writers at home and abroad.

After long delay the South Town of Chicago has a regularly-constituted and legally-authorized Collector, the bond of Mr. MARK KIMBALL having been finally approved. From the list of names appended to the bond, it will be seen that it is one of the strongest documents of the kind that could be made, and it certainly is the strongest ever produced in behalf of a Town Collector of Chicago.

It is a mild type of Communism that they have down East. In Boston yesterday about 10,000 workingmen held a mass-meeting in the historic Common and passed resolutions demanding the opening up of public works, in order that immediate employment might be given to the needy, the extension of outdoor relief to all who could not thus be assisted, the repeal of the law disfranchising those who receive relief from the city within twelve months preceding an election, the prohibition of prison labor from entering into competition with honest labor, and, lastly, the presentation of a petition from the City Government to Congress asking an appropriation to pay for the transportation of workingmen to the Eldorado of the West, where everybody is rich, and contented, and prosperous.

The Tariff bill, regulating the duties on about 400 articles of import, has at length arrived at the first stage of its long legislative journey necessary to enable it to become a law unto the people. It will be presented to the consideration of the members of the Sub-Committee of three this week, by whom it will be passed forward to the Sub-Committee of five, who will submit it subsequently to the whole House. Among the important changes in the existing rates is mentioned a probable increase of the duty on malt. The reduction of the tax on tobacco has not yet been decided upon.

The *Times*—or some disappointed attorney and churchman for it—is out in a strong denunciation of the Supreme Court of Illinois because of its decision in the CHENEY case. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. CHENEY was pastor of a congregation of Episcopalians in this city who belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Illinois. Dr. CHENEY and the Bishop had differences concerning certain doctrines, and these differences resulted in an order of deposition against the pastor. The congregation, however, sided with Dr. CHENEY, and the Bishop instituted suit to oust the pastor and congregation from the property, that the latter might be used for religious purposes in the manner prescribed by the Protestant Episcopal authority. In the meantime Mr. CHENEY has joined the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the congregation has followed him. Christ Church was a corporation under a charter granted in 1855, and the property was conveyed to Trustees, to be held by them for the church. The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower Courts, that the corporation of that church, or the Trustees, hold the property, to the exclusion of any ecclesiastical authority whatever. The writer in the *Times* denies the right of any body of men professing to be members of the Protestant Episcopal Church to retain property dedicated to religious purposes after the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese has decided that the worship in that church building has ceased to be, in the opinion of such ecclesiastical authority, the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This doctrine is opposed to every principle of freedom and justice known to the laws or the instincts of the American people. Where any body of men voluntarily organize a corporation for religious or any other purposes, and acquire property held by themselves in their own corporate right, the fact that they attach themselves to any religious organization, and afterwards withdraw from it, cannot be honestly, or fairly, or reasonably claimed to be a surrender of their rights of property. Their membership in the general body of the Church was voluntary; the property was their own, purchased for their own convenience, and their right to withdraw from that Church and to unite with another general organization can be tortured into a surrender of their property only on the assumption that we have an ecclesiastical despotism which is supreme in its authority not only over the conscience but also the property of every man who once claims membership in it.

THE FAILURES OF 1877.

There was printed in this paper yesterday a transcript from the Commercial Agency of the list of failures of all kinds in the City of Chicago during the year 1877, with the amount of liabilities. The number of failures was 412, and the aggregate indebtedness $30,857,938. The table is instructive in the wide range of business pursuits of the persons failing. Taking out fifty-one cases where persons resorted to the Bankrupt Court to obtain clearances from old liabilities amounting to $3,402,631, we have for the current failures of the year 361 cases having a liability of $27,455,307. In this list we have 2 dealers in agricultural implements, 4 booksellers, 16 dealers in boots and shoes, 19 builders, 10 clothing houses, 6 in crockery and glassware, 12 coal dealers, 8 in dry goods, 7 druggists, 27 in groceries and teas, 31 in iron and hardware, owing over $2,000,000, 29 dealers in liquors, and various packers and provision men. There were also dealers in real estate owing $8,000,000, and various bankers and banks owing $7,662,000,—the last two classes owing more than half the whole sum of liabilities.

This is not the result of a sudden and unforeseen panic. It is not the result of speculation nor of rash ventures. When the panic of 1873 struck the country it squeezed the water and the air out of all that was inflated. Currency was then worth 90 cents, and the panic reduced all values to the coin standard. There the decline in values ought to have stopped. Brought to their value in gold, all descriptions of property ought to have then maintained that value. But the decline did not stop there. Those wrecked by the general collapse of credit and the explosion of speculation passed into bankruptcy. Some lingered along a while struggling, and then too gave up. The recovery was looked for as soon as the wreck could be cleared away, and four years have come and gone, and the work of 1877 is before us with its terrible figures. From winter we looked forward to spring, and from spring to summer, expecting a turn in affairs and a revival in business; but season after season has brought additional and continuous losses, and no restoration or recovery.

During these four years of declining trade the country has been blessed with large crops,—breadstuffs, provisions, and cotton. Despite the unusual event of four large crops in annual succession, the falling off in values has gone on.

Why this extraordinary calamity which has fallen upon the country, reducing one-half the people to penury and want, even to actual starvation, arresting production, and rendering labor insufficient to support men in the necessaries of life? The explanation is to be found in the mad endeavor to increase the value of money and to decrease the value of property. The ordinary process of industry is to apply labor to the raw material, and sell the manufactured article at a profit on the cost of production. What is the process now? While labor is fashioning the article from the materials, the value of the finished product so declines that it is less than the cost of production. The man who buys a stock of goods in April finds that before he can sell one-half of them their value has so fallen that they will not yield him enough to pay the notes given for their cost. This is not exceptional; it is the general rule. For three years we have been trading and laboring on a falling market. The falling in the value of labor and its products is the result of the increase in the value of money. The ingenuity of the money-lenders of the world has been devoted to the accomplishment of an end. They hold the debts of mankind, and hold a mortgage on the accumulations of the world's labor. They have decided that metallic money is too cheap; that gold and silver will not purchase enough of this world's goods; that the dollar does not purchase enough labor; and that the value of the money must be increased by the reduction of its volume one-half. They have decided, therefore, that to increase the value of the metallic money it must be confined to gold exclusively, and that silver shall be universally demonetized. Into this scheme the German Government was entrapped in 1870, and began to put it into operation in 1875. Our Government has fallen into the same scheme, and for the last three years has been laboring in all its departments to increase the value of money, and, as a consequence, to depreciate the value of every description of property, and of the product of labor. This policy is shown in the two measures:

1. The demonetization of silver.
2. The enforced resumption of specie-payments in gold coin exclusively.

On this question, unfortunately, the Executive branch of the Government takes sides with the faction in Congress which represents the money-lending and the mortgage-holding interest. The Secretary of the Treasury is the greatest bull in the gold market, and every means at his official disposal is employed to force an exclusive gold currency on the country, and to depreciate all property,—the accumulations of the industry and thrift of the people. He is possessed of the insane idea that he can borrow gold enough in Europe with which to resume and maintain specie payments. He ignores the fact that the product of gold is declining, and that for two years Germany has been paying from 6 to 10 per cent premium for gold. The moment he undertook to sell 4 per cent bonds for gold the sale of those bonds stopped. Every time Europe has to make gold payments to this country it sends home American bonds to be sold. All appeals or demands for gold are answered by the return of our bonds. But the policy of resumption in gold less than a year hence is persisted in; the demonetization of silver is insisted upon so far that it is semi-officially announced that, if Congress shall pass the Silver bill, the President will put the national will at defiance and veto the bill. If silver shall not be remonetized then the value of gold will continue to increase. Every nation in Europe is hoarding every ounce it can get hold of; Germany is now vainly offering 10 per cent premium for it. A year hence the gold dollar will equal in all kinds of property as much as would have commanded $1.50 in gold in 1874. Money of the country will have advanced 50 per cent, and the value of all other property will have declined even to a greater extent. The farm that in 1874 would have satisfied a debt of $10,000 in gold in 1879 will not pay more than one-half or one-third that debt. To this general revolution of values the country is drifting, and the Government is waiting with seeming impatience for the general wreck and ruin which are inevitable.

The long list of failures, even after eliminating the frauds and thefts, tells the story of the fall in values. The $30,000,000 of indebtedness represents property actually held and mostly purchased since 1873. The sum representing the difference between this $30,000,000 and the present value of that property is the sum of the shrinkage which has taken place. This shrinkage is still going on, and during the year which stands between the present and the day of resumption it will progress with accelerated rapidity, until next January there will be that general prostration and utter ruin which will arrest business, Government, labor, and society. Must the country stand still and not protest? Must the people remain idle and witness the decay and shriveling going on and lift no hand to correct them? Will Congress or the President, in the face of all this, brave the whole people, and mock and taunt them in their distress?

THE RED-RIBBON MOVEMENT.

The tidal-wave, symbolized by the "Red Ribbon," has reached Chicago at last, and we hope it may sweep over the city and wash out all the dives and slums that need a cleansing. We extend the right hand of welcome to Dr. REYNOLDS, and heartily wish him success. The movement which he represents has proved to be the most successful temperance crusade of the present generation. The secret of its progress, we believe, has been in the avoidance of religion, in its dogmatic sense, and politics in its partisan sense. The temperance cause is not forwarded, but only retarded and injured, by a complication with either of these accessories. Dogmatic religion deals mostly nowadays with an uncertain future, while temperance is a matter of present habit, influence, and associations. Partisan politics deals with office-getting and the manipulation of "elements" for party advantage, so that an alliance with the temperance movement, which must rely upon personal persuasion and good-will, only serves to incumber the latter with dissensions and disputes. Temperance is not a thing to be enforced by law, nor attained by dogmatic discussions, and the purpose of its prime movers should be to avoid politicians, and solicit the co-operation of the preachers only under the condition that they will abandon dogma while engaged in furthering this particular reform.

It should be steadily kept in mind, too, that Chicago is a big city, and the temperance workers should direct their efforts against the most vicious form of intemperance rather than waste their strength by trying to accomplish too much. There are two classes of drinking men in Chicago, as in every other large city, who particularly need reforming, and whisky is the specialty of both. The nervous and generous Americans, who stand up at bars and treat all around, and the impulsive Irish, who indulge a national taste to excess, are the men among whom the Red-Ribbon workers may do most good. An occasional Scotchman and blonde Scandinavian may be reformed by the way, but the Americans and Irish are the best material to work on. There are no others whose reformation will be equally beneficial, either for themselves or for the community at large. Whisky is their evil spirit, and it is against whisky that the war should be waged as much as possible. The "Red-Ribbon" movement includes a general swearing-off as to beer, wine, and cider; this is well enough whenever it can be brought about, but the reformers should always be willing to compromise on the abandonment of whisky.

We would not advise the "Red-Ribbon" men to expend much time or labor on the Germans with the purpose of inducing them to give up their beer. It will be "love's labor lost," and the Germans will merely resent it. As a rule, the German drinkers are able to take care of themselves, and generally they are a temperate people in the proper sense of avoiding excesses. Beer-drinking with them is a national and historical habit. It dates back as far as JULIUS CÆSAR's wars on the Rhine. TACITUS found the Teutons drinking their beer a couple of thousands of years ago, and they have been at it ever since with a good deal of regularity, and with a decided improvement in the quality of the beverage. Meanwhile they have progressed to almost the foremost position in Europe in military prowess, intellectual influence, and scientific attainments. They hold strong ground for justifying their tenacity in adhering to the favorite drink of their ancestors. The Germans who have come to this country have brought their national habit of drinking beer with them, and the introduction of their beverage has been beneficial in so far as it has succeeded in acting as a substitute for "fire-water." At all events, it is not easier to convert a German from beer-drinking than it is to convert a Jew from the Mosaic doctrines, and time and effort in behalf of the "Red Ribbon" can be more profitably employed among whisky-drinkers, whose habits are infinitely more vicious and whose reform will be vastly more valuable to society.

There is ample room in Chicago for a temperance movement, and it is an excellent time to begin. The hard times ought to furnish a powerful auxiliary in securing a change of habits. The necessity of economizing now will furnish a good excuse for the weak-hearted who might otherwise avoid the taunts of their fellows at their conversion to abstinence. Many a poor family may be saved from deprivation, suffering, and possible starvation by the reformation of its drinking members now. The work is a noble one, if honestly and judiciously pursued, and it should receive the hearty support and living example of the most influential men in the city.

SHAKSPEARE IN FRANCE.

In the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Dr. JOHN DORAN, a well-known student in dramatic affairs, contributes some curious and entertaining information in regard to the introduction of SHAKSPEARE to the French people. SHAKSPEARE's plays have never taken a strong hold on the French stage; in the days of TALMA (the latter part of the last century) they were more acted than they are now, though GUIZOT's writings and editing of SHAKSPEARE have since then made his name as familiar to the reading people of France as are those of VOLTAIRE and MOLIERE to the English people and our own. In Italy, the great actors of the present time, such as SALVINI and ROSSI, rest their claims to admiration mainly upon their delineation of Shakspearean characters. In Germany, SCHLEGEL's translation of SHAKSPEARE's plays (probably the most perfect rendering that was ever made of any author into a foreign language) has given the German people as intimate a knowledge and great a reverence for the king of English poets as the English and American people feel. We think it likely that the annals of the stage, as compared with those of the English and American stage, would show that there are more Shakspearean performances in the leading theatres of Germany than in those of England or the United States, while the annals of the French stage will scarcely reveal the name of one of his plays from year to year, unless it be as the title of an opera, for which the themes of many of his plays have been used. Nevertheless, Dr. DORAN thinks that SHAKSPEARE is now ranked among the brilliant dramatic writers by the French people, and, as the progress to this point was slow and tedious, it may be that he will at some future day receive a more general stage recognition in France than has been accorded him up to this time.

It is not surprising, after reading Dr. DORAN's story of the first introduction SHAKSPEARE had in France, that it was so long before he secured a foothold on Gallic soil. SHAKSPEARE, among his contemporaries, seems to have been first acknowledged as a poet through his minor poems. "Lucrece" and "Venus and Adonis" appear to have been remarked during his time more than anything else he wrote. If, then, the contemporaneous literary men and critics did not acknowledge him openly as a great dramatist, there is no reason to wonder that his fame did not reach France. CORNEILLE (1606), MOLIERE (1622), and RACINE (1637) formed the great dramatic triumvirate who laid the foundation for the brilliant dramatic literature of France. Even in those early days the English acquired the habit of looking to France for their stage material; and all these authors were translated, and their works successfully represented on the London stage, during their life-time. Yet SHAKSPEARE, greater than all, who died in 1616, before the oldest of them was 10 years old, was still a sealed book to the French. They had never even heard of him. There were two men who, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, might have opened up to the French the beauties of SHAKSPEARE, but both were restrained by vanity. ADDISON spent some time in France, but never mentioned SHAKSPEARE; indeed, in writing an account of the "Greatest English Poets," ADDISON gave DRYDEN the supreme place, but did not so much as speak of SHAKSPEARE. VOLTAIRE, when he returned to France after spending some time in England, spoke slightingly of SHAKSPEARE, and referred to some passages he quoted as "the only pearls that were to be found by scraping on the English dunghill." A Frenchman named DESTOUCHES, who accompanied the Abbe DUBOIS to England on a diplomatic mission in 1728, translated a few passages from "The Tempest," but they attracted no attention.

It was not till 1769 that SHAKSPEARE found a hearing in France, and then it was through an enthusiast named DUCIS. And what an introduction! DUCIS was a brilliant fellow and a genuine admirer of SHAKSPEARE, but he was bound down to the absurd "unities" of the VOLTAIRE school (borrowed from the Greeks, as defined by ARISTOTLE), and he deferred in the most slavish manner to the prejudices and superstitions of the French public. Several of SHAKSPEARE's plays, as translated by DUCIS, were presented on the French stage,—"Hamlet" in 1769, "Romeo and Juliet" in 1772, "Lear" in 1783, "Macbeth" in 1784, and "Othello" in 1792. These translations appear as ridiculous to those who read SHAKSPEARE's plays and see them acted in English as the phrase in which the witches addressed *Macbeth*—"All hail, *Macbeth*"—when rendered into French as "Bon jour, *Macbet*,"—an instance which is said to have occurred, though not mentioned by Dr. DORAN. In DUCIS' "Hamlet," only five of the original characters were retained,—*Hamlet*, the *King*, the *Queen*, *Polonius*, and *Ophelia*. *Ophelia* was made the daughter of the *King* as a reason for *Hamlet's* not killing his sweetheart's papa. Two other characters were introduced, in the guise of "confidants," who were the *dei ex machina* of the French stage, and acted as vehicles for the principal personages to foreshadow the action and motive of the play. Of course it would shock French nerves to have the ghost appear, and so the ashes of the old *King* were carried around in an urn to do service in striking terror to the hearts of the guilty ones. The old *King* had not been put away in the Shakspearean fashion, which was vulgar, but his wine had been poisoned, which, the *Queen* said, showed the advantage of an artistic manipulation of strong drinks. The play scene was omitted, but one of the "confidants" (*Norceste*, a sort of compound of *Horatio*, *Rosencrantz*, and *Guildenstern*) was made to recite a similar taking-off of an English King in order to give *Hamlet* the desired opportunity of watching his mother and uncle. The dialogue is, for the most part, cut up into the short, jerky sentences peculiar to the French dramatic style. Finally, the *denouement* is reached by the organization of a conspiracy to immolate *Hamlet*. A free fight ensues, *Hamlet* comes out first best, the *King* is killed, the *Queen* poisons herself, *Ophelia* is not even referred to, and, as the curtain goes down, *Hamlet* announces that he is "a man and King," and that he will "do more than die." It is worthy of remark that even the elder DUMAS, in a much later translation of "Hamlet," followed the French school of bringing out *Hamlet* triumphant in the end, and leaving him to live happily and in peace forever after, so far as the audience is concerned.

All the other DUCIS translations are full of ludicrous digressions and perversions. "Romeo and Juliet," Dr. DORAN says, "has nothing in common with SHAKSPEARE except the names," though DUCIS did more than SHAKSPEARE in acknowledging his indebtedness to the DANTE romance. *Romeo* addresses his mistress as "Madame," and she calls her lover "Seigneur"; they commit suicide together, for which DUCIS apologizes by saying that it was more important to illustrate the perils of hereditary hate than to observe the moralities by omitting the suicide. In "Lear," as translated by DUCIS, there is only the episode of the daughters' desertion, and, when one of these is restored, *Lear* is likewise restored to reason and happiness. DUCIS only dared to introduce one witch into "Macbeth," and used her sparingly; *Macbeth* kills himself at the final fall of the curtain, after becoming convinced that Heaven has forgiven him, but demands a victim for all the wickedness that has been done. The great stumbling-block in "Othello" was the incident of the handkerchief. It would never do to utter so commonplace a word as *mouchoir* in a French tragedy, and so a "circlet of diamonds" was substituted to bring about the catastrophe. Later on, the diamonds were abandoned for the handkerchief, but then it was referred to as "that tissue" or "that gift." Nor would it do to have *Othello* smother *Desdemona*, which was the Shakspearean expedient, though in the old novel from which SHAKSPEARE dramatized his play the Moor beats out his wife's brains with a couple of sand-bags. DUCIS ventured to permit *Othello* to stab *Desdemona* at her bedside, but the finnicky French audience would not tolerate even this. The cry went up from the pit: "C'est un Maure qui a fait ce, ce n'est pas un Francais!" ("It is a Moor that did that; not a Frenchman!") So a comedy ending had to be substituted. A literal translation of "Othello" by ALFRED DE VIGNY was acted in the Theatre Francais in the early part of the present century, and created a great dissension between the Voltaireans and Shakspeareans.

PIERRE LE TOURNEUR, in 1776, began the first genuine translation of SHAKSPEARE, which was completed in 1783, comprising twenty octavo volumes. It was he who broke the ground for original Shakspearean representations in France. The GUIZOT edition of SHAKSPEARE, which appeared in 1824, is only a revision and correction of LE TOURNEUR. But the most successful French rendering of SHAKSPEARE is that of FRANCOIS HUGO (one of VICTOR HUGO's sons), who has within a few years published the complete works. Of LE TOURNEUR and HUGO Dr. DORAN says: "The earlier translator conveyed an idea of SHAKSPEARE to his countrymen; the latter really naturalized him." Whatever SHAKSPEARE's future may be on the French stage, he will never again be characterized as a *Harlequin*, or his translator as a *Clown*, as was the case in VOLTAIRE's time.

DECAY OF THE MONARCHICAL PRINCIPLE.

Under the above head, the London *Spectator* of Jan. 5 contains a somewhat remarkable article, setting forth the decay of the monarchical principle throughout Europe. The *Spectator*, however, only confines itself to a statement of facts, illustrated by the attitude of the various European Powers towards French Republicanism, without seeking to discover the cause. Perhaps it will be possible for us, after reproducing the substance of the *Spectator's* statements, to suggest the key to this very general change in the solidarity of Monarchism. It will not be questioned that the once universal idea of the divine right of Kings to govern has disappeared, except in the minds of a very few Royal claimants and their handful of adherents. No people in Europe, as a people, now hold the Legitimist dogmas that characterized the times of JAMES II. and LOUIS XIV., and outside of Russia there are no people who would make any sacrifice to retain the Legitimist idea in its purity. The proof of the truth of this is to be found in the record of the contest between Monarchy and Republicanism in France during the past year. In France itself, where the peasantry were supposed to be Monarchists, an immense majority pronounced for the Republic, notwithstanding the threats of the military power, the blandishments of the Church, and the powerful influence of the civil service. In Germany, where Princes are still powers, the French Monarchists had no sympathy except from Ultramontanes, while the Government aided the Republicans by warlike precautions in case of a Republican defeat. It may be urged that this was in pursuance of the selfish policy of future territorial aggrandizement; but, if this were so even twenty years ago, it would not have so dominated the Royal caste as to have turned its influence in favor of Republicanism. In England, where society is still very conservative, not a voice was heard in favor of the French Reactionaries, and the Conservative organs condemned them without reserve, and rejoiced when Republicanism triumphed and MACMAHON finally yielded to representative government. In Austria, the Court rejected the Monarchy unless given to the Legitimate Prince, while the people had no sympathy at all for the cause. In Italy, the King, the Court, and the people were alike in sympathy with the French Republicans; while even in Russia there was no sympathy expressed for MACMAHON or his contemplated *coup d'etat*. Continental Europe was in reality unanimous in its distrust of French Monarchism, and this, too, when the French Republic is but seven years old, and may even now be called experimental. All this goes to show that the solidarity of Monarchism can no longer be relied upon, and that there is a general indifference in Europe to the particular form of government so long as it secures peace, and order, and the prosperity of the people. In commenting upon this condition of things the *Spectator* says:

> No unrestrained small monarch can be said to survive. The four little independent Kings of Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Greece are all fettered by their subjects, and the big monarchs are heavily weighted both by the change in feeling of which we have spoken, and which they must perceive, and by the endless consequences which follow their every action. A modern King can hardly be a man of levity; and in his new considerateness, his perception that he is not inevitable, his conviction that he must take trouble and not merely *be*, is a great addition to popular security. The King is still in many countries a great factor in affairs, but he no longer feels himself the head of a party; he no longer believes in divine right, and he no longer thinks that Republicanism is as the sin of witchcraft, to be stamped out. That is a great change, for the monarchies as well as for the people who live under them.

What has been the cause of this change, the *Spectator* does not stop to inquire. If it had pursued the subject to its ultimate issues, it might have found that, outside of the general progress of knowledge and civilization, one of the prime causes of the decay of Monarchism is the inflexible opposition of the Republicans of Europe to Ultramontanism, which is always in sympathy with Monarchism. The people are hostile to the interference of the Church in secular affairs, and even Governments themselves are tired of priestly dictation, and some of them, like Germany, have stamped it out. They will no longer tolerate civil government whose fountain-head of authority is Rome and whose edicts must have Papal sanction. The people insist that the things that are of CÆSAR shall be rendered to CÆSAR and the things of the Church shall be rendered to the Church. The Governments of Europe looked upon Republicanism in France as less dangerous to the general good, and even to their own stability and influence, than Ultramontanism, because there are no bounds to the latter. It kills the schools. It elevates Papal dogmas above civil laws and decrees of State. It keeps people in a state of ignorance and superstition. It absorbs property through its ghostly influences, whence it happened that after the French Revolution one-half the property of that country was in the hands of the Church and the other half in the hands of the serviceable Ultramontane nobility. The people oppose it because they will no longer consent to support lazy and able-bodied monks frittering away their lives in ostentatious piety and mock humility, and who would be of more service to the world fighting in armies, working in shops, or cultivating the ground. The people who are assigned to lower places in Heaven will not support this class in idleness who have secured preferential places in the better world. The fight in France was in reality between a majority of the people who would no longer submit to priestly domination and a priest-ridden minority upholding Ultramontanism. The other Powers sympathized with the majority because they knew that an Ultramontane victory would have encouraged Ultramontanism in their own dominions, and they felt it was safer to have Democracy dictate politics than Rome.

The Ohio House of Representatives devoted last Thursday afternoon to a discussion of the Silver bill. The leaders of the three parties expressed their views and those of their respective parties. The resolutions were finally put and carried by yeas, 90; nays, 5. The first resolution declared—

> That common honesty, true financial wisdom, and justice to the tax-payers of this country, demand the immediate restoration of the silver dollar to its former rank as a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The second resolution asserts—

> That President HAYES and Secretary SHERMAN, in their opposition to the restoration of the silver dollar, do not represent the views nor the wishes of the Ohio people.

There is no question as to the truth of this resolution. The people of Ohio desire the unconditional remonetization of silver by a majority of even more than 90 to 5, and the opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the President, if he is against the bill, most assuredly does not represent the wishes of the people of the great Buckeye State.

The act of Congress providing for the resumption of specie payments passed Jan. 14, 1875, or about ten years after the passage of the act suspending the coinage of silver dollars. This Resumption act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the greenbacks not in gold but in *coin*. Gold is not mentioned in the Resumption act. To make this point clear we quote from that act: "And on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in *coin*, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States in the City of New York." By a legal construction of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized after the 1st day of January, 1879, to pay interest to the public creditor in silver or gold. If this was not the intention of the Resumption act, why was the word "coin" substituted for "gold"? THURLOW WEED points out this omission to call for gold in the Resumption act, and holds that the word "coin" was used for the express purpose of reserving to Congress the right to order silver coined at any time the same would promote the interests of the Government. There is only one other explanation we can think of: that Congress had not yet found out the fraudulent trick whereby silver had been demonetized.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Will you tell your readers what were the provisions of the Treaty of Paris to which England and Austria combine to hold the Emperor of Russia? and oblige A. R. JONES.

Briefly, Great Britain, Austria, France, Russia, and Sardinia engaged to respect the independence of the Ottoman Empire; ships of war of foreign Powers were prohibited from entering the Dardanelles and the Black Sea; the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (the two constituting what is now known as Roumania) should continue to enjoy under the sovereignty of the Porte the privileges and immunities of which they were then possessed, the Porte guaranteeing their independent administration and liberty of worship. These were the principal conditions, and Great Britain, France, and Austria agreed that any infraction of these stipulations would be considered by them a *casus belli*.

In the good old Scotch town Aberdeen there are simple folk. A short time ago one of the street-hydrants, being out of repair, was subjected to an overhauling, and the cause of trouble was found to be a number of letters which had been carefully stuffed into it. Their dates covered a series of years, and all the circumstances pointed to the fact that they had been deposited there by different persons under the impression that the hydrant was a letter-box. The curiosities of ignorance are manifold. Thursday of last week a large quantity of articles which had accumulated at the Dead-Letter Office in Washington were sold at auction. The assortment, as can be imagined, was of the most heterogeneous kind. There were book-marks, a child's bib, magnifying glasses, a serpent's egg, a bear skin, porous plasters, a wagon axle, a set of artificial teeth, a pair of corsets, lambrequins, padlocks, Brazilian bugs, thermometers, and almost every imaginable article, to the number of 9,000. Strange as it may seem, these had all been sent through the mails or deposited without being called for in Post-Offices. Pitiable indeed must be the mental condition of some of these benighted people. Think of a man deliberately sticking a postage-stamp upon a wagon-axle, and innocently leaving it at the Post-Office. But even this eccentricity is exceeded by that of the man in Missouri who mailed a cook-stove to his wife in Massachusetts.

The announcement that Queen VICTORIA will spend a great part of the London season in Buckingham Palace and attend to her social duties has given intense gratification to the shopkeepers of the metropolis. Their affection for her Majesty approaches the sublime. They are ever unhappy when she is away at Windsor Castle on the Thames, at Balmoral in Scotland, or at Osborne in the Isle of Wight. The reason why their sentiments are so strong is, that when she is in London the tide of fashion runs high, and trade is brisk.

Ex-Congressman PAYNE, of Cleveland, is credited with the remark that there are not half-a-dozen sound single-standard gold men in the whole Ohio Legislature. The vote for Senator shows the entire truth of this observation, so far as the Democrats are concerned. There were only two members in that party in both Houses who were goldite-contractionists enough to vote for him, and the two will probably be dropped by their constituents at the next election for so voting.

Secretary SCHURZ told FERNANDO WOOD that he hoped the House would send him a couple of good investigating committees, as he would like their assistance in discovering and exposing abuses in his department.

The *Evening Post*, the new paper in St. Louis, was only one week in driving out its rival, the *Dispatch*, and occupying the entire field of afternoon journalism.

PERSONAL.

Remington, the rifle manufacturer, is one of the social swells of Egypt.

Good living may have made John Bull fat, but he doth not yet kick.

The New York *Herald* says that John Morrissey's death would be a public loss.

Between the Bristow crowd and the Simmons crowd there is a great iceberg.—*Boston Post.*

The gorgeous furniture in Dion Boucicault's new apartments is supposed to be borrowed from the French.

Lillie Devereaux Blake says she has noticed that the broad-shouldered, genial men are those who favor woman's rights.

The Widow Oliver is good in one respect. She never books old men and hides them away so that their relatives can't find them.

Gov. Holliday has shocked the Virginians by shutting up the Gubernatorial mansion and going to live quietly at a Richmond hotel.

A Democratic editor in Iowa despondently says that printing Democratic papers in that State is about as profitable as would be peddling peanuts in a graveyard at midnight.

An envious rival alludes to Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, as a young man with an enraged ginger complexion and a subdued liver-colored necktie.

Among Bonner's victims was Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet-banker. The operation wiped out what Stedman had saved by ten years of hard work and wearing care in the worst of hard times.

The story comes from Oregon that a mean fellow "shot a country girl's pig, which she was bringing up on buttermilk so as to get money to buy a new gown, because she would not go with him to the Christmas ball." This was even worse than stealing one of the Electoral votes.

In publishing his sermon on future punishment, Canon Farrar says: "I expressly repudiated Universalism as a dogma, as I also repudiated the dogma of purgatory and conditional immortality. I merely gave reasons for refusing to assert that a soul is necessarily doomed to endless torture if he dies in sin."

A shoemaker in Harom, N. H., paid attentions to a young lady for four years, when the girl's father lost his patience and drove the disciple of Crispin out of the house, and, besides, brought suit against him for room-rent, fuel, and lights, estimating his damages at $300. This should serve as an awful example to tardy wooers.

"Speaking of cold feet," interrupted old Ricketts, "why, my second wife's feet were so much colder than my first wife's, that it required six more tons of coal during the winter to heat the house, and I had to keep four stoves in full blast all summer to prevent the children from taking cold." There wasn't much life in the conversation after that.

"Can't you never let such an unfortnet as me alone?" whimpered Poor Jo, of Tom-all-Alone's. "I done nothink." Very similar was the wail of the cook of a schooner, taken into custody last Thursday in New York. When arrested under the Piracy act, he broke down and began to cry. "I ain't no pirate," he blubbered; "I'm nothing but a tramp."

James T. Taylor, a New York brewer and a member-elect of the Legislature, was stricken with a sudden and serious derangement of mind last Saturday afternoon, and astonished the neighborhood by ringing all the door-bells and announcing that he was King of the world. Next morning he ran down Broadway without coat or shoes, but was overtaken and conveyed to an asylum.

The marriage of the Hon. Wyndham Stanhope, son of the Earl of Harrington, to Miss Camille Du Bois, a pretty actress in opera bouffe, is one of the standing social topics in London. People in Chicago who patronize the lighter forms of the drama doubtless have a vivid recollection of the pert and charming young lady who danced across the stage of the West Side Academy of Music in all the glories of tights, and page's costumes, and other devices for exhibiting the human shape divine. But Camille was so far in dissonance with her name that no breath of suspicion was wafted from gossip's tongue to gossip's tongue regarding her private character, although opportunities without number were granted her to transgress the law of society and morality. The season of opera bouffe having ended, the fair Lydia transported herself and her bewitching companions across the ocean to the home of their nativity, and London was soon rejoiced by their antics at the Folly Theatre. The gilded youth flocked nightly to the dubious entertainment, and showered their accustomed bouquets and diamonds upon the various members of the heel-kicking company of syrens. In the metropolis is many a noble Lord who has nothing better to do than to rent a box at a theatre and lavish costly presents upon whatever actress happens to arrest his fleeting fancy. But to all these the dark-eyed Camille turned a literal cold shoulder. She continued to live in plain fashion with a friend of her mother's. Her father, Mr. Reyloff, was and is yet the musical director at the Aquarium Theatre. She affected when off the stage a simplicity of dress that was highly laudable in one whose natural attractions would ordinarily tend to render vain and emulous of fine attire. She used to hold levees at her lodgings, which were attended by many a titled aristocrat, and they say that, after singing some French *chansonette* made famous by Chaumont, she would give her guests tea, which she would perhaps furnish in cracked cups and saucers, explaining that she could not afford any better, and that she had purchased them from some itinerant peddler on the street. Yet she was so entertaining in her vivacious conversation that she held them all entranced, even the critical Lord Londesborough, brother of the Duke of Beaufort. Well, one morning the fashionable world of London was thunderstruck by the announcement of her marriage with the Hon. Wyndham Stanhope, who had been considered a good match by many a mamma of high rank; for, be it known, although he is the second son of the Earl, the eldest son and heir is without children, and the prospects decidedly are that the wife of the Hon. Wyndham will some day become the Countess of Harrington. Perhaps it is in view of this flattering prospect that Miss Camille Du Bois has left the stage.

THE CHICAGO LIFE.

A Complaint to Be Made to the Grand Jury Against Its Late President.

Some of the Grounds on Which It Is Based—Alleged Fraudulent Statements.

Mr. Tucker's Explanation of His Connection with the Company.

In July of last year an examination was made by the Auditor, of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, which resulted in the disclosure of a serious impairment, and also in the defalcation of its Secretary, Mr. Clapp. Subsequent examinations made by the Receiver showed that the condition of the Company was fully as bad as the Examiner had reported it. This has naturally caused serious dissatisfaction among its policy-holders, which has found expression in complaints against the officers of the Company. The finding of indictments against the President and others connected with the Protection Life-Insurance Company has only inflamed the feelings of the policy-holders of the Chicago Life, and has set them to thinking whether criminal proceedings could not be had against those who controlled their Company. The services of Mr. Emery A. Storrs, on whom a reporter called yesterday, were engaged, and that gentleman has been busied for some time in preparing a brief, setting out the points in which officers of the Company were liable to indictment, and collecting evidence, etc., for the use of the Grand Jury. The names of witnesses have been furnished, and the Grand Jury will this week begin the consideration of a complaint against William F. Tucker and Mr. Clapp, the former having been President of the Company from 1867 down to the time it went into the hands of a Receiver.

THE PRINCIPAL CHARGE

made will be that of perjury in swearing to false and fraudulent accounts rendered to the Auditor of State. As evidence of this will be put in the reports for 1875 and 1876, and also the results of the examinations made by the Insurance Department and the Receiver of the bankrupt concern. This glaring discrepancy is best set forth by the following tables:

ASSETS.	Company's report Dec. 31, '76.	Examiner's report June 1, '77.
Mortgage loans	$270,310	$161,421
Collateral loans	38,009	22,600
Accrued interest	7,393	4,691
Policy loans	17,758	8,638
Deferred premiums	12,812	5,689
Outstanding premiums	16,630	4,414
Cash on hand	4,596	2,161
	$367,510	$209,615
Deduct for overvaluation		12,930
	$367,510	$196,685
LIABILITIES.		
Policy reserve	$264,155	$333,276
Death claims	6,000	8,400
Salaries, rents, etc		3,181
	$270,155	$344,857

The Company's published statement on Dec. 31, 1876, shows a surplus of $97,355 as regards policy-holders. According to the report of Examiner Woods, seventeen months later, the condition of the concern showed that this surplus of nearly $100,000 had been entirely consumed, and that in addition there was an impairment, outside of capital, of over $148,000. A lapse of seven months shows that the mortgage account had diminished nearly $110,000. This falling off is accounted for by the fact that the statement of Dec. 31, 1876, was a cooked one, gotten up to deceive the unwary. It was built up of a lot of mortgages and other securities which never were the property of the Company. They were temporarily deposited in the vaults of the concern by Clapp and Barry, in order to swell the assets, and enable it to pass muster through the Auditor's Department.

This amazing discrepancy will be put in as prima facie evidence that the Company's statement was fraudulent.

THE NEXT POINT

to be submitted will be in regard to a mortgage given by Mr. William F. Tucker for $15,000, dated Dec. 1, 1872, to secure a note of equal date and amount. The trust-deed or mortgage is on thirty acres at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and California avenue. On this property a previous mortgage had been given by Mr. Tucker to secure a stock note of $20,000, on which $6,800 had been paid, leaving a balance due, with accrued interest, of $13,904. It will be charged that there was no consideration for this mortgage—that it was executed and handed over simply to swell the assets of the Company, or to help reduce expenses. By putting this mortgage in, the expenses for 1872 were apparently reduced $15,000. The expenses which it was thus put in to cancel were $7,500 for agents' expenses and $7,500 for commissions. The books nowhere show that any value was received by Mr. Tucker for this mortgage.

It is not known positively whether any effort will be made to indict Mr. Tucker on account of the operations of Clapp and Barry, a little syndicate who were doing the business of buying securities outside of the Company, but taking everything in the Company's name. Then they sold the securities to the Company. When it became necessary to make up an annual report, Clapp reported all these securities as the property of the Company, and the report would show more of them belonging to the Company than was actually the case. According to Woods' report, $64,009 of these securities, apparently belonging to the Company, belonged to the Syndicate. This mode of business, however, it is believed, was known only to Clapp, and not to the Directors or Mr. Tucker, who, it seems, had absolute confidence in him.

It appears also, from an examination of the books, that

LARGE DIVIDENDS

had been paid to the stockholders. The condition of the Company did not warrant this. The money thus paid did not come from the profits of the capital stock, but was taken from the premiums paid in by policy-holders. Morally every dollar of these dividends was filched from the policy-holders. It is doubtful whether the Directors or Mr. Tucker knew anything about this, and it is most likely that Clapp's fraudulent statements that the Company was doing a large business justified them in the belief that they were entitled to these dividends.

In addition to all these things, the attention of the Grand Jury will be called to the fact that prior to the burst-up of the Company, some policies were reinsured in other companies. May 19, 1876, William F. Tucker's policy for $5,000 was reinsured in the National Life. The Grand Jury will be asked whether it was likely that a person who was the President of the Company, and was insured in it, would reinsure himself in another company, unless he had some cause to doubt the solvency of his own.

MR. TUCKER.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Tucker last evening, and, after acquainting him with the fact of the complaint, had a conversation with him regarding the allegations in it. The proceeding was a surprise to him, but he was very candid in his statements, and no effort was made to conceal anything.

"It is charged," said the reporter, "that you swore falsely to certain statements of the Chicago Life in 1875 and 1876, with the intent to deceive the public by making a good showing. What answer have you to make to that allegation?"

"It is false," replied Mr. Tucker.

"Were not the statements sworn to?"

"I signed them, believing them to be correct."

"No oaths were taken?"

"Not at all, and never was. I simply signed them."

"The Notary put his certificate on them?"

"Yes, if any certificate was ever put on. In 1875, '76, and '77 the statement was made up and examined by a committee who were chosen at a regular meeting of the Directors. A year ago I was infirm, and could not be there. Mr. Nickerson and Mr. Godfrey made the examination, and made their report, which I signed when I went down to the office. I believed the papers were there, and Snyder testified before the Master in Chancery that the papers we claim belong to the Company were there, and he identified them; yet Judge Williams allowed that they belonged to another party, of whom we had no knowledge."

"What about this second mortgage alleged to be fraudulent?"

"In 1872, I think,—but Mr. Bogue could tell you about that,—in 1871 or 1872, I made the mortgage, and left it in the office with the intention of taking out the money, but we didn't have the money, and I afterwards made a mortgage on some Calumet avenue property, and told Mr. Clapp that this one—the second mortgage on the thirty acres—need not be used, and to tear up the papers,—the mortgage and the note. I never looked after them subsequently. That was a careless way of doing business, I admit. But I had just as much confidence that he would destroy them as I should have in Mr. Nickerson or Mr. Stickney, our Cashier at the Stock-Yards Bank. And I didn't know of their existence until last June, when the note turned up. Mr. Baker, who was bookkeeper there all the while, has told me time and again since then that he knew I never had a cent on the mortgage—that nothing was charged against me on its account."

"It is also charged that large dividends were paid out of the receipts from premiums."

"I couldn't tell about that. Mr. Bogue could. No dividends were paid except on Mr. Clapp's recommendation. Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Snydacker, Mr. Freeman,—all the Directors knew that."

"Can you account for the great difference between the Company's 1876 statement and Maj. Woods' report?"

"I can't tell anything about it. Clapp ran the office. Baker could tell better about it than I can."

"Did you, in May, 1876, have a policy of $5,000, issued by the Chicago Life to you, reinsured in the National?"

"I had a policy of $10,000 on my own life, and one of $5,000 on my brother-in-law's life, all paid up, in the Chicago. The last payment was made on both in February. They may have been reinsured, perhaps, but not at my instigation."

"You do not know of the reinsurance?"

"I did not know they were in the National. I was never consulted about the matter."

"Do you consider yourself liable under that second mortgage?"

"That will depend upon what the Court says. The Receiver has the property in his hands, and it is good for the amount. He has got what I really have been offered $150,000 for."

"You say Clapp ran the office?"

"Yes. I only went in there to accommodate some parties. I had no idea of making anything out of it. I came here early, grew up with the town, and supposed the Company was an institution,—a part and parcel of the growth of Chicago; and I went in with that view and no other. Clapp ran the Company entirely. Everybody knew it. Dr. R. N. Isham, the medical examiner, who looked over every policy, was greatly surprised when Clapp went away. He knew of nothing wrong he had done."

"You also were astonished, I presume?"

"Very much so. I had the utmost confidence in him; but I don't propose to shirk any responsibility."

This terminated the interview.

GLASS PAINTING.

The Royal Establishment at Munich—Some of Its Productions—Antiquity of Colored Glass.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The note of Mr. C. P. Thomas, found in your impression of the 14th inst., calls for some additional words from me on the subject of colored glass. I shall be very brief; and could wish that Mr. Thomas, when he had started his inquiry respecting the Munich works, had pursued it, as surely he might have done, to the instruction and pleasure of your readers. As to the artist of the new memorial window in St. James' Church, it is impossible, I regret to say, to give his name; and though there are many works by the same hand in Boston and other Eastern cities, I cannot describe them, for the reason that I have not seen them. But the manufactory is that of Messrs. Cottier, of London. As to the Royal manufactory of Munich (it no longer exists), a great deal might be said, for it marks a most interesting period in the history of colored glass,—and, besides, its works are among the best, perhaps the best, of recent times. Ten years ago the Munich colored glass was so esteemed in England that scarce any of English manufacture was to be found in her churches and public buildings of contemporaneous structure. But in 1872 the Royal Munich manufactory was closed.

The Royal Glass-Painting Establishment at Munich, for such was its full name, was founded in 1828 by King Louis of Bavaria. At that date the art of glass-painting was utterly debased, its principles were forgotten, and but for this Royal devotee it might have continued in this low state to the present day; for larger sums of money were expended in its restoration than an individual or a company would have been able or willing to expend. The King confided the task of directing the establishment to Maximilian Ainmiller, a distinguished architect, who had also devoted much time to researches into the technicalities of glass-painting. It did not require long time to raise the reputation of an establishment thus munificently founded. What, with the commissions given by the King and the Church dignitaries, its productions were soon known far and wide. Among these works are all the windows in the Church of the Au suburb at Munich; the south windows in the nave of the Cathedral at Cologne; windows in the Cathedral at Agram; and a window containing a figure of the Savior, twenty-five feet in height, in the Isaac's Church, St. Petersburg. I have not seen any of these, but get these particulars, second-hand, from a friend. And I only stopped in Cologne a few minutes, and, although the Cathedral is close by the depot, did not see it sufficiently to have now a distinct recollection of it. Amongst windows executed for England are those in the chapel of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; the fine window in St. Paul's, Alnwick; and some for Miss Coutts, that anybody can see who visits London. The windows in the Glasgow Cathedral are from this establishment, and are justly classed with the best productions of the kind. Also the Parliament House, Edinburg, is worth a long journey to see, the windows in it being magnificent, exhibiting great skill and knowledge, the cartoon in one of them having been designed and drawn by the great Kaulbach. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, also has some specimens.

On the death of Maximilian Ainmiller, his son, Chevalier Ainmiller, succeeded in the favor of the King to the Directorship of the establishment, under whom its reputation increased. The daughter of Chevalier Ainmiller is the wife of David Neal, the distinguished artist, whose brush has been busy in this city the past two months, to the satisfaction of all persons of taste.

As touching the antiquity of colored glass, I am indebted to a friend for the reading of a book by Curzon, entitled "The Monasteries of the Levant," which gives us some light. The author was in search of old, and especially Coptic, manuscripts, and only mentions colored glass incidentally. It is—or was, in 1837, when the traveler visited the spot—in the Monastery of Baramous, in the Natron Lakes country, and not far from the ancient site of Memphis. I quote him: "There are several curious lamps in this church formed of ancient glass, like those in the mosque of Sultan Hassan at Cairo, which are said to be of the same date as the mosque, and to be of Syrian manufacture. These, which were in the shape of large open vases, were ornamented with pious sentences in Arabic characters, in blue on white ground. They were very handsome, and, except one of the same kind, which is now in England, I never saw any like them. They are probably some of the most ancient ornamental glass existing, excepting, of course, the vases and lachrymatories of the classic times." The mosque of Sultan Hassan is the most celebrated of the (so it is said) 400 like structures of the now—according to all accounts—splendid Capital of the Nile. It was built somewhere about 800. That is also the date of the Monastery of the Lamps. Our author makes a statement that I have never seen anywhere else: that Old Memphis had a river front of huge masonry of thirty-six miles,—and he thinks the great city of Egypt was as large as London, Paris, and Rome (of to-day) put together! Herodotus, I think, says Memphis had a walled circumference of seventeen miles; and Herodotus has been considered as the Munchausen of antiquity. However, Bayard Taylor says, in the current *North American Review*, that recent discoveries of archæologists prove him to have been a veracious historian. In the midst of all the lavish splendors of that wonderful old city, we may be sure that so obvious a thing as colored glass was made to contribute of its glories.

I will leave this fascinating subject; but not before I transcribe a few lines from Keats' "Eve of St. Agnes," as the best way to leave a pleasant impression of it with the reader. Angela has led Porphyro to Madeline's chamber, "That he might see her beauty unespied," expecting to find her "asleep in the lap of legends old." But she was not quite ready for her couch. Here is the witching scene:

A casement high and tripled arch there was
All garlanded with carven images
Of fruits and flowers, and bunches of knot-grass,
And diamonded with panes of quaint device,
Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes
As are the tiger-moth's deep-damask'd wings;
And in the midst, 'mong thousand heraldries,
And twilight saints, and dim emblazonings
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of Queens
and Kings.

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast,
As down she knelt for Heaven's great boon;
Rose-bloom on her hands, together prest,
And on her silver cross soft amethyst,
And on her hair a glory like a saint:
She seemed a splendid angel, newly drest,
Save wings, for Heaven:—Porphyro grew faint:
She knelt so pure a thing, so free from taint.

F. A. EASTMAN.

KING'S CASE.

Mr. Frank H. King Explicitly Denies the Charges of Bigamy.

He Proposes to Prove His Innocence by Appealing to the Records.

The Latest Developments Obtained by Cincinnati Reporters.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a denial from Mr. Frank H. King, the husband of the well-known pianist, Mme. Julia Rive-King, to the story published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* about his alleged marrying propensities. A TRIBUNE reporter sought Mr. King yesterday, with a copy of the Cincinnati paper in his hand, for the purpose of interviewing him more fully as to the charges against him. Mr. King was found in his room at the Clifton House, but, while pleasant enough in his demeanor, he refused to go into the subject any more fully than he had done in the article published yesterday morning, which, he said, contained as explicit a denial to all the charges made as he could possibly make were he to talk a month. He added that he was going to Cleveland next Wednesday on professional business, and that while there he should go to

THE MARRIAGE RECORDS,

from which he could prove that he never married anybody in that city. After that he was going to Tippecanoe, where he could get the same kind of proof that he had never married anybody there. Then he should go to Cincinnati, interview the editor of the *Commercial*, and demand the publication of certified facts, instead of his own say-so, to prove that the stories circulated against him were false from beginning to end. In the meantime, he did not see how further and more extended denials of the charges in the papers could do any good. People were always readier to believe evil of a man than good, and, until he could back up his assertions with evidence from the records, he proposed to remain silent.

Mr. King did, however, in the course of further talk much to the above effect, add that it certainly seemed improbable that he would marry Miss Rive so publicly if there were any danger of such stories coming out against him. His marriage was telegraphed all over the country. There had been

NOT THE SLIGHTEST EFFORT

at concealment. Any man, unless he were a fool, would have been married secretly had there been any slumbering charges against him, in danger of being kindled into a flame at a moment's notice. On the contrary, his marriage was perfectly open and above-board. What could possibly be the motive in circulating such base and false charges he could not imagine, unless it were that some overweeningly jealous Cincinnatians were piqued because he had brought Mme. King to Chicago to reside instead of their remaining in Cincinnati—Chicago's would-be rival in musical as well as other matters. As for the motive which had been alleged,—blackmail,—he did not see how that could have inspired the charges. If their authors had wanted a financial salve, they would have come to him, not to Mme. Rive, his mother-in-law, and told him to put up under threats of exposure if he did not. No such attempt had ever been made to blackmail him. Furthermore, he didn't believe the parties had ever gone to Mme. Rive on any such business, and appeared considerably surprised that the Cincinnati paper had not been enterprising enough to send one of its young men around to see the lady instead of

PICKING UP ONE-SIDED RUMORS

on the streets and publishing them.

The following is the article from the *Commercial* referred to above:

For some time there have been many rumors afloat concerning the character of Mr. Frank H. King, who, about fifteen months ago, married Miss Julia Rive, the famous young pianist of this city.

Little was known of his antecedents when he first began to pay attention to her. Madame Rive, Julia's mother, distrusted him, and warned her daughter against him. But Julia loved him with a sincere devotion, believing in him to the utmost, and refusing to listen to anything to his discredit. Stories having reached the ears of Madame Rive and other relatives of Julia concerning his marrying propensities, he took occasion to explain that he had been at the age of 18 inveigled into a marriage with a widow, aged 36, who was the mother of two children; that he had procured a divorce from that woman, and was at liberty to marry again.

It is claimed by the disseminators of the stories that this tale is untrue, and that his first wife was a young girl of Tippecanoe, Ind. She was a daughter of rich parents, and married King against the wishes of her father and mother. The father finally took him home, and supported both him and his wife, and while living thus two children were born to Mrs. King. The father at last refused to support him longer at the home residence, and declared that he must take care of his family, or at least do something towards their support. He furnished them a house free of rent. King, not liking this turn of affairs, retired, leaving the father of his wife to settle his accounts. He served in the army, and after his return he worked upon the affections of a married woman in Mitchell, Ind., and induced her to leave her husband and marry him, exhibiting to her a sham divorce which he claimed to have obtained for her. The marriage was consummated in Cleveland, and afterward the happy couple came to Columbus. One day the wife discovered in King's portmanteau letters from his first wife, from whom he had not been divorced, asking for assistance in supporting her two children. She exhibited these letters to him, and he took the first occasion to light out and leave her to shift for herself. He then turned up in Cincinnati, and wooed and won Miss Rive. Before he married Miss Rive, he was divorced from his first wife, and the other woman, whose name was Sadie Vance, and who now calls herself Sadie King, is at present living with a Mr. Rohrer, four miles from Dayton, O. This is the story, substantially, as told by Mrs. Elizabeth E. Weaver, a widow living in this city, who is a relative by marriage of the Vances. She told the story to Madame Rive.

One day last summer Sadie King went to Madame Rive and told the same story, so far as her part was concerned. She claimed that the divorce was a sham, and that she had been criminally deceived by King, and proposed to make it hot for him unless money was paid. Madame Rive told her to put her whole story into writing and come again, and she would lay it before her daughter. The woman consented to do so, but never put in an appearance again.

From another source we learn that this woman Vance proposed to enter suit against King for bigamy and adultery unless he purchased her silence with a consideration of $15,000.

Madame Rive wrote to her daughter all the matter; a publication about the conduct of King while in the employ of the Decker Brothers was shown her; but nothing could shake her confidence in and fidelity to her husband.

Now it must be remembered that this story all comes from and is industriously circulated by one party. It has reached us through Mrs. Vance, who claims to be Sadie King; through her deceased husband's brother, J. H. Vance, of this city, and Mrs. Weaver, a relative of the family. They all tell the same story, that King induced Mrs. Vance to marry him by exhibiting a false bill of divorce from her husband. The conduct of the Vances does not place their cause in a very good light, and it seems that their motive is to make money out of King. Even if their story is true, it is evident that he is legally married to Miss Rive. He is not here to give his side of the story, and it is but just, of course, to suspend judgment until he can be heard. But the rumors had reached such general currency as to justify publication and information as to the source from which they all emanate. If Mr. King is an innocent man, he can put those who are persecuting him to flight, and should do it without delay.

MRS. KING

returned from Burlington yesterday, and a reporter called at the Clifton House in the evening for the purpose of getting a statement from her regarding these allegations, but, having traveled all day, she was too tired to submit to an interview.

An effort was then made to find Mr. King, in order to get a specific denial, but he had gone out with a friend, and could not be traced. The reporter, however, met Mr. Charles Constantine, his attorney, and was informed that it would be useless to attempt to talk to Mr. King, since he had advised him that the wisest thing he could do would be to make no further statements to reporters. Mr. Constantine said further that Mrs. King characterized the charges as false, and that they were due to an effort on the part of a piano manufacturer to ruin Mr. King because it was believed that he favored another maker of those instruments. Mr. King, he said, could disprove every one of the allegations, not by his own testimony, but by the evidence of others; and this he proposed doing. He would soon go to Cleveland and Cincinnati, and when he got the necessary affidavits they would be given to the public.

THE FIRST WIFE.

The *Commercial* of yesterday has the following dispatch from Dayton:

Your correspondent, having been informed that Frank H. King's first wife was living with her sister, Mr. Christian Rohrer, near Dayton, drove out to interview her this evening. Mr. Rohrer is an affluent farmer, 35 years old, and occupies a fine new brick house, the most pretentious private residence in the neighborhood, about three miles from Dayton, on the Valley Turnpike. He received the correspondent cordially, but when his sister-in-law, the original King, was asked for, he smiled, shook his head, and said:

"Why, my dear sir, she isn't here! How came you to think she was?"

I replied that I had been informed she made her home with his family.

"That's a mistake," he said; "she spent the holidays with us, but has been home some days."

"Where does she live?" I inquired.

"At Fairfield, Greene County."

"How does she support herself?" was the next question.

"Oh," was Rohrer's careless answer, "her husband supports her."

"The deuce he does. Who? King?"

"Why, no: her own husband, to be sure. Didn't you know she was married again?"

This was a staggerer, indeed. I did not know she was married again, and asked her husband's name.

"It's Helmer," said Rohrer. "She married him a year ago."

"What does he do?" I further asked.

Mr. Rohrer said he was a day laborer, and gave his wife a very fair support.

Then he proceeded to say that up to the time of her marriage his sister-in-law frequently made long visits to his house, and was always welcome. He said the facts in the case had got slightly mixed in the local article in the morning *Commercial* on the subject of King, but many of them are correctly stated. He knew that King induced Sallie Carles to elope with him from her school at New Carlisle when she was only 18 years old, and that they were married either at Dayton or Tippecanoe, Ohio; that the girl's father, Daniel Carles, was terribly cut up by the marriage, but finally forgave them, and upon doing so assumed the pleasant responsibility of supporting them. He gave them the house rent free at Tippecanoe, and furnished them bread and meat up to the time of his death, after which the young couple, with two children, had to do for themselves. As self-supporters they were not a success, and King, who had played the fiddle at parties and taught dancing about Tippecanoe for just what he could get, finally skipped out and went to Mitchell, Ind. He was reported to have married a woman named Sadie Vance there, and Rohrer knew his sister-in-law had in her possession a letter from a woman named Vance, boasting that King had procured a divorce at Indianapolis, and was about to marry her. He also knew that his sister-in-law had a letter from King, informing her that he had obtained a divorce from her at Indianapolis. She never received any notice that he had applied for a divorce, nor any official document showing that he had obtained one. He believed, but would not state positively, that she received a letter from Madame Rive, shortly after her daughter's marriage, but did not know whether she answered it or not. His sister-in-law had no desire to pursue King, and in fact was in no position to do so, for it was his opinion that King had not obtained a divorce, and that she was in about as bad a fix as King was. If any trouble was being made for King, it was the work of his reputed second wife, Sadie Vance.

Mr. Rohrer exhausted all the information he had to give by stating that he met King in front of Church's music store, some time ago, and told him it was a shame that he did not take care of his children. King said he knew it, and Mr. Rohrer was of the belief that he had since done better by them.

There are two of them, a boy and a girl. The boy is 17 years old and the girl about 15, and they are supposed to be in Cincinnati.

A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

The same paper also has an interview with J. H. Vance, one of the brothers-in-law, who says:

Mr. Frank H. King married my sister-in-law, Miss Sallie Carles, in 1859 or 1860, when she was a school-girl, under 18 years of age. He had paid attentions to her at the house of her father, Daniel Carles, who lived in Smithville, about four miles above Dayton. The old gentleman objected to his visits, and frequently drove him from the house. Miss Carles was sent to school at New Carlisle, O., whither King followed her, and, inducing her to elope with him, they went to Dayton and were married. The father was very angry at first, but after a while relented, and supported them up to the time of his death, which occurred about three years after their marriage.

The first father-in-law of King has been represented as having been a rich man. He was in good circumstances, carrying on a store and some cooper-shops at Smithville, but was not rich. King and his wife lived at Tippecanoe, O., some six or eight years, where they had two children, a boy and a girl. King supported the family by playing the violin, teaching dancing, and doing an occasional job of painting. He then left Tippecanoe, and went to Mitchell, Ind., where he represented himself as teaching music in some academy. From that time forward he gave his wife no support, and she was compelled to put her children out. She was so poor that she frequently had to go out and pick berries for enough to live on. After a while he came down to Milford, and, after staying there about a year, working out, went to Dayton, where she was employed as a waitress at the City Hotel. We heard nothing of King, after he had been at Mitchell a while, until he turned up here, about the time of the second Cincinnati Exposition, as General Agent for Weber's pianos, with his headquarters at John Church's music store. He subsequently went to D. H. Baldwin's, as agent for the Decker pianos, since which time I have not kept the run of his movements.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that my sister-in-law ever intended or threatened to bring suit against King, nor is it true, as stated in yesterday's *Commercial*, that she visited Mme. Rive and declared she would "make it hot for him unless money was paid." She has not been in Cincinnati since King married Miss Rive. She is living quietly with her sister, Mrs. Christian Rohrer, four miles from Dayton, and has no intention whatever of disturbing King.

Several other statements made in the *Commercial* yesterday were also untrue, and the name of Vance got into the article in an unaccountable way. There is no person named Vance mixed up in the matter that I know of. I suppose the reporter thought my sister-in-law was my sister. The assertion that the so-called "Mrs. Vance," a widow of 36, with two children, inveigled King, an innocent boy of 18, into a marriage, is absurd. Sallie Carles was not quite 18 years old when King took her away from school and married her.

MADAME RIVE.

An *Enquirer* reporter got the following from the mother-in-law:

An *Enquirer* reporter had a short talk with Mme. Rive, Julia's mother, last evening. It should be borne in mind that the Madame never consented freely to her daughter's marriage with King, and does not now, nor has she ever felt motherly or even kindly toward him. She took occasion to remind our reporter that King was living off the bounty of her daughter. It is not strange, therefore, that Mme. Rive should believe that her son-in-law is a bigamist, and her daughter accordingly a disgraced woman. Mrs. Vance has succeeded, by repeated visits, in filling the Madame's mind full of the wickedness of King, and yet she confesses she never saw a marriage-certificate from Mrs. Vance. As a still further proof to show the muddled and perhaps biased mind of the mother-in-law, Mme. Rive stated to our reporter that she believed Ninette King, the girl now at the Good Samaritan Convent, was not the child of Sally Carles King, but of some subsequent wife; whereas the fact is, that Ninette was born in Tippecanoe, and grew up under the eyes of the Carleses and Rohrers.

It speaks volumes of praise for Mrs. Julia Rive-King that she has not for a moment put a grain of belief in any of the rumors, and refuses to give ear to Mrs. Vance's story.

A PIANO WAR.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

A gentleman stated that about 1870 Mr. King pointed out to him on the streets in this city a woman who was claiming to be his wife. She had his picture in her possession, but King explained that by saying that when he was boarding at 'Squire Brown's, in Mitchell, she stole the picture. The gentleman stated that he told King then he was afraid that woman would give him trouble, but he could not tell now whether she was one of the women mentioned in the *Commercial*. He says she was a well-known prostitute at that time. The two gentlemen alluded to, and another friend of Mr. King, who was present during the conversation, all announced their disbelief in the main allegations of the story told in the *Commercial*.

One of them said, further, that there was more in it than could be seen on the surface, and stated his belief that there was a piano war at the bottom of the whole trouble. Mr. King is recognized as one of the best agents in the country, and if a firm could not secure his services they would do what they could to make them valueless to a rival manufactory. It is well known that one member of a firm, by which Mr. King was employed at one time, is his friend, and the other his enemy.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Boat Owners' Association have resolved that the immediate extension of the free list to all up freights on canals is the most important step in advance to reform the canal policy of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—Col. Tompkins today awarded contracts for army transportation as follows: S. B. Coulson, Yankton, for the Missouri River; W. J. Kountz, of Allegheny, for the Yellowstone, and Edward Fenlon, of Leavenworth, for the Big Horn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Burlington Board of Trade to-day elected the following officers: Pesident, A. G. Adams; Vice-President, Charles O'Brien; Directors, William Pilger, James Putman, J. J. Burnham; Committee on Arbitration, W. W. Wightman, V. A. Perkins, V. S. W. Greenbaum, E. S. Edgar, H. Purdy, R. M. Washburn; Committee on Appeals, J. C. Peasley, T. W. Barhydt, Thomas Hedge, Wesley Jones, W. W. W. Baldwin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 19.—Alexander Howard, a teacher employed in a district school in Newaygo County, became violently insane while teaching Thursday. The first symptoms were the infliction of serious bodily injuries on his pupils, whom he threw out doors. He then demolished all the furniture in the house, and probably would have killed himself or some one else had he not been restrained. He was taken to the State Insane Asylum from this city to-day. Religion and a love affair caused it.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—At the dinner of the Commercial Club this afternoon ex-Secretary of the Treasury Bristow made a speech, and a dispatch was read from the Commercial Club of Chicago.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—The Greenbackers' Twelfth District Congressional mass-meeting to-day was largely attended, principally by members of the local clubs. A central committee was chosen, consisting of W. D. Crenshaw, Sangamon; John Mather, Morgan; W. C. Smoots, Menard; D. B. Paine, Christian; John Martin Scott, and John Mason, of Cass. Resolutions in a printed form, which have often done duty before, were adopted. A band was engaged, and Brick Pomeroy addressed a large meeting in the afternoon and another at night.

THANKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The telegraphers of Chicago, and visitors from abroad, who attended the telegraphers' reception at the Gardner House on the evening of Jan. 18, wish to express, through the medium of your journal, their sincere thanks and high appreciation of the courtesy and attention shown them by the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. J. D. Harlow, and his able corps of employes.

E. P. WHITFORD, Secretary.

COFFEE.

O. Jevne has made a reduction of 1, 2, and 3 cents per pound on his celebrated roasted and ground coffees. Thousands of families in the city and throughout the Western States can testify to the qualities of the coffees sold by him at his stores, 1 and 3 North Clark street, and 259 Randolph street, corner Market.

MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

We understand that a new Musical Institute is to be opened in February at Bauer's Musical Store, Palmer House, under the direction of Mr. J. Fuchs. Its object is to give, by strictly methodical instruction, a thorough technical and musical education.

DIAMONDS.

That our citizens have learned that diamonds of the best quality, well bought, are a safe investment, is shown by the large sales of these gems by Mr. W. E. Higley, northeast corner State and Madison streets, second floor, who makes them a specialty.

"HARK"

to Harkins when he says, Come and leave your orders for fine custom boots and shoes at 94 Dearborn street, corner of Washington. Mr. H. has reduced his prices $2 a pair, and his work for style or fit cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

Never ending for neglect of your teeth. Enamel and gold filling at the lowest living rates. The finest and best set only $8. Go early and avoid the rush. McChesney's elegant dental establishment, corner Clark and Randolph streets.

"ENDLESS PUNISHMENT"

is sure to follow unless the sewing machine you buy is the lightest-running and the best. Remember Wheeler & Wilson's new No. 8 family-machine is the latest, and by far the best. See it at 155 State street.

MADAME RIVE-KING.

The photos of Madame King made at Gentile's are pronounced by the lady's friends as the most satisfactory ever taken. The exclusive right of sale has been granted to the Gentile Studios, 103 State street.

ILLINOIS TRUST.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank continues its savings and trust business, paying 4 per cent interest on savings, and 2 per cent interest on trust deposits. This bank has always paid depositors on demand.

Magic of the Mouth.

Odoriferous Sozodont renders the mouth enchanting, composed of rare, antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age, the teeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notwithstanding the great variety of infants' food in the market, we find Dr. Ridge's continues to be the favorite, the almost universal testimony of physicians, nurses, and mothers giving it that rank. Sample cans gratis. Gale & Blocki, Agents, 85 South Clark street and Palmer House Drug-Store.

Malt Extract—Charles Pope's celebrated malt extract is gaining rapidly in favor with the public and the medical fraternity as a health remedy and beverage of health. For sale at Gale & Blocki's drug-store, No. 85 South Clark street, and No. 44 Monroe street, Palmer House.

Merchants, bankers, physicians, clerks, and gentlemen of standing are buying the all-tobacco cigarette "Marquis" by the quantity, because they combine all the elements of a fine, healthy smoke. Sold by every first-class tobacconist.

VEGETINE.

THE "LOST ART" RECOVERED.

Galen, the most celebrated physician, flourished in the second century. His theory was that roots and herbs, properly compounded, are Nature's remedy. His cures were so marvelous that he was accused of magic. His mighty skill and success silenced his enemies, and his opinions held sway in the medical world for centuries, until the art of compounding vegetable remedies was gradually lost in the thickening gloom of the middle ages, and poisonous mineral mixtures took its place. But the clouds are breaking in our day, and the almost magical virtues of Vegetine, joyfully attested by thousands, stamp it as a true Galenical compound, and as a blood-purifier and health-restorer probably has had no equal since the days of Galen himself.

A Hopeless Sufferer Cured by VEGETINE.

NOANK, Conn., Nov. 11, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Thinking that a statement of my case may meet the eye of some one suffering from Scrofula, I beg you to publish the following, which I cheerfully furnish of my own free will.

I have been afflicted with Scrofulous humor from my birth, and at times very badly. When about six years old the disease made its appearance on my head, and it was deemed advisable to have the hair shaved, but they were obliged to cut it off with embroidery scissors, as my head was so sore I could not have it shaved. After we had succeeded in healing the sores on the outside they broke, but on the inside, causing me great pain. There have been times when the surface of my hands was all raw from the effect of this humor, and no pen can describe the great suffering I have endured.

About three years ago small kernels made their appearance on the cords of my neck, several of which grew into quite large tumors, and nothing which we could use would remove them. My whole system was so full of scrofulous humor that it seemed ready to burst through my skin at all parts of my body, and I was in a terrible weak and feeble condition. The tumors on my neck had grown to such a size as to disfigure me badly. When in this hopeless condition I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetine, and I at once commenced taking it, and after I had used it a short time the tumors commenced discharging, and I do not think I overestimate the quantity from each tumor when I say that a good-sized teacupful of corruption ran out, after which they commenced to heal up and disappear, and now my neck is as smooth and free from bunches as any lady's.

I believe the Vegetine has entirely cleansed every taint of scrofula from my system, and I desire to have this statement published, so that other sufferers may find relief, as they surely will do, if they try the Vegetine.

It will afford me pleasure to give any further information relative to my case to all who will call or address me. ALICE SHIRLEY.

VEGETINE.

Unsolicited Evidence.

SPRINGFIELD, Me., May 14, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens—

Dear Sir: My daughter has been out of health for about two years. About a year ago she had a tumor come on her side which was very painful.

I saw Vegetine advertised in the *Farmer*, and sent to Bangor and got two bottles. She is now taking the second bottle; her health is much improved, and the tumor is going away as fast as it came. Every one in this vicinity knows what Vegetine has done for my daughter, and I take every opportunity to recommend it to those who are not aware of its great value. Very respectfully,

MRS. SUSAN C. RANDALL.

Every One Speaks Favorably.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31, 1870.

Mr. Stevens—

Dear Sir: I have been troubled with cancer from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sore at times that I was unable to eat. Have taken many preparations, but with no effect until I tried your Vegetine. After taking a few doses I found it relieved the faintness at the stomach that always accompanies canker humor; and by the time I had taken the third bottle my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintances, and every one speaks favorably of its good effect. Yours truly,

P. S. SHERMAN.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Golden Opportunity

Annual Clearing Sale

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

The following prices—made for our Great Annual Clearing-out Sale—will be found, upon examination of the goods quoted, to be immensely below any ever before made here; the sacrifice being designed to FORCE the sale of our entire Winter Stock notwithstanding the hard times.

DRESS GOODS.

— pieces Arabian Stripes, 37½c; formerly 60c.
— pieces All-Wool Basket Cloths, 37½c; formerly 62½c.
— pieces All-Wool Self-Col'd Stripes, 37½c; formerly 55c.
— pieces Fancy Silk and Wool Mouseline, 45c; formerly 75c.
— pieces All-Wool Damasse, 50c; formerly 85c.
— pieces All-Wool Matelasse, 50c; formerly 75c.
— pieces All-Wool Diagonal, 60c; formerly 85c.
— pieces All-Wool Matelasse, "extra quality," 65c; formerly 93c.
— pieces All-Wool Gray Basket Cloths, 45c; formerly 75c.
— pieces All-Wool Gray "Tufted" Matelasse, 60c; formerly $1.00.
— pieces Double-width Camel's Hair, 75c; formerly $1.25.
— pieces 6-4 Gray Basket Cloths, $1; formerly $1.50.
— pieces 38-in Gray Twilled DeBeges, 75c; formerly $1.25.

COL'D CASHMERES

An assorted lot of French All-Wool Cashmeres and Merinos at 45c.

— pieces 38-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 50; formerly 75c.
— pieces 38-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 60; formerly 85c.
— pieces 38-inch All-Wool Cashmeres, 62½c; formerly 87½c.
— pieces 40-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 75; formerly $1.00.
— pieces 40-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 85; formerly $1.10.
— pieces 48-in All-Wool Cashmeres, $1; formerly $1.35.

Having purchased an immense stock of Dress Goods for our popular Centre Tables, we offer them at the following low prices:

— pieces Brocaded Poplins, 20c; formerly 35c.
— pieces Tufted Mohairs, 20c; formerly 37½c.
— pieces Pacific Cashmeres, 20c; formerly 35c.
— pieces English Matelasse, 25c; formerly 50c.
— pieces Macedonian Suiting, 25c; formerly 45c.
— pieces All-Wool French Serge, 30c; formerly 65c.
— pieces French Matelasse, 30c; formerly 50c.
— pieces Neg'e Bourettes, 30c; formerly 45c.
— pieces English Cashmere—a special bargain—30c.

FANCY POLONAISE GOODS

— pieces 54-inch Persian Stripes, 50c; formerly $1.25.
— pieces 48-inch French Bourettes, $1; formerly $1.75.

A great variety of fine Polonaise Cloths at a reduction of nearly 50 cents on the dollar.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Several cases assorted Fancy Dress Goods 9 to 12½ cts.

The quantity we have of the above lots we do not state, leaving the blank to be filled up by the customer's imagination, as it very frequently is by the merchant's. While the quantity we have of most of them is sufficient for a large demand, it is proper to say that some of them are likely to be entirely closed in a few days, and the cream of any of them will be secured by those who who first embrace the "Golden Opportunity."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

NORTH SIDE Dry Goods House,

North Clark & Erie-sts.

The same reductions have been made on this stock as at our West End House, and the same articles advertised in adjoining column may be found here in as good assortment at the same prices; in addition to which we offer here, Carpets, Curtain and Upholstery Goods at a great sacrifice.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

North Clark & Erie-sts.

CATARRH CURES.

CATARRH.

Its Correct Diagnosis and Rational Treatment by

Dr. Clesson Pratt,

Author of Motopathic Medicine,

202 STATE-ST., cor. of Adams,

AND

24 THROOP-ST., West Side.

CATARRH

Derives its name from what is usually understood to be a chronic disease of the lining membrane of the nose and frontal sinuses or cavities about the upper part of the face and the base of the skull.

CATARRH

Requires the most skillful and judicious treatment at the hands of the experienced physician, both as a local disease, and from its close proximity and tendency to the throat and lungs.

CATARRH

Secretes from the blood that poisonous muco-purulent matter which so characterizes the disease; thus plainly indicating a sympathetic diathesis or condition of the entire body.

CATARRH

Prostrates the system, exhausts the vital forces, and completely deranges all the normal functions of animal life, ending in throat disease, asthma, bronchitis and consumption.

CATARRH

Rarely gets well of itself after it once becomes a chronic disease, nor does it in any degree yield to the injudicious and popular method of snuffing, injecting, and inhaling patent nostrums, sold as "catarrh remedies," "catarrh snuffs," etc.

CATARRH

Almost as surely predisposes to consumption, if not timely arrested and properly treated, as does day precede the night, and is, in fact, the stepping-stone to that disease in eight cases out of ten.

CATARRH

Transforms the bright, ruddy features of youth into the dull listlessness of age, as it drinks up the vitality from the blood and fluids of the wasting frame.

CATARRH

Teaches the lessons alike important to physician and patient, that the fearful mortality from consumption will be lessened only when this disease is properly understood and treated.

CATARRH

Acts chiefly upon the secretions or fluids of the body, exhausting the principle of animal life, and causing a multiplicity of discordant symptoms, which are often mistaken for other diseases.

CATARRH

Never loses its hold, when once fastened upon the system, without resort to such means as are indicated for its proper treatment, and all advice and expectation to the contrary are only hindrances to its ultimate cure.

CATARRH

Drains the circulatory system of poisonous morbific matter, and if suddenly checked, as is sometimes the case, from "snuffing" caustic solutions "up the nostrils," the result is most fatal and speedy.

CATARRH

Seldom develops itself suddenly, but is rather the sequence of a series of colds, or a cold neglected, coupled with a scrofulous state of the general system, which lacks the innate power of self recovery.

CATARRH

May assume a great variety of symptoms with persons of different temperaments and constitutional tendencies, and differ in severity with regard to time and condition; it is nevertheless a constitutional disease, and must be thus understood and treated.

CATARRH

Enervates the system in some cases, and causes a chronic feverish excitement in others, requiring a tonic treatment in one instance, and right the reverse in the other, hence the absurdity of treating the disease with a single "remedy."

CATARRH

Does not convey anything like a correct idea of what the disease really is, when spoken of as a local inflammation of the membrane of the nose, for it is as really a consumption of the blood, only in a less degree, as when neglected it has reached the lungs.

CATARRH

Lessens the nerve power of the system, and causes a world of mental as well as physical pain and discomfiture, of which, from her more delicate organization and keener susceptibilities, woman knows far more than anybody else.

CATARRH

Electrotypes its habit of body and mind indelibly upon the parent, and in the pale, wan features of innocent childhood we read its transmitted tendency, which, unarrested, ends in death.

CATARRH

Yields readily to Motopathic Medicine, which supplies to the system those properties of which the blood of the Catarrhal subject is deficient, thus removing the cause and establishing a radical cure.

DR. CLESSON PRATT.

Hours: 9 to 12 m., and 2 to 5 p. m. Consultation free.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Hog Cholera Cured.

Swine-Owners can rejoice over the grand discovery made in curing Hog Cholera and Pneumonia and all diseases of like character occurring among Swine. Thumps and Mange, and Worms, and diseases of the Kidneys, and Measles and Rheumatism, and how to prevent being Poisoned by eating Pork that has the Trichina, and hundreds of useful things; no Swine-Owner should be without one of these Books.

This grand discovery was made in Green County, Wis., where the author has resided over thirty years on a farm and in the village of Monroe; and the author was a Dealer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swine, and has been experimenting for years, and is now confident that there can be thousands of dollars' worth of Swine saved annually in almost every State.

Chicago, Ill., has been chosen as the proper location to manufacture this Medicine, and where the Proprietor will remain, and this Medicine will be manufactured and sold by THOMAS C. RAYMER only, who has now One Thousand Books published giving all of the principal diseases of the Swine and remedies and treatment for the same. All Swine-Owners should send and secure one of these Books. Name of book: "The Swine-Owners' Guide," which will be sent to any address on receipt of Fifty Cents, which should be sent in a registered letter or Post-Office order to

THOMAS C. RAYMER,
Chicago, Ill., Box 164.

I feel it my duty to caution the public to beware, for there will no doubt be inferior medicine palmed off on the public in some localities.

KUMYSS.

AREND'S KUMYSS

Or Milk-Wine, a delicious, sparkling beverage of wonderful restorative power, especially beneficial in dyspepsia or general debility. It relieves the distress of dyspepsia immediately and makes the stomach tolerant of other food. It rapidly fills the veins with healthy blood, produces a clear complexion and plumpness. The renown of my Kumyss, earned within the last three years, has caused numerous imitations to appear. Beware of these unwholesome compounds. Send for circulars. A. AREND, Chemist, 179 Madison-st., centre of block.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The only transatlantic line sailing under the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Drafts in amounts to suit.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

BIRDS.

BIRDS

Imported Hartz Mountain and Belgian Canaries, Parrots, and Ornamental Birds at lowest prices. Cages and scientifically prepared food.

NEW YORK BIRD STORE,
281 Madison-st., near the Bridge.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

CUTTING IN COURT.

The Famous John T. of That Name Gives Bail in the United States Court.

And Is at Once Arrested on a Capias from Judge Gary's Court.

His Story of His Wanderings, Adventures, Escapes, and Dealings.

John T. Cutting, of whom much has been written recently in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, appeared in the United States Court, before Judge Blodgett, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to give bail on the civil action to appear before the Register in Bankruptcy whenever he was called to submit to an examination. Cutting appeared in court with Messrs. E. G. Asay, Leonard Swett, and J. F. Asay as his counsel. The creditors were represented by McDade & Knight, John P. Wilson as attorneys, and Judson G. Sherman, the Assignee.

The case, from all appearances, is one in which much ill-feeling exists on the part of the prosecution, and the Court seemed to recognize that fact. Mr. Parnell Munson, the contractor, appeared as the bondsman for Cutting, and after he was put upon the stand to schedule he was put through a very tedious examination by Mr. Wilson, who objected to him as bondsman. Mr. Munson swore that he was worth $100,000 above all his debts and liabilities, and when he commenced scheduling property by thousands of lots, and twenty-five acre-plats, the Court thought that he was good bail. But Mr. Munson stated, incidentally, that he owned over $40,000 in personal property, besides holding $13,000 or more in bonds and mortgages. The Court thought that the examination was too tedious as it was going on.

Mr. Wilson pleaded that Cutting was charged in the bankrupt court with concealing from $25,000 to $30,000 of property and that the prosecution wanted a good bond.

The Judge—What was the bail before?

Mr. E. G. Asay—If your Honor please, it was $4,000 before in this case. Our client is already under $5,000 bail to appear here.

Mr. Wilson—We want a larger bond.

The Court—We will fix

THE BAIL THE SAME AS BEFORE,—

$4,000,—with Mr. Munson as surety, to appear before the Register for examination and abide by its results.

As they were about to leave, Mr. Wilson said: "Would it not be in order to make a motion to increase the bail in the case in the Criminal Court?"

The Court—That is the District Attorney's business.

Mr. Wilson—But, your Honor——

The Court—The District-Attorney will see to that, and do what is necessary.

Mr. Munson then made the necessary bond, and nearly all the parties interested left the court-room.

Just as the reporter was going down, one of the attorneys for the prosecution hailed him, and told him to "Hold on, the fun is just commencing."

To see the fun was one of the things in order. Shortly after, Mr. Munson, Mr. Swett and his client, Cutting, came down. They had come nearly to the foot of the stairway, leading to the United States Marshal's office, when Cutting was halted by Deputy-Marshal Stillwell. Cutting came as far as the entrance to the office, when Messrs. Swett and Asay held a brief consultation. Just at this time a man with red beard walked up to Cutting. "Are you Mr. Cutting?" said he.

"I am, sir," said Cutting.

"My name is Flynn," said the red-bearded party. "I am a Deputy-Sheriff. I have a capias for you from the State Court, and

THE BAIL REQUIRED IS $22,000."

Cutting, who is a sharp-featured and nervous man, was nonplussed at this sudden turn in the affairs. He smiled grimly, and said, "All right, sir; I am at your service."

McDade, Knight, Wilson, and Sherman chuckled just a little then. "I guess we've got him this time," said one of them.

The capias under which Cutting was rearrested was issued by Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, on affidavits by Rogers & Co., who allege fraud in making a contract against Cutting, and charge him with buying large lots of coal for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. This phase of the case gave it still more of a sensational character than it has hitherto shown. The defendant's counsel held another brief consultation, and the result was that they advised Cutting to go to jail, as it was too late then to raise so large an amount of bail, and stay there over Sunday, as contented as possible.

A TRIBUNE reporter tackled Cutting shortly after, but he declined then to make a statement. He said:

"Those articles in THE TRIBUNE have done me gross injustice, and have raised even my friends against me. I don't know as I should make any statement to THE TRIBUNE."

The reporter told him that THE TRIBUNE would give his side of the story if he desired it.

Afterwards the reporter saw Messrs. Asay and Swett again, and also visited Cutting in jail. He was making himself comfortable in the debtor's prison, and his friends, among whom was Mr. Bettinger, came over to see him. The latter said: "This is nothing but a downright persecution, and Rogers & Co. expect to make their money in this way."

Said Mr. Swett: "I am not to be interviewed." And Mr. Asay said: "I don't propose to try my case in the newspapers. I think Cutting is entitled to

A FAIR STATEMENT,

and that we have no objection to give. We only ask a fair show."

Cutting said: "I am under the advice of my attorneys, but I have been persecuted instead of prosecuted."

Mr. Swett stated further that Cutting's wife and her relations were rich, and that the creditors hoped to squeeze the money out of them by harassing Cutting. "But there is a God in Israel, and He isn't always on one side," concluded the gentleman. The real controversy arose out of the coal corner of 1876, which led to Cutting's quarrel with Rogers & Co. It was a sad story for them all when coal fell. Cutting holds that Rogers & Co. did not act fairly with him, nor according to their contract. The particular circumstances of that contract the attorneys declined to make public, but said that when they go into court they would show a consistent theory, which would prove the innocence of their client.

The consequence of this and other losses was that Cutting failed in business. A petition was filed afterwards to put him into bankruptcy, but it did not contain the requisite number of creditors required by law. The Bankrupt act requires that the petition shall contain one-fourth of the creditors. The petition filed contained less, and the result was that Cutting filed an answer denying that he had committed any act of bankruptcy, and that the petition did not contain a sufficient number of the names of his creditors, and he asked that the issues be tried by a jury, as provided in the Bankrupt law that they should.

About this time, December, 1876, Cutting was employed by parties in this city, whom they decline to name,

TO GO TO CANADA,

and, pursuant to that, he left this city one fine winter's day, in broad daylight, and started for the Queen's dominions. Cutting said that he had no desire whatever to conceal himself. While he was in Canada, a notice was left at his house in this city, which he never got, requiring him to appear before the Register in Bankruptcy Jan. 4, 1877, for examination. And because he did not then and there appear, the answer to the bankruptcy proceedings was stricken from the files, and he was adjudicated a bankrupt without trial. The attorneys and Cutting claim that Judson G. Sherman, who was afterwards appointed Cutting's Assignee in Bankruptcy, and Rogers & Co. went to Canada. Sherman disguised himself and acted the detective. They arrested Cutting and had him immured in a Canuck dungeon on a civil suit, and, under the old English law, had him arrested for debt. This arrest was upon original process and before judgment could be obtained. If Rogers had first obtained judgment Cutting could have scheduled himself out under the Insolvent act, but, instead of getting judgment, the prosecution had the case continued from time to time, and thus kept Cutting pining for liberty.

Cutting says that about this time he began to tire of prison-life. There was an unwholesome monotony in a Canadian jail, especially at Sandwich, where there is little variety in the daily diet. "The place was like paste-board," said Cutting, "and so, finding that I could get no trial, and that I had no friends to go my bail, I just picked up my traps one night and walked

OUT THROUGH THE ROOF,

and there was no one to stop me. I took the ferry to Detroit, and I was once more upon my native heath."

After that Cutting collected his luggage together and came to Chicago, and from there went to San Francisco, where he engaged in such business as he could get, and in that adventure had to go to South America. It was not with the intention of running away, but in the legitimate prosecution of his business. "The trip was but a short one," said Cutting. "I went from San Francisco to Lima, in Peru."

"And you were caught in the tidal wave?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said he.

"And in the revolution?"

"Yes," said Cutting again, "I had quite an adventure there."

"In the course of business I returned to California," said Cutting further.

Here the attorneys took part again in giving the statement. While in San Francisco, recently, Rogers & Co. and J. G. Sherman pursued Cutting, and had him arrested there, when he gave bail for his appearance in Chicago at any time when he should be required. Cutting further stated that while he was in San Francisco Sherman had his wife arrested and held in custody, and that there was no case against her, and the Court there so held, and that a suit would be brought against Sherman for this act.

Furthermore, the attorneys stated that before he was required here, and voluntarily, he took the train and came on to Chicago. As soon as he arrived he retained counsel, and went to the United States Court to see what was required of him here. After his return Rogers & Co. and Sherman had

REISSUED A PROCESS

which had once before been issued in Cutting's absence, requiring him to give bail for his appearance before the Register in Bankruptcy for examination.

Then Mr. Swett continued: "This bail we gave this afternoon. As soon as we had given that, Rogers & Co. had Cutting rearrested again upon a capias requiring him to furnish $22,000 bail, for the same indebtedness, in reference to which the same parties had him put into bankruptcy."

Mr. Swett then went on to show that for the same things charged Cutting was already under $9,000 bail, which the United States Court received as satisfactory.

Messrs. Swett and Asay thought that the plaintiffs had rather gone off on a tangent. The fact that they had already forced Cutting into the Bankrupt Court debarred them from any legal process in the State courts, and they held that Cutting's last arrest was illegal, and that there might be a chance also to prove a contempt of court. Thus the Cutting case has assumed a new phase, and some other developments may be expected to-morrow.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE DINING-ROOM GIRL.

O a sweetly-bashful maiden is the dining-room girl,
With her gold-brown hair and that aggravating curl:
She is sweeter than a French meringue, and happy as a clam,
With her "Beef-steak—pork-steak—mutton—hash—or—ham!"

If you say a word to her, she blushes like a flash,
And gets so dreadful nervous when she passes you your hash:
She throws a side-glance at you, as if the darling meant
To say, "Please don't talk to me, sir. I'm such an innocent!"

Now, when her work is ended for the day, she goes to see
Her dearest friend and intimate, Miss Bridget Ann Machree;
And to the nightly ball they go, where mirth and pleasure wait,
And meet the "byes," who only leave them at the garden-gate.

Whose eye so bright at six o'clock—whose step so light and free—
As this sweet, modest little girl who went to bed at three?
Who says she isn't all she seems? "Another cup of tea"—
And finding fault is not the thing for either you or me.

C. D. W.

QUIPS.

For The Tribune.

A trifling currency: Non-cents.

A cultivated ear: An ear of corn.

Canvas back ducks: Return of circus-men.

Somebody says: "Weigh your words before making a remark." That's the weight o' talk.

Young man, beware of your girl when she is dressed to kill! She'll kill 'er feller, sure.

A Chinaman is always prepared for a game of billiards. He carries his queue with him.

A man who swallows so much bug-juice that he can't talk should be called an un-utter-able drunkard.

Butchers have more skill than some physicians we know of. They occasionally cure *something*; their own meats, for instance.

A man living on Hoyne avenue won't allow his wife to place her hand on his heart. He says she breaks everything she lays her hands on.

A young lady advertises for a situation to do light housework. She may be able to procure lighthouse work, but it will work her up some.

A politician who escaped from a burning hotel, clad only in an undershirt and a pair of socks, said it was the nearest he had ever come to taking a nude departure.

Said a gentleman (!) to a Professor who was expounding the Sanscrit: "What makes your breath so offensive?" "Guess it must be the dead language," replied the Professor.

It doesn't do a hungry tramp half so much good to see a China-man right before him, as it does to see a chine o' pork in the same position.

When a Chicago paragrapher finds his pet jokes reiterated in a newspaper published in England, he is justified in believing that a little of that sort o' thing goes a great ways.

A man who wanted employment wrote to his brother in the country: "Is there any show for me where you live?" The brother replied: "Not a bit of a show, John; places of amusement are strictly prohibited in this town."

"Throwed up the sponge, did he?" said Mrs. Spilkins, as she finished reading an account of a prize-fight. "Why, he might a knowed he couldn't keep a sponge on his stomach. What did he swallow it fer, anyhow?" H.

JACQUES CALLOT.

[*Translated from the French, for The Tribune, by Emma Stanley.*]

All know that Callot was a great artist; his works are immortal; but it is not generally known that he was a great patriot.

Jacques Callot was within his native city when the King of France, Louis XIII., besieged Nancy with his most renowned soldiers; and this Capital of Lorraine made a heroic resistance. Cardinal Richelieu, in order to gain admission to Nancy, had recourse to an unpardonable stratagem, by inducing the Duke Charles to believe that Louis XIII. was prepared to sign preliminaries of peace, and, under pretense of such an arrangement, the Duke was made prisoner, and an order forced from him to open the gates of Nancy. The Princess of Phalsbourg, who defended the city, disregarded this order given by her captive master; but the Governor delivered up the surprised and raging garrison.

Jacques Callot was one of the Council of the proud Henriette of Phalsbourg; and, when all was lost, he shut himself up in his atelier, a prey to angry feelings well comprehended in an indomitable Lorrainer. All the artists of the city went to pay their homage to the King, who was surprised not to see Callot amidst them. "Has he forgotten all my favors?" he exclaimed.

These words were reported to the illustrious artist. He cried with indignation: "Yes, I have forgotten all these favors since he has entered Nancy armed *cap-a-pie!*"

The painter Claude de Buret wished to conduct him to the King's presence. "Never!" he responded.

Some hours after, Callot received a note from the Duke Charles, containing the following words: "Callot is summoned to the palace, before the King."

"I will go," said the artist, "but without disgracing the honor of a Lorrainer."

The King received him very graciously. "Master Callot, we have not forgotten that you have used your talent for our service, in representing the capture of the Isle of Re and of Rochelle. We wish you now to celebrate the siege of Nancy."

Callot proudly raised his head: "Sire, I am a Lorrainer, and I would rather run a dagger through my heart."

Murmurs arose on every hand; the courtiers of the King drew their swords; a signal summoned the soldiers to the door; while the noble citizens of Lorraine, who remained faithful to their country, formed a circle around Callot, determined to defend him; when Louis XIII., who at times proved himself a man as well as a King, said to Callot, "Monsieur Callot, your answer does you honor." And, turning towards the courtiers: "The Duke of Lorraine is happy in the possession of such subjects."

AN UNPLEASANT SIT-UATION.

Watsonville (Cal.) Pajaronian.

Johnny Sanderson is a bad boy. The day before Christmas Johnny made some "fish-hooks" by bending a great many pins in a peculiar shape. Christmas forenoon he had them in the dining-room, and, hearing some boy whistling in the shrill way all boys understand, he rushed out, leaving his pin-hooks lying on the table and on the chairs. Johnny never gave another thought to them until 2 o'clock, when the family, including Miss Giggings and the minister, and Elder Dalton and wife, cordially invited guests, were about to take their seats to an elegant dinner. "Sit right down here," said Mrs. Sanderson to Miss Giggins. "O-u-c-h!" exclaimed the latter lady, in a voice of agony, as she rose from her seat and carefully settled back again. "Parson, take this seat; Brother Dalton, Sister Dalton, this way;" and Mr. Sanderson beamed with that noble, Christian grace, hospitality. "My Saveyer!" suddenly exclaimed the worthy parson in stentorian tones that fairly shook the windows. "Immortal Zachariah!" echoed burly Deacon Dalton, and Mr. Sanderson, startled at such an unusual exhibition, actually gasped as he dropped, like a pile-driver, into his chair. "Pull 'em out!" he at once howled, as he leaped, with starting eyeballs, half across the room. An immediate investigation divulged the trouble, and quiet and good humor were restored. The only remark made after Johnny gave his explanation was by the parson, who, as he eyed Johnny sharply, quietly said: "These pins are bent in a very peculiar shape for fish-hooks."

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT.

New York World.

Maddened wife of a member whose election has been invalidated for bribery: "Annul Thomas' election! It's an infamous outrage! Let them make the voters give back the money, then."

The aged Countess de V. to a young lady—that is to say, not a very young lady: "How old are you, my dear!" (The lady looks embarrassed). "O, 26—I know that; and besides——?"

Two men jostle each other on the street, exchange words, and take to pummeling each other lustily. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," cries a third, rushing between them; "why do you pound each other thus? Have you no wives at home?"

They are passing the radishes at the *table d'hote*, and an amiable guest empties them all into his plate. "Hi, there, you!" cries another guest; "some of use like radishes, too." "Not half as much as I do," philosophically replies the first guest.

In the coulisses: First Figurante—"You haven't any idea of what a nice little fellow Ernest is! Do you know he has promised to marry me the minute his mother is dead?" Second Figurante—"That is, indeed, devotion. I hope you may have children that are like him."

At a little supper-party, where all the guests are flustered with wine, a young woman receives a fearful slap across the face from another young woman. Does she plow up the other young woman's face with her nails, or pluck out the other young woman's hair? No; she takes a more awful vengeance, and exclaims: "Seven and three-quarters—ouch!"

To first young actress who is furnished with a heavy mother, enter vivacious second ditto, who is totally unincumbered. Second Actress—"My dear, you must do me a service." First Actress—"Willingly, my love; what is it?" Second Actress—"I've got to call on a serious manager. Lend me your mother for two hours. I'll return her safe and sound."

Mme. Durand is not so careful about the buttons on his shirt and the other little details of her husband's toilet as she might be, and on Sunday he finds no clean linen in his drawer that is wearable. "This, madame," he says, with an effort, "is simply infamous. Some of these days you'll die suddenly, and I'll want to go to the ball, and you won't have left me a clean shirt in the house."

They were talking over the card-playing accomplishments of a new member of the club. "Never saw anything like it, sir," says one; "he had four aces and the other man had four kings on his own deal last night seventeen times running." "Guess he's a rascal," says another member, sententiously. "O I made up my mind he was a thief from the first," says a third, "so I've been backing his hand."

A certain actress, who is not precisely in the hey-day of her youth and beauty, has now only one desire—to settle herself in life, assure herself a position. "Suppose," she says to a friend, "that I were to get up a grand star combination and make a tour of the provinces." "But," says the friend, "there isn't a soul in the provinces that knows you—that ever heard of you." "Precisely, I might get married; you see!"

GRANT AS A JOKER.

Washington Letter to Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

Cabinet meetings are technically secret and as matter of the unwritten law of the Government, the consultations had in one are about the only things which a Congressional Committee cannot reach. Still Providence mercifully provided that every Cabinet shall have one man who talks, and in the last Cabinet Mr. Jewell was that man. He once came to the President, after an absence of some three weeks, with his usual effusive greeting, and the Presidential cigar dropped to a present, as Mr. Grant said: "Yes—[a pause]—I noticed you were away, because I saw that our Cabinet proceedings were not reported with any accuracy at all in the papers."

The President's induction of Mr. Tyner as Postmaster-General is said to have been nearly as brusque as his ejection of Mr. Jewell. Mr. Tyner was then one of the Assistant Postmaster-Generals when he received a summons to the White-House. He was by no means of enough prominence to make his summons a matter of course, and took his seat in Mr. Grant's office in not unnatural doubt of his reception. "Mr. Tyner," began the President, "I have concluded to ask you for your resignation." Mr. Tyner is a light-skinned, light-haired man, and he turned the color of a poppy as he stammered out his answer, a word at a time, in which he managed to say that he hoped the President would not require a written resignation, but consider the office as surrendered verbally, and act accordingly. "And," continued President Grant, as if he had gone on without interruption, "I have concluded to make you Postmaster-General." Mr. Tyner's embarrassment was not much abated, if his apprehension was, for at the end of his sentence the President went off in a fit of uncontrollable laughter at the success of his practical joke. At last Mr. Tyner managed to make a formal acceptance, and matters ran on in official routine.

The ex-President has sometimes shown more mercy for others in his jokes. A voluble office-seeker waited on him in the close of last March to secure his aid in presenting a request for some office to Mr. Hayes. He was heard through to the last syllable, and the last paper, then the cigar dropped to a present opposite Mr. Grant's shirt-bosom and his vacant voice ran on: "It may possibly occur to you, if I mention the fact, that I have less influence with this Administration than I had with the last."

FABLES.

New York World.

THE ORATOR'S SECRET.

An Orator who (though he was like History, and frequently repeated himself) was much in Demand in Political Campaigns, being asked by an Admirer the Secret of his Success, replied, "When I have Facts I give 'em Facts, but when I haven't I yell and saw the Air."

Moral.—Actions often Speak Louder than Words.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE OBELISK.

One day a tall Obelisk stood sunning Herself on the Bank of the Nile, when a New York *World* Reporter came down to go in Swimming. The Reporter pretended at First not to See the Obelisk, and fell to Playing in the Water with a beautiful Canard that kept Spattering him with its Feet. The Obelisk at last Spoke and said: "My Fine Fellow, look here. What is the Fare to New York during a Warm Winter?" The Reporter said he "Thought about One Hundred Thousand Dollars." The Obelisk then Replied that the Reporter had better go Home and Raise it, for that was the Kind of Cleopatra's Needle she was. So the Reporter went to New York and got the Money, and then he wrote to the Obelisk that he was All ready for Her, and that if She was Coming, why didn't she Come Along? At this the Obelisk uttered a great Laugh, and said she wanted no More of His Hieroglyphics, as he had Failed to Consult the Khedive.

Moral.—There are more Things in this World than you can always Believe.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

R. H. Stoddard in Scribner's Monthly for February.

This man, whose homely face you look upon,
Was one of Nature's masterful, great men;
Born with strong arms that unfought battles won;
Direct of speech and cunning with the pen.

Chosen for large designs, he had the art
Of winning with his humor, and he went
Straight to his mark, which was the human heart;
Wise, too, for what he could not break, he bent.

Upon his back a more than Atlas load,
The burden of the Commonwealth, was laid:
He stooped, and rose up to it, though the road
Shot suddenly downward, not a whit dismayed.

Hold, warriors, councilors, Kings!—all now give place
To this dear benefactor of the ——

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Lessening Country Demand for Currency—Clearings of the Week.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet—Hogs Easier—Provisions Weak.

Grain Steadier—A Good Shipping Demand for Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

The week closed with finances dull and without change. The currency movement is quiet, and the country banks are not applying for large advances or rediscounts. Application from the city customers of the banks for accommodation are only moderate. The banks have a large loanable surplus on hand, and are pursuing a very conservative policy in making discounts. Rates are 7@10 per cent.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 3,805,500	$192,492
Tuesday	3,122,260	295,599
Wednesday	3,339,500	450,317
Thursday	3,233,433	269,849
Friday	3,065,487	373,818
Saturday	3,139,887	274,318
Total	$19,706,067	$1,856,595
Corresponding week last year	18,646,206	1,605,221

THE BOSTON BANKS AND THE PROPOSED NEW YORK GOLD BASIS.

The meeting of the Boston Clearing-House on Tuesday last to appoint a committee to act with the Committee of the New York banks in memorializing Congress against the Silver bill and in arranging for a general adoption of the gold basis by the Eastern banks was not a success. The Committee appointed by the Clearing-House, consisting of the Presidents of the Merchants' National Bank, the New England National Bank, and the State National Bank, declined to serve. These gentlemen addressed the Clearing-House, and stated that although opposed to silver as legal-tender to an indefinite amount, they could not favor the New York resolution that silver be used only for small change, nor could they advocate the policy of urging all financial institutions to place their affairs upon a gold basis. After uttering these criticisms on the New York plan, they resigned their places on the Committee. No attempt was made by the members of the Boston Clearing-House to replace them, and the whole matter was dropped. This will put an end to the proposed combination of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore banks. The Boston banks have the good sense to see that they must do business in the currency of the country where they exist, whether that be gold as before the War, greenbacks as during the War and until now, or silver when specie payments are resumed. The case of California is not in point. It was peculiarity of geographical position and local relations to the gold and silver product that enabled the banks of that State to do their business on a gold basis while the rest of the country was using paper as legal-tender. Boston and the Boston banks, as well as Baltimore and the Baltimore banks, and Philadelphia and the Philadelphia banks, are rivals of New York for the Western trade. They are not likely to commit the folly of raising a currency barrier between themselves and the West, however much they might like to see New York do so.

FLUCTUATIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITIES ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

An annual circular issued by Mathieson, of London, giving the statistics of the London stock market, shows some remarkable instances of depreciation in the prices of national securities. Almost none of the Government securities have risen in value. For instance, we find Peruvian (1870) bonds as high as 84⅛ in 1872, and last year they were as low as 11⅛. Turkish 5 per cents were as high as 56 in 1872, and now hover between 8 and 10. Russian bonds have suffered less, comparatively speaking, but the 1873 loan, which was quoted at 104 the year after its issue, is now considerably below 80. These may be considered extreme instances, but the fact is that almost all foreign stocks have ruled lower in 1876 and 1877 than in the years preceding, except French rentes, Portuguese 3 per cents, and United States funds. The last only began to show weakness towards the end of the year, and even then their extreme fluctuation was only 5¾ per cent.

PROFITS OF BRITISH BANKS.

The London Joint Stock Bank divided 16½ per cent among its stockholders in 1877 and 17 per cent in 1876. Its surplus is now $3,803,580. The Imperial Bank made dividends to the amount of 6 per cent in 1877 and the same in 1876. The Consolidated Bank made dividends of 10 per cent in 1877 and the same in 1876. The North & South Wales Bank, of Liverpool, has made dividends the past year amounting to 17½ per cent.

THE NUMBER OF CLEARING-HOUSES.

The number of clearing-houses in the country was recently stated by THE TRIBUNE as fourteen. The *Public* calls our attention to the fact that it reports seventeen regularly, and that besides these "there are one at Indianapolis, which refuses reports; one at St. Paul, which is not effective; one at Lowell and one at New Haven which seem to be discoverable only in the Bankers' Almanac; one at Springfield, of which annual reports now appear; and one at Syracuse, which made reports for a short time."

NEW YORK STATE BANKS.

The total number of State banks in New York State, reporting to the Superintendent, was 81 at the close of the fiscal year 1877, and 84 at the close of fiscal 1876. The aggregate resources Sept. 29, 1876, were $100,759,644, and Sept. 22, 1877, they were $93,385,429, a decrease of $7,374,215.

DEBT OF NEW ORLEANS.

The debt of New Orleans has been reduced $3,000,000 in the last three years. In 1874 it was $24,700,000, and at the close of 1877 it stood at $21,700,000.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101@102¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 99@98¼ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	482	484½
Belgium	520	517⅜
France	520	517⅜
Switzerland	520	517⅜
Germany	94¼	95⅜
Holland	39⅝	40⅜
Austria		46
Norway		27⅜
Sweden		27⅜
Denmark		27⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	106⅜	107
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅝	103⅛
United States 5-20s of '67	105⅛	105⅝
United States 5-20s of '68	108⅛	108⅝
United States 10-40s	107⅝	108
United States new 5s of '81	105⅛	106⅛
United States new 4½s	103⅜	104⅛
United States new 4 per cent coupons	102	103

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	*107¼	*108¼
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage	*107¼	*108¼
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan	*107¼	*108¼
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*107¼	*108¼
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	* 98	
City Railway (South Side)	150	
City Railway (West Side)		173
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company		116
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company		145
Chamber of Commerce		67½
West Division Railway 7 ₩ cent certf's.	*103¾	*104½

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Gold closed at 101⅝ after selling down from 101⅝ to 101½. Carrying rates 3 to 5½ and flat for borrowing.

Silver at London unchanged, here silver bars are 117½ in currency, 115⅝ in gold. Silver coin ⅝ to 1 per cent discount.

Governments steady.

Railroad bonds firm.

State bonds steady.

Stock market opened firm and advanced slightly, but on a report from London that an armistice between Russia and Turkey would probably be signed on Monday became weak, and prices declined ¼ to 1¼ per cent. In the afternoon the market was extremely dull, and generally weak at the close. The greatest decline for the day was in Lake Shore, Cleveland & Columbus, and the Granger shares, which went off ½ to 1⅜, the latter Lake Shore.

Transactions aggregated 79,000 shares, of which 4,800 were New York Central, 3,800 Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore, 4,200 Northwestern, 11,600 St. Paul common, 2,800 preferred, 3,900 Lackawanna, 3,400 Western Union, 2,000 Kansas Pacific, and 2,600 Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred.

Money market easy at 4@7 per cent, closing at 4@5. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent.

Customs receipts, $200,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $573,000. Clearings, $13,000,000.

Sterling dull; long, 481½; short, 483¾.

The bank statement shows the following changes: Loans, decrease, $2,955,100; specie, increase, $1,384,300; legal-tenders, increase, $2,385,300; deposits, increase, $2,306,800; circulation, decrease, $19,800; reserve, increase, $3,193,025.

The banks now hold $14,173,720 over the legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.			
Coupons, '81	106⅜	New 4½s	104
Coupons, '65, new	102¾	New 4 per cent	101⅜
Coupons, '67	105⅜	10-40s, reg.	[illegible]
Coupons, '68	108¾	Coupons	[illegible]
Coupons, new 5s	106⅜	Currencies	[illegible]
STOCKS.			
W. Union Tel.	77	C., C., C. & I.	34
Quicksilver	15	New Jersey Central	15⅜
Quicksilver pfd	28	Rock Island	99
Pacific Mail	22¾	St. Paul	38⅞
Mariposa Land	101	St. Paul pfd	69⅞
Mariposa pfd	101	Wabash	15⅛
Adams Express	99½	Ft. Wayne	91
Wells-Fargo	83⅜	Terre Haute	3⅜
American Express	48	Terre Haute pfd	16½
United States Ex	46	Chicago & Alton	78
New York Central	106¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
Erie	9	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅞
Erie pfd	22	D., L. & W.	50⅜
Harlem	141	A. & P. Telegraph	19½
Michigan Central	60	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Panama	123	C., B. & Q.	102⅛
Union Pacific	67¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	11⅛
Lake Shore	60½	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Illinois Central	74	Union Pacific bonds	103⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	74¾	U. P. land-grant	103⅛
Northwestern	38	U. P. Sinking Fund	95⅛
Northwestern pfd	62⅞		
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee 6s, old	35½	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	35	Missouri, 6s	104¼
Virginia 6s, old	30		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £8,000.

Consols, money and account, 95 9-16.

American securities—'65s, 105; '67s, 106⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛; new 5s, 106; Erie, 9⅞; preferred, 23.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Rentes, 109f 32½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	12,287	7,304	9,322	4,983
Wheat, bu	139,856	19,315	121,954	10,152
Corn, bu	98,417	107,557	38,209	24,160
Oats, bu	65,856	21,422	16,040	6,125
Rye, bu	9,618	2,583	302	
Barley, bu	28,179	5,060	14,108	2,965
Grass seed, lbs	174,393	134,850	130,155	37,013
Flax seed, lbs	207,610	42,100	49,228	21,360
B. corn, lbs	72,630	60,000	20,260	3,745
C. meats, lbs	862,161	438,160	5,055,625	1,748,156
Beef, tcs			270	
Beef, brls		1	141	670
Pork, brls			1,166	488
Lard, lbs	175,000	387,420	1,109,458	251,030
Tallow, lbs	22,900	14,304		98,310
Butter, lbs	111,862	86,287	77,870	74,630
Dre'd hogs, No	3,389	3,680	1,305	1,404
Live hogs, No.	29,531	9,490	1,304	4,050
Cattle, No.	1,921	5,063	2,769	2,852
Sheep, No.	1,798	2,513	1,828	1,494
Hides, lbs.	299,277	231,027	160,600	78,020
Highwin's, brls		150		350
Wool, lbs.	64,785		68,610	36,187
Potatoes, bu.	700	1,773		
Coal, tons	3,520	4,667	706	951
Hay, tons	170	110		10
Lumber, m. ft.	176	70	604	490
Shingles, m.	155	400	317	160
Salt, brls	1,558	741	2,796	2,143

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 2,119 bu wheat, 475 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 42 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 11 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 1 soft spring, 118 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (221 wheat); 15 cars high mixed corn, 8 cars new do, 13 car new mixed, 12 cars No. 2 corn, 58 cars rejected, 56 cars no grade (162 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 17 cars No. 2 white, 31 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (67 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 21 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (25 rye); 3 cars No. 1 barley, 17 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars extra No. 3 do, 19 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 20 cars feed (74 barley). Total, 549 cars, or 218,000 bu. Inspected out: 45,831 bu wheat, 11,301 bu corn, 1,329 bu oats, 2,352 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Jan. 19, 1878.	*Jan.* 12, 1878.	*Jan.* 20, 1877.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	84,963	62,150	47,239
Wheat, bu	641,467	331,580	109,969
Corn, bu	579,394	252,243	632,004
Oats, bu	316,175	89,317	96,275
Rye, bu	41,650	17,614	26,078
Barley, bu	148,165	62,289	41,900
Dressed hogs, No.	11,047	7,714	15,367
Live hogs, No.	175,278	225,068	54,351
Cattle, No.	19,256	15,966	20,804
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	64,932	61,663	34,126
Wheat, bu	384,321	290,375	46,256
Corn, bu	266,879	85,704	123,370
Oats, bu	94,709	31,369	64,992
Rye, bu	3,152	52,355	2,150
Barley, bu	58,756	39,527	34,280
Dressed hogs, No.	5,724	1,662	6,756
Live hogs, No.	8,532	14,915	12,952
Cattle No.	10,213	7,414	11,502

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as dated:

	Jan. 19, 1878.	*Jan.* 12, 1878.	*Jan.* 20, 1877.
Flour, brls	42,238	19,845	15,213
Wheat, bu	873,279	903,128	327,000
Corn bu	147,078	284,545	351,428

The stock of lumber in this city on Jan. 1, 1878, was over 38,556,900 feet, being an increase of 16,179,000 feet over that on Jan. 1, 1877. The stock of shingles the first of this year was 125,640,000, and that of last, 97,467,000. The stock of cedar posts and pickets is less, and of lath more, than a year ago.

Beerbohm quoted our wheat 6d per quarter higher Saturday, while most of the private cables quoted the market as dull and easier. This caused much remark. The discrepancy is, however, susceptible of explanation. The private telegrams are all from parties in Liverpool, and Saturday is not a market day in that town; while Beerbohm's quotation was understood to apply to the London market.

It is authoritatively stated that not a single car load of the new corn arriving in this city during the last six weeks has inspected No. 2; and before that date only a few car-loads of the new corn from Kansas were inspected as No. 2. Whatever may be the state of the corn of the crop of 1877 (and it now is curing out fairly), it has not yet been dry enough to deliver on regular contracts.

Where will the winter wheat crop of this year be if the present weather continues much longer? The conditions are certainly very peculiar.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet Saturday, in the aggregate. Hogs were easier, and provisions weak, while barley was stronger, and other grain steadier. The advices from other points were rather contradictory, but on the whole favored strength in breadstuffs, while the supply of hogs in this city the coming week was expected to be unusually large.

Jobbers of foreign and domestic dry-goods reported a very quiet market, with little or no variation in prices. The demand, as heretofore, was for such articles and such amounts as were actually needed for the prosecution of current trade, no one showing any inclination to anticipate wants. Groceries met with a very fair demand. Trade has slowly but steadily improved during the week, and the past few days compared favorably with former seasons in the quantity of goods distributed. Sugars, teas, and rice were firm. Coffees, sirups, and molasses were lacking in strength. There was a firm market for good to fancy grades of butter, but for common and inferior grades the feeling was depressed. Cheese was in moderate request at previous quotations, or at 11¼@12½c for good to best factory. No price changes were developed in the dried-fruit and fish markets. Oils were reported reasonably active at unchanged prices, though lard and turpentine were rather firmer. Leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood remained quiet, as previously quoted.

Hogs were active and easier, closing weak at $3.85@4.10 for common to choice. Cattle were inactive and unchanged, with common to choice quoted at $2.50@4.75. Sheep were quiet at $3.00@4.50.

Lumber was in moderate demand and firm. The shipments are increasing. The stock in the city is larger than in former years, but Chicago has more territory to supply than usual, and the prospect for getting out a full stock of logs is not encouraging. It is said that the pineries of the Northwest are almost destitute of snow. A letter from Ashland, Lake Superior, says the ground is bare, and the weather like May. Reports of a like import come from Alpena, Menominee, and other lumbering sections. The wool, hay, hide, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Seeds were less active and steady, except buckwheat, which sold at lower prices. The demand for green fruits was small, and of a local character. Poultry was dull and weak under large offerings of poor stock. Eggs were weaker, the receipts again being large, and the stock is accumulating.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 40c for grain and other fourth-class to New York, 37c for do to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, and 45c to Boston and other New England points. Loose meats were quoted at 10c, and boxed meats at 5c per 100 lbs higher than grain.

IN NEW YORK SATURDAY.

Jan. 19—Receipts: Flour 12,335 brls; wheat, 107,550 bu; corn, 68,350 bu; oats, 26,446 bu; corn meal, 380 pkgs; rye, 50 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; malt, 12,742 bu; pork, 3,378 pkgs; beef, 75 pkgs; cut meats, 5,124 pkgs; lard, 5,785 pkgs; whisky, 317 brls.

Exports—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Jan. 19: Field Leiter & Co., 19 cases and 9 pkgs dry-goods; John V. Farwell & Co., 4 pkgs dry-goods; Henry T. Wills, 585 boxes raisins; the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 463 boxes tin plate; the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, 2 cars spiegel iron; Fowler Brothers, 115 sacks salt; Wilson Brothers, 8 cases dry-goods; Meyer Ballin, 2 cases dry-goods; Louis Boerlin, 2 cases spectacles; George S. Haskell & Co., 19 bags seeds; Briggs and Brother, 400 bu peas. Collection, $7,716.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather less active in the aggregate, and generally weak till towards the close of the session, though Liverpool reported an advance of 3d per 112 lbs in lard and 6d in meats. Hogs were easier, and there was a general expectation that the receipts of the coming week will be unprecedentedly large, while the packing since the 1st of November to date exceeds that of the same period last winter by fully 250,000 hogs. It was also understood that a great many of the shorts in pork and lard had been filled on the recent up turn, giving a lessened demand. The export movement continues very large.

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following as the returns of the number of hogs packed to date at the points named since Nov. 1, as compared with returns of previous seasons, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1876-'77:

Points.	*To date.* 1878.	*To date,* 1877.	*To date,* 1876.	*Total season,* 1876-'77.
Chicago	1,560,558	1,306,897	1,122,203	1,618,084
Cincinnati	460,850	452,360	480,433	523,576
St. Louis	345,000	293,770	360,000	414,747
Indianapolis	172,765	254,000	284,835	294,198
Milwaukee	212,933	212,000	148,000	225,598
Louisville	262,000	209,000	223,147	214,862
Cedar Rapids	74,247	64,396	56,222	76,945
DesMoines	55,000	65,000	38,000	61,730
Sabula	26,000	28,000	23,560	37,910
Kansas City	75,000	98,000	60,000	116,038
Xenia	15,000	16,000	....	16,000

The following table exhibits the detailed shipments of provisions for the week ending Jan. 17, and since Nov. 1, 1877, as compared with the corresponding time last season:

Articles.	*For week ending Jan.* 17, '78.	*Since Nov.* 1, 1877.	*Same time,* 1876-'77.
Pork, brls	10,349	59,548	67,033
Lard, brls	178	1,263	2,620
Lard, tcs	22,385	154,011	111,108
Lard, other pkgs	3,291	33,896	26,461
Hams, brls	691	8,585	9,369
Hams, tcs	2,595	27,132	20,730
Hams, boxes	3,368	26,984	31,067
Hams, pieces	67,083	469,134	846,429
Hams, other pkgs.	118	574	567
Sides, brls	332	1,722	1,009
Sides, tcs	304	3,302	3,624
Sides, boxes	21,713	160,757	157,220
Sides, pieces	47,504	281,311	71,214
Shoulders, brls	....	911	308
Shoulders, tcs	237	1,173	919
Shoulders, boxes	2,999	28,789	9,108
Shoulders, pieces	28,455	249,191	205,975
Tongues, pkgs	492	3,690	5,639
Hocks, pkgs	510	2,607	1,342
Total gross weight lbs—			
Lard	9,086,523	62,700,600	46,366,818
Hams	4,465,691	38,223,229	43,352,302
Sides	15,121,501	111,384,241	100,590,068
Shoulders	2,398,614	24,041,177	9,021,905

The Cincinnati *Commercial* in its review for last week says: "The large receipts of hogs and the evidences of liberal supplies yet to come forward have encouraged some operators to take the view that the aggregate packing for the season is likely to very considerably exceed the estimates given in the *Price Current* two weeks ago. But it must be remembered that at that date there was a deficiency of 615,000 compared with last year to be made up, in addition to the 200,000 estimated increase, or an average gain of 100,000 head per week during the last half of the season. With favorable weather during the first two weeks of this period, the movement of the large number to market previously detained by warm weather and the bad condition of roads has been so active as to rapidly lessen this wide difference compared with this time last season, so that the packing at all points now shows a deficiency probably not exceeding 200,000 compared with same date last year. The total packing at interior points to date we estimate as approximately 1,150,000, against 1,450,000 last year, and at all points 4,030,000, against 4,225,000 last year. This would leave about 1,300,000 head yet to be packed to reach our previous estimates, and we see no reason as yet for believing that this number will be much exceeded.

"In regard to the six leading cities, Cincinnati is now 19,000 behind last year, and steadily gaining, with a prospect of reaching a fair increase over last year's total, 523,000. Chicago is now 180,000 ahead of last year; last year's total was 1,618,000, which now seems likely to be exceeded by 250,000 or more. St. Louis is doing an increased business and has nearly overcome her previous deficiency, with a prospect of showing an increase over her last year's total, 415,000. Indianapolis is progressing at about last year's rate, but expects to lessen the deficiency very materially, closely approach last year's total, 294,000; Milwaukee is doing a more active business than a year ago, and will undoubtedly exceed last year's total, 225,000; at Louisville several houses have closed, under the diminished supply of hogs, but a fair business is yet being done, more than usual so late in the season, now being 50,000 over last year's total, 215,000."

MESS PORK—Was tame, and declined 12½c per brl, but rallied afterwards to 2½c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 250 brls spot at $10.75; 750 brls seller January at $10.72½; 5,000 brls seller February at $10.75@10.85; 13,500 brls seller March at $10.90@11.02½; and 500 brls seller April at $11.15. Total, 20,000 brls. The market closed steady at $10.80@10.85 for spot; $10.80 seller January; $10.85 seller February; $11.00@11.02½ seller March; and $11.12½@11.15 seller April.

Prime mess was quoted at $9.00@10.00, and extra prime at $8.25@8.50.

LARD—Was more active, and declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, closing about 5c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $7.30; 1,500 tcs seller February at $7.37½@7.42½; and 15,000 tcs seller March at $7.40@7.50. Total, 17,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $7.32½@7.35 for spot or seller January; $7.40 seller February; $7.45@7.47½ seller March; and $7.52½@7.55 seller April.

MEATS—Were less active and easier in sympathy with the general market, some descriptions being quoted ⅛c per lb lower, with a moderate inquiry at the decline. Sales were reported of 200 boxes shoulders at $3.97½@4.00; 670,000 lbs short ribs at $5.55 spot, and $5.67½@5.75 for March; 50 boxes do (choice) at $5.89⅜; 400 boxes long clears at $5.67½@5.70; 1,000 boxes long and short clears at $5.62½@5.65; 50 boxes short clears at 5⅝c; 100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 6c; and 100 boxes long-cut hams (18 lbs) at 7⅜c. The following table shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal out of meats:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. and sh. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part cured	$3.85	$5.50	$5.60	$5.60
Boxed	4.00	5.62½	5.62½	5.75
February, boxed	4.00	5.62½	5.62½	5.75
March, boxed	4.12½	5.75	5.75	5.87½

Long clears quoted at $5.35 loose, and $5.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 6@6¼c boxed; long cut hams, 7½@7⅝c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7¼c, for 16 and 15-lb averages; green hams, 6@6⅛c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 6¼@6½c for short ribs, 6½@6⅝c for short clears, 9@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@10.00 for mess; $10.00@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.00@15.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7½@7⅝c for city, and 7@7½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was little demand, but holders were not disposed to make further concessions in order to attract trade. Sales were reported of 225 brls spring extras at $5.20@6.15; 130 brls spring superfines at $2.60@4.00; and 235 brls buckwheat flour, with 100 brls rye do, both on private terms. Total, 740 brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, $5.25@6.00; choice to fine spring, $5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, $4.50@5.00; low spring, $3.00@3.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.75@6.00; patent springs, $7.00@8.50; low grade, $2.62½@3.50; rye, $3.25@3.30; buckwheat, $5.12½@5.25.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady. Sale was made of 20 tons at $11.75 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 20 tons at $11.75@12.00 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $10.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was steadier and much less active than usual, the day being a very quiet one. The market opened at an advance of about ⅛c, declined ⅛c, and closed about ⅛c lower than Friday evening. The London telegram noted a firmer feeling, which was seconded by New York advices, but Liverpool cables noted dullness, while our receipts were less in volume, with larger shipments reported than usual, and the quotation of an advance in consols was supposed to indicate less uneasiness in England upon the subject of the Eastern war. There were few outside orders for futures on the floor, and the local talent was not disposed to operate; hence general steadiness, with scarcely anything doing in the last half of the session. But the demand for spot wheat by shippers was good, three prominent firms being in the field, taking all the current receipts that were offered at about ⅛c premium on next month's deliveries. These purchases were probably made to occupy freight room taken several days ago at a large reduction from the rates then nominally ruling. Seller February opened at $1.04½@1.04¼, declined to $1.03⅞, advanced to $1.04¼, fell back to $1.03⅞, and closed at $1.03⅞. Seller March ranged at $1.04¼@1.05⅛, closing at $1.04¾. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was quoted at $1.03⅝@1.04⅛, closing at $1.03⅞. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.04⅛, do No. 1 at $1.06⅛, and do No. 3 at $1.00. Spot sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 1 spring (regular) at $1.04½; 4,800 bu do at $1.06@1.06½; 143,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.03⅞@1.04½; 4,400 bu No. 3 do at 99c@$1.00; 1,400 bu rejected at 87½@88c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 90c@$1.01. Total, 159,600 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair request and a shade firmer. Sales were 4,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.09½@1.10, chiefly at the inside; 800 bu No. 2 do at $1.05¼; and 3,000 bu by sample at $1.06@1.11. Total, 7,800 bu.

In the afternoon wheat declined on the curbstone to $1.03⅛ seller February, but closed at $1.03⅛. The decline was due to peace news, which was afterwards considered premature.

CORN—Was in moderate demand, and rather steady. The market fell off ⅛c, advanced ⅛@¼c on some deliveries, and closed about ⅛c higher than Friday afternoon. The British markets were easier, but our receipts were smaller, and the percentage of dry corn in the total volume received continues to be very small. This stimulated a fair demand from the shorts for this month, and a much better inquiry for May, which caused corresponding strength in the latter. There is a widespread belief that the weather of the past three months has permanently damaged a large percentage of the corn crop, and this is making some people uneasy about futures; but the fear is probably very much stronger than warranted by the facts in the case. Seller February opened at 39⅞@40c, receded to 39⅞c, and closed at 40c. Seller March was quiet at 39⅞@39⅞c. Seller May sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, closing at 42c. Seller the month ranged at 40⅛@40⅜c, closing at the outside. There was no premium on high mixed, or gilt-edged receipts of No. 2, over regular. The lower grades were stronger, rejected closing at 30⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 53,800 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 40@41c; 1,800 bu new mixed and new high do at 33⅛c; 2,800 bu rejected at 30⅛@30⅛c; 2,400 bu ears at 30@32c, the outside delivered; 41,200 bu shelled, by sample, at 24⅛@32⅛c on track; and 31,600 bu do at 25⅛@35c free on board cars. Total, 133,600 bu.

OATS—Were again moderately active and steady. The receipts were liberal, and the stock in store seems to have increased largely during the past week, but the market ruled steady Saturday, there being a good demand for cash oats for shipment and local use. Futures were in moderate request. February sold at 23⅞@23⅞c and May at 26⅞@27c, both closing at the inside. Seller the month sold at 23⅛c. Cash No. 2 oats sold at 23⅛@23⅛c, chiefly at 23⅛c, which was the closing price. Samples were in fair demand. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 2 at 23⅛@23⅛c; 6,600 bu by sample at 22⅛@25c on track, and 10,800 bu do at 24@26c free on board. Total, 31,800 bu.

RYE—Was in fair local demand and steady at 51c for No. 2. The receipts were liberal. Futures were nominal at 51⅛c for February. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 51c; 1,200 bu by sample at 49@51⅛c on track. Total, 7,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was in fair demand and firm, advancing ⅛@⅛c. The receipts were liberal, but there was a good inquiry for car lots of all grades to fill shippers' orders, and the offerings were readily sold. Futures were quiet, chiefly on account of the meagre offerings, as there was considerable inquiry from shorts. Samples were rather more active at recent prices. March opened at 53⅛c and closed at 53c. February sold at 52⅛c. No. 2 sold at 52c, and in the Fulton at 52⅛@53c, the outside for fresh receipts. Extra 3 was in demand at 35⅛@36c, No. 3 at 33⅛@34c, and feed at 32⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 13,400 bu No. 2 at 52@53c; 2,800 bu extra No. 3 at 35⅛@36c; 6,400 bu No. 3 at 33@34c; 14,000 bu feed at 32⅛c; 10,400 bu sample at 33@40c.

70c on track; and 400 bu at 48c free on board. Total, 47,400 bu.

BY TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 26s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, 13s 1d; No. 2, 12s 9d. Corn—New No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 28s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 56s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—Evening.—COTTON—Market dull at 6 5-16@6¼d; sales, 6,000 bales; American, 4,300 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 9d; do club, 12s 9d@13s 1d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 4d@11s 3d; do winter, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Flour—Western canal, 26s 6d@28s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 3d@29s 6d; new Western mixed, 28s 3d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley—American, 2s 11d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 56s; prime mess beef, 88s. Lard—American, 41s. Bacon—Long clear, 31s; short do, 32s.

TALLOW—40s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined do, 10s 6d@10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common, 5¼@5½s; pale do, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—PETROLEUM—29¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 62s; Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short ribs, 32s; long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s; shoulders, 25s 6d; hams, 46s; Lard, 41s. Prime mess beef, 85s; India mess beef, 90s; extra India mess, 112s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn quieter. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dear; fair average red winter, 54s; fair average No. 2 springs, 50s 6d@51s. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn rather easier. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 50s@50s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, by sail, 28s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—COTTON—Market dull; 11⅝@11¾c; futures barely steady; January, 11.24c; February, 11.27c; March, 11.42c; April, 11.55@11.56c; May, 11.68@11.69c; June, 11.81@11.82c; July, 11.88c; August, 11.93@11.94c; September, 11.67@11.68c; October, 11.48@11.48c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged, with limited business. Receipts, 12,000 brls. Rye flour steady at $3.50@4.25.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; Western, $2.50@2.90.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 108,000 bu; demand moderate; No. 3 spring, $1.23; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.29@1.30; ungraded red winter, $1.10@1.40¼; No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota, $1.34; No. 2 Northwestern, January, $1.29¾@1.32. Rye—Market dull; Western, 70@72c. Barley steady and unchanged; malt do. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 68,000 bu; mixed, 58c; yellow Western, 51@52c; No. 2 January, 52@53c. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts, 26,000 bu.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅝c; prime, 7⅜; refined, demand fair and market firm. Molasses—New Orleans steady at 25@48c. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 7¼c; refined, 12¼@12⅜c; united, 4⅛@55c.

TALLOW—Firm and unchanged.

STRAINED RESIN—Dull and unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady and unchanged. Dressed hogs steady; Western, 4¾@4⅞c; Western long clear middles, 6c. Lard—Prime steam, $7.75@7.80.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominally; $1.06½.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged. Ingot lake quiet at 17¼c. Pig-iron dull and unchanged. Russia sheeting, 10½@11c in gold.

NAILS—Unchanged.

LOUIS L. JAMES.

Sketch of the Career of Marie Wainwright's Reputed Lover.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 19.

Louis L. James, who is mixed up as the Lothario in the Slaughter-Marie Wainwright scandal in Boston is well known in this city, where he has played repeatedly. He is the son of a former Chicago banker, and his family connections are the very best. His dramatic career was begun at the old Louisville Theatre in 1863, his first "hit" being made as *Col. De Courcey* in "The French Spy." In personal appearance he is decidedly handsome and manly, and he has a lively appreciation of the fact. During his first season on the boards he made very rapid progress in his profession, and one night he was called upon to play *Hardress Cregan* in "The Colleen Bawn." After dressing for the part he entered the "green room" looking decidedly "killing," and surveying his figure in the large mirror of the room, he thus apostrophized himself: "Oh, you handsome devil." Kitty Fyfe, the soubrette of the establishment, who was sitting in a chair near by, busily engaged in committing her part to memory, had her attention excited by the remark, and, dropping her task for a moment, glanced at the dashing young man before her, and then exclaimed: "Lou, you ought to be a happy man." "Why so, Kitty?" he asked. "Because," was the reply, "you are in love with yourself, and haven't a rival in the world." This *critique* was more sarcastic than correct, for at the time there was one young lady who thought him the apple of her eye. She was then Alice Merritt, now known professionally as Alice Oates. It was thought by many that they would be married, but when Jim Oates, who was then the leading juvenile man of the Nashville Theatre, came along, Lou gave her up without a struggle. That same season Mr. James attracted the attention of Lawrence Barrett, who was starring through the country as *Elliott Gray* in "Rosedale," and he procured him a good engagement with Mrs. John Drew at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Here he remained a number of years, becoming a fine actor and general favorite. When Augustin Daly took the "Fifth Avenue," and made it the leading "society" drama theatre of the country, he engaged Mr. James as one of his juvenile men, and for years he was one of the greatest favorites in that company of extraordinary fine actors. After dissolving his connection with Mr. Daly he traveled through the country with different Thespian organizations, appearing in this city as *The Chevalier* in "The Two Orphans," at Robinson's Opera-House, with McKee-Rankin and Kitty Blanchard. Since that time he has visited California professionally, and early in the present season he played for some time in Washington in "The Danicheffs." While at the Arch, in Philadelphia, he married a beautiful girl who held a minor position in the theatre. She died a short time since, leaving him one child. He was very much attached to his wife, if common report speaks true, and was to her a most devoted husband. Lou is one of the greatest "guyers" on the stage, sparing from his shafts neither "star" nor "super," and it is reported that on one occasion Mary Anderson besought him "not to make her trip in the lines," she having brought on the witty war by pelting him with *bon bons* in the balcony scene while he was playing *Romeo* to her *Juliet*. Notwithstanding this peculiarity, Mr. James is a prime favorite with his brother and sister actors, and generally considered by them a thoroughly good fellow. Young, handsome, manly, witty, and accomplished, and with a flow of animal spirits rarely met with, he is just the kind of a man to captivate the affections of the opposite sex, but we hope his commiseration of Miss Wainwright's domestic infelicity has not led him to unconsciously widen the gulf that separates her from her husband. Further developments in the case will be awaited with interest.

RESPECTABLE RAKES.

A Story of Drugged Wine, Seduction, Divorce, and Damages—Edward S. Stokes Implicated.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Another social scandal, in which the name of Edward S. Stokes, the slayer of Jim Fisk, appears, has been developed in this city. Dr. S. C. Thomas, an apothecary by profession, and who is also Vice-President of the Nautilus Boat Club, secretly obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of undue familiarity with a boarder in the St. James Hotel, and also with Edward S. Stokes, with whom she was living at the time the divorce proceedings were begun. Since the granting of the divorce Dr. Thomas has discovered that his wife was led from the path of virtue by a Mr. Connor, well known in financial and social circles; and Thomas has begun suit against him for alleged conspiracy and seduction, laying his damages at $50,000. The papers in this suit have been filed before Judge Lawrence, who granted an order for his arrest. The warrant, for some unexplained reason, has not been served.

In reference to the alleged intimacy with Connor, it is claimed by Mrs. Thomas that, while visiting a lady friend in Forty-ninth street, she was introduced to him, at whose invitation she drank some wine. She then became unconscious, and so remained until the following morning, when she awoke to the realization that Connor was a joint occupant of the bed upon which she found herself. Strenuous efforts have been made to hush the matter up by Connor, who, it is understood, is engaged to be married to a lady of society.

Thomas declines to have the case decided by a referee, and it will soon come up before Judge Lawrence. Among the witnesses in the suit will be a number of highly respectable parties, and it is expected that some rich developments will be brought out in the trial. Stokes, with whom Mrs. Thomas is still living, will be placed on the stand.

SPORTING.

A Few Words with the Anti-Leaguers—The Situation in Providence.

Scraps of Ball News from Syracuse, St. Louis, and Other Cities.

The Philadelphia and Brooklyn Grounds Dismantled and Cut Up.

A Varied and Interesting Assortment of News Pertaining to the Turf.

The Glass-Ball Match Between the Audubon and Chicago Clubs.

The Billiard Tournament---Notes from Other Kinds of Sports.

BASE-BALL.

THE TRIBUNE'S REGISTER.

The following-described players are open to engagements:

FIELDER AND CHANGE CATCHER—A PLAYER who has been in League and International teams, and has a good record as batter and fielder, wants an engagement for 1878. Would prefer the West; could Captain a team. Address ONE, care Sporting Department CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

SECOND BASEMAN—A PLAYER WHO WAS WITH a Western Club last year would like an offer for 1878; has permission to refer to his late Club. Address TWO, care Sporting Department CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PITCHER—A SUCCESSFUL PITCHER IN A League Alliance Club last year would like a six months' contract for 1878. Does not drink. Address THREE, care Sporting Department CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A short description similar to the above will be inserted in this column every Sunday until the player gets an engagement or until the season opens, for one payment of $3, which must accompany the application to this paper. Applications by clubs may be made on the same terms. Letters received for players or clubs will be forwarded to them promptly.

THE WAR ON THE LEAGUE.

Just at present the papers in non-League cities are endeavoring by sheer weight of clamor and resonance of din to persuade people that the League has oppressed them, and, one paper says, has "kicked" them. The papers making this clamor are well situated so to do. Perhaps the loudest and most vindictive is the St. Louis organ, which contributed materially by its advice and assistance to kill the Red Sox and Brown Stockings in succession, and naturally considers itself competent to advise other clubs how to reach bankruptcy and ruin. The Pittsburg papers also speak from a vast knowledge of how to ruin a club. Buffalo papers are well intentioned, but oh how sweetly fresh!

SIX MONTHS' EXPERIENCE

of Galvin, Dolan, Force, and Fulmer will put more new ideas into them than they can get any other way. The Syracuse *Courier* has astonished such of its readers as are ball-men, by flourishing the red rag in the hope that some of the bulls will jump at it. But they won't jump, it may depend. The issue made by all these papers is entirely a false one; they claim to be indignant because the League has oppressed the clubs not members of its organization, and attempted to coerce them; but not one instance has been adduced to indicate any such attempt or intention.

The League was formed to correct evils which were hurting the game. By its formation it killed off the worst club that ever disgraced the country—the Philadelphia. At the end of a year it kicked out two other concerns, and they at once died. During the year 1876 the managers had found a great deal of revolving, and one year ago it founded an outside organization called

THE LEAGUE ALLIANCE,

which was largely joined and did much good. So far this League has carried straight through the work which it commenced, and from what is known of its officers and members it is safe to say that it will continue. The idea of swerving from a path marked out has probably never occurred to them, and the twaddle about "forcing the League to back down" is the wildest lunacy.

The League found after experiment that it did not suit its audiences to present before them clubs not controlled as its own were, and it voted to discontinue it.

The question of guarantees is not at all worthy of the row that is made about it. The clubs have paid the guarantees, and prospered in so doing. The principle is simple enough; if the Buffalo Club cannot draw enough of an audience on the Buffalo grounds to give a visiting club $100, then it cannot pay expenses, and has no business to exist.

It may be well to call to the minds of the unthinking people who are likely to be carried away by the clamor of the outsiders, that it is quite the regular thing every winter. There was just such loud talk on behalf of the Philadelphia Club when the League was formed. A year ago now there was ten times as much shouting and killing of the League, but nothing happened, and the shouting ceased before a ball was struck. It is our usual winter entertainment in a base-ball way, and we rather like it. It does no harm and amuses the children.

MATTERS IN PROVIDENCE.

It is not clear that matters are just exactly smooth with Douglas' project in Providence. The *Sunday Dispatch* of that city has the following suggestion:

It has been intimated by a certain party who saw the subscription paper that was circulated by Manager Douglas for signatures to the stock of the new nine that the affair looked a little crooked to him. He gave as his reason that many signatures were written in the same hand-writing. The question then arises, if such is the case, whether or not it was a put-up job, the purport of which was to secure the names of those who would rather prefer to see those of heavy and responsible men inscribed thereon before they added theirs. The chances are that when the season opens there will be another demand made for subscriptions "because some of the parties have failed to come forward and pay."

The *Dispatch* thinks that another team, under the management of Gen. Dennis, is quite likely to appear. It adds that Cory, a noted local pitcher, has not signed with Douglass, as was reported. The Douglass Association held a meeting Monday evening, and elected the following officers: John D. Thurston, President; Benjamin Douglass, Corresponding Secretary and Manager; Philip Case, Treasurer. The Board of Directors was also elected as follows: H. A. Church, H. S. Bloodgood, H. T. Root, M. B. Meade, and John C. Knowles. About $2,000 of the $3,000 of stock subscribed was represented. The meeting adjourned, after agreeing to increase the stock to $4,000.

TRAPS AND CALAMITIES.

The Pacific Coast ball clubs have united in the formation of a league which takes in eight clubs.

A Philadelphia paper says that Jim White is just now repenting, but it omits to say what troubles his conscience.

The *Clipper* says that the Union Grounds in Brooklyn are to be torn up in March next. This ends the prospect of a ball club in that city.

W. A. Hulbert, President of the Chicago Club and of the League, has been confined to his house nearly all the week by a severe attack of rheumatism.

The official announcements for the week are of the engagement of Peters and release of Morgan by the Milwaukees. It also appears from another source that the Milwaukees have made up their minds to retain Ellick, after all.

The extraordinary rumor is afloat that Brattleboro, Vt., is to have a semi-professional club. They will have trouble to get the second grade of professionals to go into that State when they learn that a strict Maine law is in force.

A stock company is, says a correspondent at Springfield, Mass., being organized to support a professional (League Alliance) team for the coming season. W. S. Arnold, the well-known manager of the Rhode Islands of 1876 and Auburns of 1877, will manage the Club, and is at present selecting the players.—*Clipper*.

The *Conservator*, of this city, says that it is likely that the Unique Club (colored) will be put in order for the coming season. Inasmuch as no game ever played in this country produced half the fun that was given by the great contest between the Uniques and Blue Stockings, of St. Louis, for the championship of the West, the hope is that the Uniques will go on.

The second ice game of the season in the West was played at the West Side Rink Wednesday of last week. The picked nine, composed of Reis, p.; Foley, c.; Lapham, 1 b.; Spalding, 2 b.; Gillespie, 3b.; Gardner, s. s.; Lawler, l. f.; Cone, c. f.; Ford, r. f., beat the Franklins by 23 to 13. More games are talked of as soon as the ice is good, if that time ever comes.

A base-ball club is being organized to represent Pittsburg in the field next summer. Sullivan, late of the Maple Leafs, of Canada; Phillips, who pitched for the Erie Club; Lane, of the Standards, of Wheeling; "Deacon" Hogan, and Sam Wilkinson are organizing on the co-operative principle for the next season. The Club is to be known as the Alleghanies.—*Mercury*.

Spalding has been assigned the work of publishing the League Book for 1878. Get it out soon, and let the boys have a chance to study the rules well. They all need to.—*Clipper*. This is evidently a gross misprint. What was meant was, "Get out the book pretty soon, so that we New York publishers can have a chance to steal it and get out our books before the season opens."

This paper has had occasion before this to call attention to the trick of announcing that a player is wanted at a place, and has an offer from there, simply to get his name before the public as a desirable man. An instance is at hand; the Philadelphia *Mercury* says that "Dave Eggler is wanted by the Chicagos as their centre-fielder," and that "he will accept." When the Chicago team takes the field the coming season, it will be seen that this story about Eggler is a pure fabrication. Eggler did have an offer from Chicago, but it was not accepted, and has not been repeated.

The grounds which the Athletic Club used to occupy have been abandoned, the fence torn down, and a street run through the playing portion. The loss of the ground substantially ends base-ball in Philadelphia. No club has for several years been able to get money enough to pay players, and to attempt to fit up a ground (except under a credit arrangement) would be an impossibility. It is said the late grounds cost $10,000 to fit up, but that, of course, is about 50 per cent lie.

The only matter of note in relation to the game in Chicago is the fact that the second ordinance granting the use of the lake-front to the Chicago Club was more fortunate than its predecessor, and became a law. It is not greatly different from its predecessor, except that it is drawn with a keener eye to the protection of the city, though it had nowhere appeared that the city needed protection, or that any one had offered to molest it. It will be some time before any steps will be taken to fit up the ground.

Among the rumors which just now infest the press is one to the effect that George W. Bradley, late of the Chicagos, will play with the Tecumsehs this year; that Eggler has an offer from the Chicagos which he will accept, also that he will play with the Tecumsehs; that Dick Pearce will get up a team for New York; that Pittsburg will be represented by a co-operative team, formed on a basis of Lane, Hogan, and Wilkinson, late of the Standards of Wheeling; that Douglass has promised to play Hines at second-base and Murnan in the field of his new team.

District-Attorney Catlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed George Zettlein, formerly known as "George, the Charmer," the old Atlantic base-ball pitcher, one of his officers. George Bunce, formerly of the Louisville Eagle Club, but latterly playing with the amateur Nameless Club, of Brooklyn, has been appointed, by the Mayor of the latter city, watchman at the City-Hall at a salary of $1,000 a year. Mr. John Galvin, formerly of the old Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, has been removed from an Inspectorship in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) City Works Department to make room for some one more fortunate in Brooklyn politics.—*Mercury*.

The *Clipper* asks, "How is it that the League refused the Hartford Club—Douglas' team—admission under the 70,000 inhabitants rule, and yet allowed Milwaukee to come in?" The *Herald* is not the spokesman of the League, but understands that the League decided that the Douglas combination was not the Bulkeley Club, and therefore had no membership in the League. Since then no application has been made for membership from any club in Hartford. The Douglas nine will doubtless hail from Providence, and ask and be granted a place in the League.—*Boston Herald*. It is proper to add that the City of Milwaukee has about 20,000 inhabitants more than necessary to apply for a League membership.

The St. Louis *Herald* says that there is a possibility of a reorganization of the old Red Sox under the charge of Waite and auspices of McNeary. It adds that Morgan, Houtz, and Magner will form the nucleus of the team. It is a pity, by the way, that the *Herald* could not have been in the ball interest when the Browns were alive. One good paper which dared to tell the truth could, by insisting on the removal of some of the "stiffs," have made the game in St. Louis clean enough so that it could have lived. Another St. Louis paper says: "In five large cities in the United States professional base-ball is substantially 'a thing of the past.' These are New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and St. Louis. Crookedness was the cause."

The following paragraph would be credited if this paper knew where it originated. It was found in a paper which always steals and never credits, and of course did not originate there:

There are some things that women can't do. The teachings of centuries have established the fact a woman can't play base-ball. None but a perverted and bald-headed advocate of female suffrage would permit the assumption to dally in his mind that a woman could throw a ball underhand or attempt to catch one without shutting both eyes just when she should see biggest. Now how could a delicately-reared, white-fingered miss get down in the weeds and dust and pick up a hot daisy-cutter waltzing through space at the rate of twenty knots a second? How could an able-bodied young lady jump three feet high and, stretching her arms up another three feet, take in a crazy fly without tearing cloth somewhere? Preposterous! Nor would it look well for some high-minded graduate of a high-toned Sunday-school to skip over to a sympathizing short-stop and swear at the umpire. Our mind is made up as unchangeable as Plymouth rock that, though a woman may rule the universe, she can't play base-ball.

The Star Base-Ball Association of Syracuse held its annual meeting last Monday, and decided to go on this year. Their finances showed a hole in the box of about $700. The election of a Board of Directors resulted in choosing H. G. White, A. H. Davis, J. F. Wilkinson, H. S. White, G. Barnes, R. Townsend, G. F. Comstock, Jr., E. N. Westcott, T. McCarthy, G. A. Porter, J. Ligaton, E. T. Hawkins. At this distance it is not easy to judge of the policy which this Board represents. It does not contain the names of Marsh or Ryder, who are well known here; but it is declared by the *Courier* to have character, responsibility, and stability, which are certainly requisite to sustain a club. The only indication of policy is the announcement that the new Board jumped right in to get Denny Mack, late of the Indianapolis team, and that the *Courier* hopes they may be successful. A change of ground is also advocated. Both these last-named projects give rise to the suspicion that the salt-boilers have gotten control of the Club. Friends of the game would be sorry to see that party in control of the Club.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

C. R., Evanston, asks that the averages of the League players be printed in these columns again. It is not possible, for lack of space. The League book will be out before very long.

S. J.—"Which city paid best to visitors last season, Syracuse, Buffalo, or Rochester? (2) Was either of these the best non-League city in the country?" *Answer*—(1) That is very nearly an impossible question; as far as the Chicago Club was concerned, Buffalo was said to be the best. (2) The only way that question can be answered from the information at hand is by saying that the Chicago Club had its best non-League receipts in Indianapolis and St. Paul.

SAM—"(1) What do you know of Bohn and Hoffman; are they good, reliable players? (2) Does Jones, of the Cincinnatis, weigh more than 175 pounds? (3) What do you charge for one insertion of a player's advertisement in your ball-player's register?" *Answer*—(1) Know nothing of them; the officers of the Minneapolis Club ought to know them well. (2) He probably does in winter. (3) Cannot insert a card for less than $5, nor for less than the time named.

HOOSIER—"What are the averages for 1877 of the following players, who will be in the League in 1878: Manning, Pike, Jones, Sullivan, Kelly, W. White, Hankinson, Geer, Sweasy, Higham, Bennett, Weaver, Redmond, Dalrymple?" *Answer*—They were as follows:

Player and Club.	Games played.	Batting.	Fielding.
Manning, Cincinnati	65	.341	.827
Jones, Cincinnati	66	.323	.875
Hankinson, Wilkesbarre	35	.318	.941
Hankinson, Alaska	25	.317	.928
Pike, Cincinnati	66	.311	.838
Sullivan, Buckeye	87	.310	.982
Sullivan, Cincinnati	15	.304	.965
Dalrymple, Milwaukee	61	.298	.907
Bennett, Milwaukee	63	.284	.879
Higham, Star	97	.256	.794
Redmond, Cincinnati	3	.250	.864
Geer, Star	99	.233	.849
Redmond, Milwaukee	34	.233	.888
Sweasy, Rhode Island	79	.228	.903
Weaver, Milwaukee	45	.179	.896
Kelly, Buckeye	23	.156	.815

This is defective in that it does not show W. H. White's record, of which no satisfactory publication has been made. Redmond's record in Memphis is not at hand, neither is Weaver's with the Athletics.

THE TURF.

MR. WADDLE ANSWERED.

Mr. A. Waddle, of Springfield, Ill., well known in this section as the proprietor of running horses, has involved himself in a controversy, out of which he seems likely to emerge in a manner not very creditable to himself. The difficulty arose out of a running race for gentlemen riders which took place at Dexter Park on the 4th of last July. Mr. Waddle recently wrote a letter to the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, out of which that paper constructed an article which appears in its last issue. In his letter Mr. Waddle says that on the date above mentioned he entered his horse, Willis Renfro, in a $150 purse for gentlemen riders, one and one-eighth miles, welter weights. The other entries in this race were the grey horse Crockford, owned by Al Hankins, of this city, and the chestnut gelding Bannockburn. He says that he sent his 17-year-old son to the stand to weigh when the race was called, and that objection was made to his riding on the ground that he was a professional. This protest, he says, was sustained by Mr. Mansur, the proprietor of the track, and the judges of the race. He further claims that the race was not according to rule, as in the programme it was stipulated that four should enter and three start, whereas, as he says, but three were entered, and two started. He also asserts that Mr. Mansur would not allow him time in which to secure the services of another rider. In regard to the eligibility of his son to ride in this race, Mr. Waddle says flatly that the boy was not a professional jockey; that he had never ridden but twice in public, and that in each race he was on the back of his father's horse.

These statments do not at all agree with those of gentlemen whose word is full as good as that of Mr. Waddle, and whose minds are not more liable than his to be swayed by prejudice. His statement that there were but three entries in the race, and that but two started, is flatly contradicted by the official records of Dexter Park, from which the following summary of the race in question is taken:

DEXTER PARK, July 4, 1877.—Purse $150 for gentlemen riders, one and one-eighth miles, welter weights.
A. Hankins' g. r. h. Crockford, 143 pounds ... 1
N. B. Cheathams' ch. g. Bannockburn, 115 pounds ... 2
A. Waddle's b. h. Willis Renfro, 143 pounds ... dis.
Brady & Colwell's b. h. Reality, 143 pounds ... dr.

This effectually disposes of the charge that there were but three entries in the race, and, as Mr. Waddle's horse is put down as distanced, of course he must be regarded as a starter. The facts in regard to the protesting of Waddle's son, as related by Col. Mansur and others, are as follows: When objection was made to young Waddle riding in the race, on the ground of being a professional, the matter was of course referred to the judges, who promptly ruled him out. Mr. Mansur then gave Waddle half an hour in which to secure another rider, and as he failed to do so Crockford and Bannockburn were started, Renfro being declared distanced by the judges.

And now in regard to Mr. Waddle's statement that his son is not a professional rider, it is only necessary to state that in 1875 at Galesburg he rode Pompey Pillar for A. S. Barnes, of this city, beating Queen of Diamonds and Sweet Bay, and at Galesburg rode the same horse for Mr. Barnes in a two-mile dash. It is also asserted on good authority that he rode Pompey Pillar at New Orleans, and also that he has ridden Queen of Diamonds. This complaint of being badly treated by the Dexter Park management does not seem to be well founded, and the course of the *Turf, Field and Farm* in giving it so much prominence can only be explained on the ground that that paper hates Chicago, and never loses an opportunity to injure turf interests in this city.

MR. VAIL'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Thomas J. Vail, the Secretary of the National Association, has voluntarily made himself the central figure of a row which may perhaps result to his own disadvantage, and which will certainly teach him never again to place himself in a position where a newspaper has a good chance to assail him. It is well known that the most amicable feeling does not exist between the two sporting journals, the *Spirit of the Times* and *The Turf, Field and Farm*. During the racing seasons the editors of these rival sheets are kept comfortably busy attending to their legitimate business of reporting turf events, but in the long watches of the winter there is none of this to be done, and they while away the hours by abusing everybody in general and each other in particular. Years ago, when George Wilkes was at the helm of the *Spirit*, that paper enjoyed a monopoly of the news which emanated from the office of the National Association Secretary, it being the official organ of the concern. This little arrangement was finally broken up, and the *Turf* was permitted to share in the crumbs of news that fell from Mr. Vail's table in the shape of notices of expulsion, suspension, etc. The latter paper, however, has always felt rather sore over the injustice formerly practiced upon it, and never loses an opportunity to give Mr. Vail a whack.

It was nearly thrown into convulsions a short time ago by the fact that Mr. Vail issued from his office a circular stating that the official record of the trotting for 1877 would be published by subscription, if at all, and forwarded copies of this document to Secretaries of tracks and horsemen all over the country. The *Turf* formerly published a trotting register, but the *Spirit* cut in with a cheap edition, and spoiled the business. Last season Mr. Buck found that he had lost money by his scheme, and this year he induced Mr. Vail to issue the above-mentioned circular, giving this fact as a reason for publishing the work by subscription now. When the *Turf* found what had been done it pitched into Mr. Vail for all it was worth, charging him with using the machinery of the National Association for the furtherance of private business ends. To this Mr. Vail replied that the *Spirit* paid all the expenses of the job, and he really couldn't see why anybody should kick about it. He informed the editor of the *Turf* that he would shoulder the entire responsibility of the transaction, and added that no money of the Association had been used to defray the expenses of the circular, that no inimical discrimination was intended, and so far as he could judge none was conveyed by the circular, and that in his administration of the office of Secretary no partiality was shown to any paper.

But this letter was not crab-like enough to suit the *Turf*, and it keeps up its fire, asserting that Mr. Vail is skirmishing around the truth at a considerable distance from that valuable and somewhat scarce article. From the dark insinuations which glisten at intervals in its somewhat dreary article, the readers of the same are led to believe that the paper will use what influence it possesses to oust Mr. Vail from the Secretary's chair. This sort of blowing on the part of a paper is nonsensical. The officers of the National Association cannot be bamboozled into the belief that Mr. Vail deserves to be retired because he granted a favor asked by one journal, which he would probably have been equally willing to have granted to any other. There are some things regarding the management of the Secretary's office of which THE TRIBUNE does not approve, and to which it has called attention in these columns. But the idea that Mr. Vail is to be summarily removed because the *Turf* is mad at him, is too preposterous to be entertained by any one save the editor of that sheet. Mr. Vail made one mistake when he acceded to the *Spirit's* request, and another when he replied to the *Turf's* attack upon him. He should have rebuked the first for asking unreasonable favors, and ignored the other.

A DRIVER'S VIEW OF IT.

The adherents and supporters of that glittering fraud, the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the Trotting Turf, have been in hot water ever since that influential body of gentlemen, the National Breeders' Association, declared itself opposed to any alliance with the first mentioned concern, on the ground that fraud and thieving had been perpetrated under its auspices so long and so unblushingly that an alliance with it would prove disastrous to any body that laid claim to much respectability. This action of the Breeders' Association immediately called down upon it the wrath of one or two alleged sporting journals published in the East, which make it a point to defend the National Association and the Board of Appeals, no matter what happens. They have tried to make it appear that the Breeders were a body of malcontents, to whom no attention should be paid, and whose remonstrances against the gross outrages perpetrated under the name of the National Association were of no value when set against the simple say-so of these newspaper wiseacres. THE TRIBUNE began the agitation of this National Association matter nearly a year ago, and is pleased to see that its exposure of some of the crooked work done by Association tracks, and the favoritism shown by those who run the "machine" to certain drivers and owners, is bearing fruit. The main trouble with the Association is that honest men have lost all confidence in it simply because it has shamefully neglected, in numerous instances, to punish fraud when exposed, or to enforce its own rules in regard to the suspension of payment by tracks. In days gone by, when a man was expelled it meant something, but of late years expulsions are looked upon merely as the result of being caught in some dishonest action, and a very cheap punishment for the offense committed. When Dan Mace, Frank Van Ness, and Rood were expelled for their dirty work in the 2:32 race at Buffalo in 1876, honest people waited to see what the result would be. These men were well known all over the country, and one of them, an old man, has sat from boyhood in the sulky. They were summarily expelled for fraud, and the meanest kind of fraud at that. But they had influential friends at court, and were soon reinstated to all the privileges formerly enjoyed by them. Does any man believe that, had these men been of little reputation, they would have been reinstated? Not one. They had influence, and it was used to place on an equality with all the drivers in the country a trio that had descended to the lowest kind of dirty work in order to win a few dollars.

Another instance where the rules of the National Association were deliberately trodden under foot by its officers was the recent one of Fleetwood Park. The proprietor of this track, Mr. Barnard, advertised a meeting, gave it, and then failed to pay the purses. His only excuse was that the entrance-money of some of the horses nominated had not been collected, and that in consequence the purses could not be paid. Everybody expected that of course the National Association would expel Mr. Barnard, as provided for in the rules, but no such action was taken. On the contrary, he was treated as a sort of martyr who should be handled in the most gentle manner. He was sympathized with, and slobbered over, and instead of being kicked out as defaulter, which was the least that the rules allowed, was constituted a committee to collect the unpaid entrance-money if he could, and turn it over to the Association, which will dole it out to the poor horsemen after they have waited all winter for it. The whole affair was an outrage on decency, and is so aptly described and commented upon by Mr. A. J. McKimmin, of Nashville, driver of Blackwood, Jr., who won a purse at the Fleetwood Park meeting which he never received, that it is given in full. This letter is in answer to one from Mr. Clark Bell, Treasurer of the Breeders' Association, in regard to his views about joining the National Association, and is as follows:

The Hon. Clark Bell—DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th inst. asking my views about joining the National Association is before me. In reply, I beg to say that our joining that body can possibly do us no harm, but I am greatly at loss to see wherein we are to be benefited, unless the breeders should purchase grounds and have a track of their own. It might, under such circumstances, be benefited by membership in the National Association; but even then I cannot see why the breeders should not have rules of their own to govern their own meetings, for there are few if any rules in the present code applicable to colt races or stakes. A great many new rules must be adopted to meet the requirements of the breeders' meetings as I feel that they ought to be conducted. You have seen the necessity yourself, at your inaugural meeting at Hartford last fall. I think that the breeders should be allowed to adopt their own rules, not in any spirit of opposition or antagonism to the National Association, but in a friendly and co-operative spirit, both working together to promote the interests of the trotting turf; and feel sure that any expulsions or punishments inflicted by one would be respected by the other. I am very confident that, if I was expelled or suspended by the N. A. of T. H. B. for any misconduct, good feeling and good sense, and that courtesy due from one to the other, would prompt the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the Trotting Turf to respect that penalty. The various running associations of the country are not governed by one great head; but the acts of any regularly-organized association are recognized by all others, and evil-doers are very effectually punished by them, and their punishment gives much more trouble to the wicked than that of the trotting associations. There is no good reason why such should not be the case on the trotting turf. In a very appropriate and pertinent article upon this subject, published in the *Turf* of Dec. 21, it says: "The breeders simply use the machinery of the National Association to collect unpaid dues and punish wrong-doers." Now that machinery (the collecting part of it) must be a little out of order, or the collecting must all be on one side, for in 1876 the National Association suspended Col. H. C. McDowell, your President (than whom a better selection could not have been made), for non-payment of an entrance that he did not think he owed to Beech Grove Driving Park.

At their request, without a word of warning, he was published a defaulter for unpaid entrance-money, when he did not really believe that it was justly due, and could not start a horse over an Association course until the matter was adjusted. Yet, when this same National Association is requested to suspend a track for non-payment of premiums, the petitioner is told to wait until the money is collected from God knows who, and the defaulter is still allowed to occupy a high place in the councils. A. J. McKIMMIN.

SAVANNAH RACES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19.—The meeting of the Jockey Club closed to-day, and had a good attendance. There was a slight rain during the races, and all the favorites were defeated.

For the Lamar Stakes for 3-year-olds, Burgundy Jim, Bell, and Annie G., started. Burgundy won in two straight heats. Time, 1:51, 1:51¼.

The hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, had Risk and Dalgasian for starters. Dalgasian won. Time, 3:59¼.

In the purse race, Gov. Hampton and Gen. Phillips started. Phillips won in 1:49¾.

The Consolation Purse, mile dash, had five starters. Bob won; First Chance second, Burgoo third. Time, 1:50¾.

TRACK TALK.

Gov. Sprague will be trained next season. It has not been decided who will drive him.

Mike Goodwin, of Philadelphia, will handle the promising young mare Morning next season.

Wallace's Monthly was the first publication this year to compile a list of the 2:30 horses of 1877.

The 5-year-old running horse Outcast has been purchased by Sharp & Raymond, of Tarboro, N. C.

The Cleveland Jockey Club has decided to abandon its running meeting of 1878. Cause not given.

Ten Broeck and Tom Ochiltree won nine races each last season, Ten Broeck taking $6,000 and Ochiltree $11,500.

The black gelding Capt. Bunnell is being worked on the road this winter by Peter Johnson, and is looking well.

The Louisville Jockey Club has realized over $30,000 net profit from its investment during the three years of its existence.

Carl Burr, one of the most successful handlers of trotting colts in the country, is about to take a pleasure-trip to California.

Bodine is in fine fettle at Freeport, and, should no accident befall him, will be one of the best horses in the country next season.

Tanner Boy and John H. are being driven together in New York by their owners, Messrs. Connor & Batchelder. They can speed a '20 clip to the pole when called upon.

The Duke of Hamilton last year purchased four thoroughbred yearlings in America, and has inflicted on them the names: Caluma-Glen, Glen Jorsa, Loch Tanna, and Sylvia.

The English 2-year-old Red Wing last year won $24,575, the 3-year-old Silvio $60,750, the 4-year-old Springfield $23,278, the 5-year-old Hampton $15,525, and the 6-year-old Pageant $10,800.

The race-horses Viceroy, Rifle, Simoon, Brother to Bill Bruce, and two Kingfisher colts, all the property of Carr & Co., of New York, are being wintered at Jerome Park. They will be trained next season by "Uncle Ansel."

The St. Louis Trotting Club has claimed July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 as the dates of its first meeting. This will give the Chicago track a chance to hold its meeting at the usual time,—July 17 to 20,—without any clash of interests.

Honest Harry, one of the best-known and gamest trotting horses in the country, has been sold to a Mr. Belden, of New York City, for $4,000. He is by Winthrop Morrill, dam's pedigree unknown, and the price paid was $4,000.

The statement that the trotter Frank Davis had been added to Peter Johnson's stable seems to have been a mistake. Johnson merely jogged the horse a few times during the absence of William Darling, who has steered him successfully for two seasons.

Mr. George Brasfield, superintendent of Col. Richard West's well-known Edge Hill Stock Farm, Kentucky, is in the city on business. Mr. Brasfield has handled nearly all the first-class trotters that have come from Kentucky, among the number being Lulu, May Queen, Grafton, Gen. Garfield, and Rosalind.

The offer of a $5,000 purse for Molly McCarty to put in an appearance at the spring meeting at Louisville is not as liberal as California will offer. A responsible association will give Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole a purse of $15,000 to run for, and allow each of them $1,000 for expenses, the purse of course being open for others to run in.

The organ of the venerable swindle known as the Athletic Club notes that Sutton has obtained a judgment against that concern for salary out of which he was defrauded by it. This organ adds, "As the Athletics left no available assets, the judgment will not be of any benefit to Sutton." This is as it may be. The Club had some stockholders and officers, and if the law is as good in Philadelphia as in most Eastern States, it will not allow these men to swindle a player. It is understood to be Sutton's intention to test that point.

W. P. Barnes, of California, has added the Monday-Annette 2-year-old filly to his stable, having purchased her of Henry Walch; the price, $2,500. Many think she is the best 2-year-old in the State, but those can only base their estimate on private trials, which are proverbially fallacious when compared with public running. There is little question, however, of her being a good one; her breeding and form indicate it, and the price paid, and that by a man who is not likely to be misled, is further proof.

At Wesley P. Balch's sale of trotters, in Boston on the 22d inst., the following were the best prices brought: Chestnut stallion Kimball Morrill, by Young Morrill, 8 years old, $500; Judith, black mare, 9 years old, by Draco, $1,075; Hattie E., 5 years old, black, by General Lee, dam Lady Richmond, $480; Annie S., black, 7 years old, by Dirigo, $330; Plymouth Boy, brown, 5 years old, by Van Mott, $500; American Girl, sorrel, by Van Mott, $465; Pauline, bay, by Green's Hambletonian, $300; Lady Perkins, 6 years old, $440.

The Marquis of Queensbury was riding Image by Eidolon (felicitous nomenclature), in the selling of the steeplechase at Sundown Park, when he staked himself, and had to be killed. He was much thought of, and a strong favorite in the race. Fortunately the Marquis was not hurt. The "old Marquis," he of over a hundred years ago, was wont to bet large sums on the sailing of bottles down a stream, or the drops of rain on the glass of his club-room window. If pecuniarly hazardous, it was rather safer than riding steeplechases over staked fences.

The New York *Herald* has the following: "A. W. Frauenthal, No. 125 South Third street, Philadelphia, has sent us a pamphlet containing a list of horses that are now and have been on the American turf, which have trotted in 2:30 or better. They number 836. A glance at the table will be enough, we think, to convince the proprietors of the trotting tracks throughout the country of the necessity of having a timing machine in front of the judges' stand so large that every one on the public stands can see the time made by the winning horse. Then there will be heard no more the remark in the judges' stand of 'Let us make it—,' as has been common all over the country ever since the organization of the National Associations and the organization of the system of four premiums in trotting races. One hundred and thirty horses trotting in 2:30 and only nineteen in 2:29¾ tells the story. The National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf have a meeting in this city next month, and it would be well for them to try and induce the proprietors of tracks throughout the country to put up the timers. Accurate machines no doubt can be made, as well on a large scale as those of the pocket size, and the cost need not be a great deal more."

BILLIARDS.

THE CHICAGO TOURNAMENT.

The billiard tournament has now been in progress two weeks, and about half of the games necessary to decide the result have been played. Honahan leads by having won all the games he has played. Rhines and Hoa have also gone so far without defeat. The state of the play is shown in the following table:

Players.	Honahan	Rhines	Hoa	Snyder	Parker	Sayler	Miller	Games won	General average	Best single average	Best run
Honahan	..	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3.23	3.48	25
Rhines	0	..	0	1	0	0	1	2	5.12	6.00	44
Hoa	0	0	..	1	0	0	1	2	4.10	4.47	32
Snyder	0	0	0	..	1	1	0	2	2.82	3.62	26
Parker	0	0	0	0	..	0	1	1	3.69	4.91	35
Sayler	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	2.81	2.95	24
Miller	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	1.61	1.70	14
Games lost	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	10			

BILLIARDS AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—At the billiard tournament, tenth and last game, Sexton scored 600; Daly 477. Highest runs—Sexton, 146, 83, 297, which finished the game. Daly, 50, 136, 94, 72. Average—Sexton, 28 12-21; Daly, 22 15-21.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING.

THE AUDUBONS VS. THE CHICAGOS.

A match at glass balls was shot yesterday between teams from the Chicago and Audubon Shooting Clubs at Reese's place, Anthony Station. Each club presented eight men, and each shot at twenty balls. The result was a substantial triumph of the Audubons by the following score:

AUDUBON CLUB.

George Barnard..0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 13
Charles Morris...0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1— 10
Abner Price......0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1— 15
W. B. Wilcox.....1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0— 11
W. T. Johnston..1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1— 14
J. J. Gillespie...0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 15
E. Price..........1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 16
S. H. Turrill......1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 19

Total.......113

CHICAGO CLUB.

W. H. Haskell.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0— 9
J. D. Kendall......1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
L. R. Brown.........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—16
John Mather ....0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—10
J. B. Wiggins......0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—11
John Whiting.......0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—11
Charles E. Willard.0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Abe Kleinman.....1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—15

Total.......98

OTHER SPORTS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Miss E. Lachapelle writes to say that she has found no one willing to walk a long tramp against her, and she now offers to match herself against any one for 100 miles, to be walked in this city. She is by no means a novice, having a good Canadian reputation, and she will make it lively for any contestant.

A correspondent at Brodhead, Wis., says that one G. O. Gates walked 100 miles in twenty hours at that place on the 12th of the month. He would like to try a match with some person of note. If any one wishes to correspond with him, an address can be had by sending to this office.

HAND-BALL AND RACKETS.

A game of rackets will be played at Condon's Court this afternoon at 2 o'clock between T. O'Malley and T. McCormick as against P. Hannon and W. Skerrott. At the same place a game of hand-ball will be played between H. Harrity and T. McKenna against J. Fearon and J. Hogan.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Proposed Radical Reform in Commercial Trading and Religious Worship.

The Solution of a Long-Standing Enigma---How to Serve God and Mammon.

A Little Free Thinking About "the Assembling of Ourselves Together" for Profit and Praise.

For several days past a rumor has been afloat around the city to the effect that a few prominent gentlemen have partially matured a plan for a large building to be devoted at once or alternately, as the case may be, to the cause of commerce and religion. The rumor having reached THE TRIBUNE, a member of the staff was deputed yesterday to call upon one of the gentlemen who had been named as prominently connected with the movement, and to ascertain if these things were really so. The reporter found the gentleman, and asked him in substance if it were really true that such a movement was in progress. The gentleman replied:

"Why, yes, to this extent it is true. Myself and two or three other gentlemen have held some conversations in regard to the feasibility of getting up some plan whereby the people of this city might have a chance to do business and serve God on a principle which is at once republican and democratic; but it is not true, so far as I know, that any plan has been matured sufficiently to warrant its being laid before the public; and I really would rather that nothing were said about it just now. It may be that in a little while we shall know more certainly whether or not it is possible to enlist sufficient sympathy in such a movement."

"I presume you are aware that the press considers itself to be the best judge when it shall give information to the public; and having been detailed to learn your views in the matter, I am afraid I shall be obliged to ask you to submit to the pumping process, nolens volens."

"Well, I do not know that I have any special objection to stating the substance of what has been said in regard to it, provided it be understood that while I do not claim that the views I shall state are my own exclusively, no other person shall be considered as responsible for those I entertain on the subject."

"Will you then please state

THE PLAN BRIEFLY?"

"I may start out with the statement of the hymn, that

Religion is the chief concern,
Of mortals here below,—

and tell you that I think it needs this important modification, that the two chief concerns are religion and business. It is certain that under present arrangements religion does not flourish without business support; that is, it needs plenty of dollars to keep it going, and has really become such an expensive affair that the Gospel idea of free grace has become perverted into a matter of no pew-rent no Gospel."

"Do you then propose to furnish the Gospel on an absolutely free basis?"

"I am afraid that cannot be done,—at least at present,—but it is possible to go back very much nearer to first principles than is the present practice of the churches. The means of grace can be furnished on a very much cheaper scale than now, if we except the plan of the Catholic Church, and it is not impossible that we may be able to effect an important improvement upon the method of that Church, in aiding religious thought and inciting to devotion."

"Will you please state your idea of

CHURCH SUPPORT AND CHURCH WORSHIP?"

"Perhaps I would better first state what it is not. As I read the New Testament, while there were Bishops and teachers in the early Church, there was no such thing as the one-man power we have to-day. It seems to me that the early Christian gatherings were assemblages of people each of whom spake as he was supposed to be inspired by the Holy Ghost; and in one of his epistles to the Corinthians St. Paul seems to be moved to repress some of the abuses which had crept into this practice, and as one step towards it prohibited women from speaking in the churches. Whether or not this prohibition was directed against the set sermon by females may be open to question; but it seems to me no one can dispute the statement that our present mode of religious worship is almost the antipodes of the practice in the early Church. The Quakers started out with what would appear to be the correct idea, and if they failed as a sect to carry it out it is because they have departed from the plan which was favored by George Fox, their founder, and have now too much of silence in their assemblies. It seems to me that the greatest interest and the greatest amount of devotional feeling would be secured if the worship were conducted on some such plan as that which marks the exercises of our Philosophical Society."

"You think then that a religious assembly should make it its chief business to compare views, and form a kind of Bible class?"

"Perhaps so; excepting that discussion need not be confined to Bible topics, nor would it be necessary to wander all over creation for subjects. The cultivation of the devotional feeling might be kept well to the front, but it should be remembered that there is a much wider scope for discussion of God's works and ways now than was possible in the time when the New Testament was written. Since that day the Book of Nature has been partially spread open before us, and is universally recognized, by thinking men at least, as a work of God, of equal authority with anything that is contained in what the theologian regards as the inspired volume, and contains many a lesson which may be studied with profit by the devout believer in the inspiration of the Scriptures and efficacy of the atonement."

"There might be some difficulty in

FINDING A PASTOR

who would be an exponent of such views. Perhaps you think to be yourself the leader."

"Emphatically no, to both. I have no ambition to become such a leader; and I have no desire to see a pastor installed in such a church. I think the truest approach to perfection possible at present would be to intrust the management of the exercises to a committee of, say, three or five persons, who should have the selection, either inside the ranks of the society or out of it, as might be judged expedient for the time being, of the party, either man or woman, who should lead the devotional exercises, and state his or her views upon an agreed topic, and designate those who should take part in any subsequent discussion. That would secure harmony; and any charge of unfair repression of individuals or views might be made temporary by changing the committee, say, once a month, so that any injustice that might be complained of at any time would not necessarily exist more than a few weeks at farthest."

"Would you, then, have no set preaching?"

"Such a plan as that I have sketched would permit preaching on one Sunday to the exclusion of discussion, or discussion of some scientific topic on another Sunday to the exclusion of preaching. It would permit the calling in of a distinguished divine, or a distinguished scientist, or a man or woman distinguished for philosophic investigation, at any time that the society through its committee might desire, and the remuneration of such parties for their services in such a way as would leave the society free to call upon any one else from outside, or to depend upon home talent for the conduct of its subsequent exercises. This plan would have the advantage of not hampering the society with one man whose views might be distasteful at the first, or become wearisome by repetition; and better still, it would prevent the society from being loaded down with a heavy incumbrance for the stated support of a minister which it was unable to meet."

"But what has all this got to do with

THE COMMERCIAL PART OF THE IDEA?"

"Well, we take a view of the commercial situation from very much the same standpoint. While agriculture is the basis, commerce is the science of civilized life; and it ought to be free as the air we breathe. Our trading in the produce of the Northwest is at present hampered with so many restrictions, and so many artificial rules, and so much expense, that the commercial process pares a very large slice from every loaf as it passes from the producer to the consumer. It is the duty of the Christian, and the philosopher, and the philanthropist, not only to reduce these charges as much as possible, but to throw open the trading in this immense volume of property to whoever chooses to participate in it, on the true democratic plan. We think it possible to open an exchange in which everybody may come to buy or sell without having to pay $1,000 entrance fee, or a big annual assessment to build up an autocratic government known as a Produce Exchange or a Board of Trade. We think that people can come together and do business, without the maintenance of expensive modes of government in the shape of Boards of Directors and Arbitration Committees. We think that people who make trades ought to be held up to their contracts; that in cases of disagreement they should have the right to choose parties upon whom they could mutually agree to act as arbitrators, and if they would not accept the ruling of such arbitrators, then the rule of the primitive church should be carried out,—the party failing to fulfill his agreement should be held as a 'heathen and a publican.' Honorable men would cease to trade with such, and it may be that the recalcitrants could be excluded from the place where honorable men meet to transact business. It seems to me that is the only limitation we should place upon commerce,—which is the great means of support to civilized existence, that is, to existence in cities, and to the worship of the Creator in temples not made with hands."

"I do not yet see the combination of the two ideas."

"THE COMBINATION IS A SIMPLE ONE;

we think it likely that capital enough can be enlisted to erect a large and commodious building in a central location that will accommodate not only these but more. The building could be used for the purposes of trade during the day; at night it could be thrown open to meetings, concerts, lectures, etc., and if to stage representations, I should have no objection, though that, of course, would depend upon the judgment of the majority. On the Sabbath it could be used for religious purposes,—aye, even for Sunday-school, and other things if you prefer,—and from its central location would form at once a nucleus for the greatest religious and commercial movements of the greatest city in the Northwest."

"I think I have read in the Gospel according to St. Matthew that Jesus objected to this combination of commerce and religion."

"Oh! I suppose you refer to the celebrated scene where He took a whip of small cords and drove the traders from the temple. But do you remember the reason He gave for his action? He said of His Father's house, 'Ye have made it a den of thieves.' Not because they traded honorably did He find fault with them; far from it. Immemorially the courts of the temple had been used as a market place where animals were sold for the service of the altar and other commerce had been permitted without a protest from the highest religious authorities of the nation."

"Then you think it possible that you could keep such a building from being used as a den of thieves?"

"Yes; we have, or at least I have, an abiding faith in the good sense and the honest intentions of a majority of the human family. I believe that where abuses creep into trade or to religion the introduction and the continuance of such abuses are very largely traceable to the fact that artificial restrictions prevent the good sense of the majority from ruling. The fact is, that, while we are theoretically a nation of democrats or Republicans, which you will, we are practically the slaves of autocratic power in everything that pertains to our religious observances, and in very many of our commercial usages. If we have not the one-man power, we have at least the power of the few governing the many, and it has long since passed into an axiom that the oligarchy is worse than the monarchy."

"How do you propose to

MEET THE EXPENSE OF ALL THIS?"

"I do not know. As I told you at the outset, no plan has yet been matured; there has simply been a comparison of views, but I may state that that comparison of ideas has evolved the thought on the part of some that a sufficient number of men could be found to subscribe the money necessary to erect such a building, having, as they would have, the moral certainty that the investment would be rewarded with a good dividend. See how exceedingly artificial are our present arrangements. We have a church built at a cost of a quarter to half a million dollars, used only once or twice in the week, except as there might be a smaller gathering in the basement on some evenings. The rest of the time it is entirely useless, nominally devoted to the service of God,—it is a libel on Christianity,—by being closed to any useful purpose during the greater portion of the time. On the other hand, we have a commercial building devoted during a few hours of each day to a meeting at which people buy and sell, and that, too, is locked up from everything in the shape of evening recreation or Sabbath improvement. We have a theatre that is opened during the evening and closed during the day, except at matinees. Now let us apply this reasoning to other matters, and we shall soon see its absurdity. Suppose a man owns a steam-engine; he lets it run two hours in each day, or one day in the week, really only a small part of one day, and lets it lie idle the rest of the time. It costs just as much to build the machine—the interest on the first cost is exactly the same—during the time that it is lying idle as when it is at work making live steam and doing a live business; nay, it is worse, for the steam engine and the machinery that it drives rusts out by idleness more rapidly than it wears out by use."

"I think I see the point now and the advantage that is to be gained by the combination you propose."

"Perhaps I may say that you see it more clearly than I do.

I AM BY NO MEANS SURE

that it will be possible to carry out such a scheme as I have here outlined. As I told you at the outset, the plan is not by any means matured; and it may be that it will be classed among the schemes heretofore labeled as Utopian. Personally, however, I believe that such a thing ought to be practical, as it certainly should commend itself to the common sense of the people who are blessed with the possession of that rather rare article. I see no reason why the City of Chicago should not be able to erect and sustain such a building, and to form and maintain such a commercial organization, and such a religious society. The result to the members would be great advantage and improvement, and the effect upon the world at large no less beneficial than to the individuals who should originate and take part in the movement. If we could abolish two-thirds of the churches that now exist, those that remained would be a power for good. If we could suppress two-thirds of the ministers, life and power would be permitted to the survivors. By this I mean not the suppression of the individual, but the repression of the function. Each and every one of those men may have good ideas, worthy of being spread before the public, but there is not one in twenty of them who has learning or originality enough to enable him to preach once a week for three months without being utterly exhausted. I do not believe it is necessary that a man should go through a special course of study, lasting through several years, in order to enable him to tell what he knows, and to keep on telling what he knows or thinks he knows after people have become wearied of hearing it. I believe in freshness; believe in giving everybody a chance; I believe that two men and women out of every three have some thoughts that might be breathed to the advantage of their fellows, if they were only permitted to give them suitable expression; I believe in the republic of thought, the republic of effort, the republic of exertion, the republic of profit; I believe that a man's ideas belong to the world, that his exertions belong to society, and that we can best further the advancement of the race by cutting loose from the old autocratic forms of preaching and teaching, and let every man take his part in the work of building up society, in the place of allowing a thousand men to sit idly by while one man does badly the work which they might perform well."

LOCAL CRIMINAL NEWS.

Jerome Martinelli, a liquor-dealer at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, was held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, his offense being selling liquor without paying the special license.

Minor arrests: Frank Brown, larceny of a gold ring from a livery-keeper named Murphy; R. S. Henderson, larceny of clothing from Edward Brettignau; Edward Williams, larceny from W. E. Butler, of No. 143 Monroe street.

A telegram received yesterday at headquarters announces that Dr. S. Hart, recently arrested at Cleveland, has been identified by Mr. Schwartz and H. Schroeder, of Lake View, as the person who beat them out of $300 and $90 respectively. An officer will be dispatched to bring Dr. Hart back to this city to stand trial.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Thomas Cannon, burglary of David Delaney's grocery, $600 to the 3d; James Daniels, burglary of Mrs. Cohn's residence, No. 867 Michigan avenue, $400 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison held Harris Lloyd in $800 to the Criminal Court for stealing a dress from Lizzie Williams.

The Kirk Gunn crowd of gamblers of No. 5 Calhoun place, who were pulled a few days ago, commenced an action yesterday before Justice Pollak against Detectives Ryan and Riordan to recover the faro chips and general gambling utensils seized at the time of the raid. In the trial the gamblers proved that the chips, etc., had been seized, and identified the officers aforesaid as the men who took the property. They neglected, however, to prove the ownership of the property, and after the defense had argued their side the gamblers attempted to introduce the desired testimony, but the Court ruled that their delay in offering the said evidence had excluded it, and therefore they entered a nonsuit. It is to be deplored that the ownership was not proven, for thereon could be based an indictment by the Grand Jury.

William Price, a dyer, who lives at No. 86 South Clinton, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit money. Henry J. Wisner, a hackman, testified that Price gave him four bogus 50-cent pieces, and told him he would give him 40 cents on the dollar for passing them. Michael Mahoney, a barkeeper for George Gifford, of No. 483 Clark street, swore that Price gave him a counterfeit half dollar for drinks. He told him it was not good, and Price showed him several pieces of money which were bright, saying that he had some stuff that would make that one white like the others. Lizzie Long also testified that Price gave her a spurious coin. Price is said to have been one of "Soapy" Levy's crowd. He claims that a job has been put up on him, and will have a further hearing Monday, in order to show that fact, if he can.

Thursday morning, Mrs. Denis Dooley, of No. 6 Emerald street, was held up in her house, and gagged by two thieves and then relieved of $55. The day previous two young men called with a note signed "Mueller, Contractor," ordering Dooley and brother to report early the following morning for work at the new Custom-House. The next morning they waited until the brothers had gone, and then, entering, gagged Mrs. Dooley with a silk handkerchief. No violence was shown. The police have arrested Michael Mangan, alias "Scotty," "Fatty" Conley, Ike Dyke, and Peter Lawler, all upon suspicion. Mrs. Dooley refuses to swear against any one, and it is reported that an intimate relative is the one who planned and executed the robbery. However the four prisoners are good ones to keep, and already Detective Scott hopes to connect Lawler with several recent show-case robberies.

THE GAME OF CHESS

CHESS DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO CHESS CLUB—Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street.

CHICAGO CHESS ASSOCIATION—Hansen & Welch's, 150 Dearborn street, opposite TRIBUNE Building.

Chess players meet daily at the Tremont House (Exchange) and the Sherman House (Basement).

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE, and indorsed "Chess."

ENIGMA NO. 112.

BY MR. E. BARBE, CHICAGO.

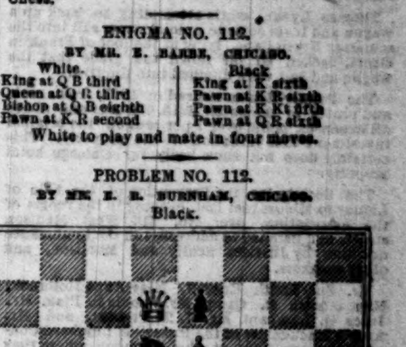
White.	Black.
King at Q B third	King at K sixth
Queen at Q R third	Pawn at K B sixth
Bishop at Q B eighth	Pawn at K Kt fifth
Pawn at K R second	Pawn at Q B sixth

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM NO. 112.

BY MR. E. B. BURNHAM, CHICAGO.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 110.

White.	Black.
1..R to K Kt 7	1..K takes B
2..P to K 4	2..K moves
3..R mates	
	If 1..K to K 5
2..R to Kt 3	2..K moves
3..R mates	

**Correct solution to Problem No. 110 received from W. H. Ovington, C. A. Perry, O. R. Benjamin, E. Barbe, J. H. Campbell, O. Sonnenschein, E. R. Burnham, C. W. Clark, F. A. Bergman, S. L. Myers, W. A. Mead, T. L. Hartigan, G. O. Paul, and J. T. P., city; Sid Herzberg, Pontiac, Ill.; G. L. Thomas and M. Schimner, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. M. Congor, Manchester, Ia.; F. S. Drew, Winona, Minn.; Kt., Turner, Ill.; A. W., city.

SOLUTION TO ENIGMA NO. 110.

White.	Black.
1..P to K 6	1..Kt to B 3
2..P takes Kt	2..B moves
3..P takes B (Q) mate	
	If 1..B to Kt sq
2..B to K 7	2..Anything
3..R mates	

**Correct solution to Enigma No. 110 received from W. H. Ovington, C. A. Perry, O. R. Benjamin, E. Barbe, C. W. Clark, E. R. Burnham, J. H. Campbell, O. Sonnenschein, and T. L. Hartigan, city; G. L. Thomas, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. M. Congor, Manchester, Ia.

THE CHESS ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

The Challenge-Cup Tournament of the Chicago Chess Association will commence on Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Association at Hansen & Welch's, 150 Dearborn street. The following gentlemen have entered: Messrs. Goggin, Crawford, Watson, Arensberg, Uedemann, and Adair. The pairing for the opening games, by the Committee, is as follows, viz.:

Mr. Goggin and Mr. Arensberg.
Mr. Crawford and Mr. Uedemann.
Mr. Watson and Mr. Adair.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Third game in the consultation match at the Cafe International. Messrs. Delmar and Mackenzie consult together against Messrs. Brenzinger and Mason. The notes are by Mr. Mackenzie:

RUY LOPEZ KT'S GAME.

White—D. and M.	Black—B. and M.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..Kt to K B 3	2..Kt to Q B 3
3..B to Q Kt 5	3..Kt to Q 5
4..B to Q R 4 (a)	4..Kt takes Kt ch
5..Q takes Kt	5..B to Q B 4
6..Q to K Kt 3	6..Q to K B 3
7..Kt to Q B 3	7..Kt to K 2
8..P to Q 3	8..B to Q Kt 3
9..B to K 3 (b)	9..B to Q B 4
10..Castles (K R)	10..P to Q 3
11..P to K B 4	11..P to K B 3
12..P to Q Kt 3	12..B takes B ch
13..Q takes B	13..Castles
14..P to K B 5 (c)	14..P to Q Kt 4
15..Kt to K B 3	15..B to Q Kt 2
16..Q R to K B sq	16..P to Q 4
17..Q to K 2	17..Q R to K sq
18..Kt to Q sq	18..Kt to B 3
19..Kt to K B 2	19..Kt to K Kt sq
20..Kt to K Kt 4	20..Q to Q 3
21..P to K B 6	21..P to K Kt 3
22..P to K Kt 4	22..Q to Q Kt 2
23..Kt to Q B 4	23..Q to Q B 4
24..Q to K B 2	24..P to Q Kt 4
25..Q to K B 2	25..P to Q R 4
26..Kt to Q 2	26..Q to K 3
27..P to Q B 4	27..B to K 3
28..R to K Kt 3 (d)	28..Q to Q sq
29..P takes P	29..P takes P
30..P to K R 3	30..B takes B
31..Kt takes B	31..R to K 3
32..R to K B 3	32..Q to Q 3
33..P to K Kt 4	33..R to Q B sq (e)
34..R to K R 4	34..Q to Q 2
35..Q to K Kt 3	35..Kt to B 7
36..P to Kt 5	36..R fr K 3 to Q B 3 (f)
37..P to K R 5	37..P takes P
38..R to B 5	38..Q to Q 3
39..P to Kt 6 ch	39..K to R sq (g)
40..P takes B P	40..Q to K B sq
41..Q to Kt 7 ch	Resigns.

(a) We believe that the retreat of the Bishop to this square was first recommended in the *Stratagie* by Mr. C. Morel.

(b) B to Kt 5 would not be prudent on account of the reply, B tks B P ch, etc.

(c) White has now a decided advantage in position.

(d) A loss of time, as the Rook is compelled presently to return K B 3. P K R 3 at once was preferable.

(e) P to K Kt 4 appears to afford Black more resource.

(f) P K R 4 would have blocked the position, and rendered impossible White's subsequent attack, but the Black King and Knight would have been close prisoners for many moves.

(g) If P tks P, White must win by P to K B 7, etc.

A CHESS COMEDY.

A correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald* gives the following amusing account of a scene which recently transpired in one of the chess resorts of London:

I was the amused spectator of a pretty little comedy in chess the other night. In a room where the lovers of chess are fond of assembling I found an enthusiastic chess-player (and who, in fairness it must be said, is one of our strongest amateurs) chivalrously appraising his skill at its full value.

"With the exception of X and Z" (naming two undeniably first-rates), "I really think I can give odds better than any one who comes here. I don't pretend to be a first-class player, but, you see, I am used to giving odds, and there is a great deal in having plenty of that sort of practice."

"Well, I don't know," responds a cautious Scotchman, with a keen relish for banter. "I know you are a class or two above me in strength, but do you really think you could give me Pawn and move with invariable success?"

"Let us try," replied the Englishman, not unwilling to show his powers, and the game accordingly proceeded in this fashion:

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.)

White—Mr. A.	Black—Mr. B.
1..P to K 4	1..Kt to Q B 3

"I think that's the best move on the board," observes Mr. B as he makes it.

"Mebbe so, but we'll see, replies A. as he moves

2..P to Q 4	2..P to Q 4
3..P takes P	

"That takes you out of the books, at all events," says A, but B only smiles compassionately.

	3..Q takes P
4..Kt to Q B 3	

"You don't call *this* Pawn and move," says B, with some asperity. "It's simply child's play. You see I win the Pawn back at once," and he plays

	4..Q takes Q P

"All right!" says A, growing reckless, and he proceeds—

5..B to K 3	5..Q takes Q
6..R takes Q	6..B to Q 2
7..Kt to Kt 5	7..Castles

B now takes advantage of the opportunity for an ostentatious rubbing of his hands, as he exclaims, "You see I am all right now; it's only a question of time."

"Well, we'll see," says A, somewhat nettled, "you are not out of the woods yet," and he plays

8..Kt takes R P ch	

"That loses you a piece!" triumphantly shouts B, as he continues the game by

	8..Kt takes Kt

"I don't see that at all," says A, as he replies

9..B takes Kt	

"Then see it now!" says B, as he moves P to Q Kt 3 with a vigor which upsets his King and causes all the other pieces to roll with a most indecorous precipitancy.

"I think that settles it," remarks A, with a sly chuckle, as he calmly slides his King's Bishop along until it reaches the Queen's Rook's sixth square.

B looked amazed; then good-humoredly joined in the hearty laugh which was raised against him. The joke was a good one, and in the hope that it may be amusing to more than the gentlemen on whom it was played, I have sent it on.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first masked ball of the season will take place Monday week at Vorwaerts' Turner Hall.

The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment have voted to give a banquet and ball Monday evening, March 18, in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

John R. Walsh was appointed South Park Commissioner by the Judge of the Circuit Court Saturday last, in place of L. B. Sidway, who has resigned.

Charles L. Bishop, 11 years of age, is at the Armory searching for his mother, Kate L. Bishop, who came to this city some time since from Kalamazoo, Mich.

John Hennessey, 3 years of age, living at No. 1575 Halsted street, yesterday fell off a high sidewalk in front of No. 1577 on the same street, and fractured the collar-bone, besides receiving other severe injuries.

Yesterday John Quinlan, 7 years of age, residing at No. 741 Emerald avenue, while skating on the river near Thirty-ninth street, was drowned, the ice giving way beneath him. The body was recovered and taken home.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 43; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 43. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.2; 8 p. m., 29.92.

Thomas Lynch, while attempting to back up a wagon and team so as to unload some salt into the schooner North Cape, lying at the foot of Franklin street, backed so far down the grade that the wagon and salt were dumped into the river.

The Palmer House cleared in 1877, from rents and profits of the hotel, $215,000 over and above all expenses, being over 7 per cent on the original investment and valuation of the property. This certainly does not show badly for Chicago hotel property.

The Society for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquor to Minors met last evening in the rooms of the Association, over No. 213 West Madison street, and listened to addresses on the temperance question by Justices Scully and Morrison, and other speakers.

Mr. Sol Smith Russell, Miss Anna Holbrook, Miss Anetta R. Camp, Mr. Louis P. Pfau, Mr. Jules G. Lumbard, Mr. H. T. Proctor, and Mr. Archie Mackenzie, of the Russell & Lumbard Concert Company, are at the Tremont, where they will remain till to-morrow.

Judge Henry Booth lectured before the Philosophical Society last evening, and was greeted with an unusually large audience. His subject was: "The Turk: His Past, Present, and Future." The next lecture will be by Prof. John J. Elmendorf, of Racine College, on "The Limits of Science."

Mr. John S. Clark, of Boston, delivered an able and instructive lecture at Farwell Hall yesterday morning to the teachers of the public schools on the important subject of "Industrial Education." There was a large attendance of teachers. The speaker was introduced by Duane Doty, Superintendent of Schools.

James K. Applebee, Esq., late of Bolton, England, will lecture in Farwell Hall Wednesday evening of this week in favor of restoring the silver dollar. Mr. Applebee is a gentleman of great force and eloquence, and will refute Prof. Sumner's theory, and explain why the dollar of the fathers should be restored.

Mr. Carpenter has secured Mr. Beecher to lecture in Chicago for $1,000 Monday, Feb. 4. The lecture will be given in the Tabernacle on the subject: "Wastes and Burdens of Society." Mr. C. has consented to allow Mr. Beecher to preach on the Sunday previous in Plymouth Church; also on the following Wednesday in McCormick Hall for a charitable purpose.

It was incorrectly stated yesterday that Gammon & Deering, who are connected with J. D. Easter & Co. in a business way, had refunded $200,000 to the creditors of the bankrupt firm. Stated correctly, the proposition so read that they offered $200,000 for the assets of the firm, the money to be applied, as far as it will go, to the payment of the unsecured creditors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, held at the manufactory, Canton, O., all the old officers were re-elected,—W. W. Clark, President; D. Tyler, Secretary and Treasurer; and John W. Norris, Vice-President. Mr. Norris has charge of the Western business, with headquarters in this city. The business for the past year has been highly satisfactory.

Dr. Henry Reynolds delivered a temperance lecture last evening at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. Notwithstanding the rainy weather the hall was well filled, quite a number of ladies also being present. The lecturer dealt largely in personal reminiscences, and advanced no new arguments on this subject, but he kept the attention of his audience closely to the end.

The Decorative Art Association will hold an important meeting Thursday afternoon, when there will be displayed a large collection of the works of the members and pupils in the various branches of decorative art. The lady teacher who has had charge of the department of painting on pottery will leave for Europe in a few days on a tour of inspection and instruction. Her place will be temporarily filled by a gentleman from New York. The Dore collection of paintings, of which an extended notice was given a week ago, will be offered at auction Tuesday and two following evenings.

In the item published yesterday regarding the proposed strike of the manufacturing tailors, it was stated, by way of explanation, that they were of the class of tailors employed by the large wholesale manufacturing firms, like Rindskopf, Barbe & Co., as distinguished from the tailors who work for firms like Walshe, Ely, etc. In order to correct any possible misunderstanding, it should be stated that the tailors employed by Rindskopf, Barbe & Co. have not struck, and no not intend doing so, though the firm has been notified by three tailors, not working for it, but for other houses, that a general strike was proposed. Even were one to come, the spring stock of this house is all manufactured, and no strike would affect it.

Mr. Frank Traver, son of William E. Traver, the bridge-builder of this city, was killed Friday afternoon at Oregon, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, by a heavy angle-block falling on his head. The deceased, who was but 25 years of age and an only son, left this city Monday last to superintend the taking down of the old and putting up of a new Howe truss-bridge over Rock River at the point mentioned. All the rods but three had been loosened, and just after the third angle-block, weighing 216 pounds, had been tested, it fell a distance of fifty feet, striking the young man on the head, precipitating him into the river, killing him almost instantly. The remains were found shortly after some distance down the stream, and yesterday morning arrived at the home of the grief-stricken parents, No. 385 Hermitage avenue. The deceased was well liked among his associates, and regarded as a most competent mechanic and superintendent. The funeral will take place from his late residence at 1:30 this afternoon, and Prof. Swing will officiate at the services.

As a respectable and respected banker of this city was a couple of nights ago walking home from the cars, he met a haggard and desperate-looking man at a lonely corner, and discovered that he was one of the former employes of the bank, discharged some months before. "Wh—what do you want?" nervously inquired the banker. "Times, sir," said the other, in a hoarse, changed voice, "times have gone very hard with me since you gave me the g. b., and I have not tasted whisky, let alone bread, for forty-seven hours. I am a desperate man, and only one course remains to me. See this revolver?" and he pulled out a weapon, the barrel of which glistened ominously in the moonlight. "Ye-yes," timidly faltered the banker. "I took this revolver to-night and I swore an awful oath that I would wait here at this unfrequented spot, and the first traveler I saw come along that looked as if he had the stamps I would——" "Miserable man!" said the banker, but his teeth chattered so that he could go no further. "I would try and sell it to him," continued the unhappy man. "It is a bully good revolver, cost me $11, but I'll sell it to you for $2, and not charge you a cent for the four cartridges in it. Is it a bargain?" "My dear sir," said the banker, feeling as if the Palmer House had been lifted off of his breast-bone, "my dear sir, I could not think of paying you so small a price for so valuable a weapon. Ten dollars is the lowest I could for a moment think of offering my honorable friend for it. I have nothing smaller than a $20 note with me, and you may keep the change"; so saying he concluded the transaction, paid over the money, and when he had got a block and a half away set off like a startled fawn and made the rest of the way to his house at the rate of about 2:13½.

A sad event has cast a gloom over the community in the vicinity of a certain semi-suburban church on the West Side. A young clergyman, recently graduated, had been invited to preside over its destinies, and one of the leading members of the congregation gave a little tea-party in honor of the young clergyman's arrival. Among the guests were an elderly maiden of between 47 summers, who has had grave doubts about all ministers ever since the Beecher scandal broke out, not to mention the fact that she regards all modern young men with suspicion and hatred because of the lack of taste of those of a previous generation; also, a long-limbed young man, into whom enough evil spirits had entered to set up a whole herd of swine in business. As the fates would have it, the elderly maiden was placed opposite the clergyman and the michievous young man, forming the apex of a triangle of which they were the base. Shortly after the festal meal had been begun the wicked young man reached across with his long left leg, and gently, but firmly, trod upon the elderly maiden's toe; then he quietly and quickly withdrew his foot and asked the lady beside him if she did not think that the Home Department in THE TRIBUNE was bully. She said it was too nice for anything, and he, looking up, was surprised to see the elderly maiden looking daggers—nay, reaping-machines and scimitars—at the modest young clergyman, who, disturbed at these unaccountable attentions, reddened like a whole bouquet of roses. However, matters were quieted by the host's asking the clergyman if he believed there was a——you know, and a few minutes later the long-limbed young man availed himself of a moment when the elderly maiden had just finished a neat speech supporting the young minister's position to step on her toe again. The effect was electrical. She launched a glance that would have melted an iceberg as big as a St. Louis girl's foot at the clergyman and delivered a frantic kick under the table. "There, you knock-kneed, fiery serpent!" she cried, a leaf of the table, several tea-cups, plates peaches and cream, sardines, and the like sprang into the atmosphere as if a nitro-glycerine package had been touched off underneath, "I'll teach you to step on my toes again." The unhappy minister tried to make it clear to the company that he hadn't stepped on her toes at all,—indeed that his feet had been on the top rung of his own chair all the time, in pursuance of his custom, but his blushes betrayed him, and when half an hour later he took his leave the feeling of the company unanimously was that he was a being in sheep's clothing whom it would be gross flattery to call a wolf. "Those preachers are awful men!" solemnly said the long-limbed young man as the door closed after the preacher's retiring form.

CHICAGO AHEAD.

They had a baby-show about two weeks ago in a certain Illinois town, with the usual sequel, to-wit: the manager was called home between two days to the dying-bed of his only mother, and the maternal parents of 117 babies were out of pocket the amount of their car-fare and the prizes they were confident of winning. To this same town had removed, only a few weeks before, a beautiful and wealthy girl, formerly a resident of Rochester, N. Y., who had two admirers, one from Chicago, one from St. Louis. The Chicago man was wise and the St. Louis man foolish, as the Bible says, and the reader will soon find out. Both of the lovers took it into their heads to visit their inamorata at the same time, and when the Chicago man got up to the house he found the St. Louis man in the parlor, and, after a very constrained half-hour, he withdrew. Beaten? Not much. He went down to the hotel at which both of them were putting up, had a small bottle with the clerk, and then casually looked at the register. "Hallo!" he said, with well-feigned surprise, as he pointed to the St. Louis man's name; "so he's here. He's a bully fellow. Sharp as a rat-trap. Business from the word go, but some of them mothers'll get him yet." There were about seven loungers in the office, and they all pricked up their ears at the word "mothers." "Ya-as, he seemed a pretty nice sort of a duck," said the clerk; "what business is he in?" "Don't you know?" said the Chicago man, with the most natural air of astonishment in the world; "why he's the head organizer and high muck-a-muck of all these baby-shows that you hear about. I tell you he's old business—that's what he is. Coining money just because, you see, it's take in all the time and never pay out." At this moment about six of the seven lawyers left the office with an air of determination upon their features, and the Chicago man took a cigar and went out to contemplate the beauties of Nature. It was about 11 o'clock when he happened to pass near the house of his prospective father-in-law and saw his beloved and the servant girl standing on the front piazza in attitudes of suspense. Making himself known he hastily asked what was the matter. "O, Harold," said the young woman, "did you hear that awful noise a few minutes ago?" "What noise, dearest?" he asked, adroitly passing his protecting arm around her trembling waist. "O, that noise," she said, "as if there was an earthquake in a tinsmith's shop, and then suddenly all the girls in five hundred boarding-schools thought there were men under the beds. What can it be?" "O, we will soon find out," said the Chicago man, soothingly, and in a few minutes they did, for they saw a mournful procession filing past. The six loungers whom the Chicago man had seen in the hotel office headed it, bearing a fence-rail on which, magnificently attired in a suit of tar cut bias, and trimmed with feathers, was—the St. Louis lover. Round him thronged a howling, hooting mob, while about eighty-five women, each bearing in her arms a baby, twins, or triplets, surged about the outskirts and offered to eat his liver without any Worcestershire sauce. After the hideous procession had passed by the young girl timidly asked the Chicago man what it all meant,—whether it was not all a dreadful dream. "Would to Heaven it were!" he cried, fervently, "for it is not meet that your innocence should be shocked by such scenes as these!" "What do you mean?" she asked. "Mean?" said he; "why, that that St. Louis man was a viper who would fain have cherished himself in your bosom, but be sure his sins have found him out." "But those women,—those babies?" she said. "Precisely," said the Chicago man, taking another reef in his arm; "they are all his victims. Deceived by his promises of love and fidelity, promises which perhaps the odious reptile may have ventured to breathe to you, they yielded to the tempter. They fell. The sated deceiver scorned and mocked them, and now they have, with their unhappy babes, tracked the deceiver here, and by the recital of their wrongs moved the populace to vengeance. O, Alice, that ever such a fiend should have aspired to your hand and heart, and the property left you in your own right by your uncle Albert. My blood boils at the thought. Shall I pursue the caitiff and shed his heart's blood?" "Nay, Harold," she replied softly; "let us leave him to his conscience and the crowd: I guess they can take care of him as easy as falling off a log. And won't you come in? My father would be very glad to see you, only he is in San Francisco." He went in. Who could resist that pleading voice? The ceremony takes place next week, so soon as the old man can get back from the Pacific Slope, and long before the St. Louis rival will have gotten half the tar off of him. As usual, Chicago is ahead.

MARINE ENGINEERS.

At the recently closed National Convention of Marine Engineers the following subjects received special attention: The compound steam-engine as compared with the single cylinder or non-compound machine, with reference to economy in fuel and wear; high and low-pressure engines; boiler-explosions,—their nature, the various causes which produce them, and the remedy as gauged by successful practice; steel vs. iron as material for the construction of steam-boilers; the importance of faithful and regular care in the inspection and cleaning of boilers.

The main work of the organization is admittedly in behalf of owners and operatives alike. Several of the Eastern delegates own property in the steamers they operate, and all the members of the different branches are licensed officers under the laws of the United States.

The National Association is steadily growing in numbers, and among the advantages offered by membership none can be valued more than those derived from the mutual aid branch of the organization. It must especially commend itself to men who have families or others dependent upon them. That class organization which proposes to take care of itself is sustained by a laudable pride in its own resources and industry. The following officers conduct the Mutual Aid Association: President, William Lalande, of Chicago; Treasurer and Secretary, R. Doty, of Cleveland; Trustees, William Bush, of Baltimore, John Brown, of Chicago, Charles F. Riehl, of Baltimore.

Friday the following permanent officers of the National Association were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. L. Foote, of Baltimore; Vice-President, William Ponsonby, of Chicago; Treasurer, R. Doty, of Cleveland; Secretary, George Averill, of Cleveland. The next convention will be held on the third Tuesday in March at Philadelphia.

STEPHEN SIBLEY.

Mr. T. E. Brown, of Des Moines, Ia., in presenting a few days ago the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Stephen Sibley adopted by the Polk County Bar, and moving that they be placed on the record of the Circuit Court, took occasion to pay an eloquent tribute to the memory of a gentleman who was widely and favorably known to the legal fraternity. He spoke of Mr. Sibley as the faithful, careful, painstaking counselor, whose honesty was never doubted, and whose reputation was always more than justified by results. To the outside world he was the polite, modest, timid, Christian gentleman. His legal abilities were of the highest order, and had brought forth this noble estimate from Wirt Dexter, a distinguished member of the Chicago Bar: "Stephen Sibley had the clearest mind and the purest heart of any man I have ever known, and I never consulted him without feeling that I had been benefited." His mind was so active and comprehensive, in fact, that it absorbed all his physical nature. Others had acted; he thought. Others had gained victories by appeals and dashes of eloquence; he, by reticence, sagacity, clearness, method, system, and order. His bearing as a man, a citizen, and a friend, had been such as to win for him the esteem of all that knew him. Literary in his tastes, temperate in his habits, frugal in his living, exemplary in all his conduct, envious of none, charitable toward all, he had found the way to many hearts who would sincerely mourn his loss.

Other members of the Bar, as well as Judge Mitchell himself, in ordering the resolutions and the remarks of Mr. Brown spread upon the records, expressed their respect and admiration for the late Mr. Sibley's life and character.

TWELFTH STREET VIADUCT.

At the Council meeting Monday a petition signed by some of the leading property-holders of the South and West Sides, including such men as Judge Otis, Sol A. Smith, Mahlon D. Ogden, and others, will be presented. The petition calls attention to the importance of the immediate construction of a viaduct over the railroad-tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads on Twelfth street, between Clark and the Chicago River. In the opinion of the petitioners, this improvement would make Twelfth street the most important thoroughfare, east and west, south of Madison street, and would provide the most convenient outlet for travel from the South Side to the West Side depots. It is claimed that at present large numbers of vehicles are obliged to seek the more crowded bridges in the heart of the city on account of the danger incurred in crossing the tracks on Twelfth street, in order to reach points to which the proposed viaduct would give easy and safe access; that the improvement would relieve the crowded condition of the bridges further down-town, and accommodate a larger number of people than any other of the kind; that large amounts of money have lately been expended on viaducts in the West Division, while none has gone to the South Division; that there is not a bridge south of Van Buren street, the access to which is not dangerous on account of these railroad tracks; and lastly, that, as Twelfth street is the most central thoroughfare, east and west, on the South Side, south of Madison street, the proposed improvement would be of the most value to the city.

The convenience of the railroad companies would be so greatly consulted by having the viaduct over Twelfth street, thus giving them the unobstructed use of their tracks at that point, that they will doubtless be willing to pay for the superstructure, the city, of course, paying for the approach. Since it would connect directly with the bridge, as do the viaducts at Madison, Adams, etc., the cost would not be very great; certainly not great in comparison with the value of the improvement.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

South-Town Collector Kimball submitted, yesterday, his bond in the penal sum of $12,000,000. It is signed by the following gentlemen: L. Z. Leiter, B. P. Hutchinson, Marshall Field, N. K. Fairbank, H. W. King, Sol A. Smith, E. G. Keith, C. B. Blair, O. R. Keith, C. P. Kellogg, D. K. Pearsons, E. T. Watkins, G. Schneider, E. H. Haddock, William Blair, D. A. Jones, J. K. Botsford, G. M. Pullman, S. A. Kent, H. J. Macfarland, James Bolton, C. H. Fargo, Jesse Spalding, Joseph Medill, George Armour, C. M. Henderson. It is not believed that the records of this city can show a similar one. It was affirmed by both Mr. Mason, the Supervisor, and Mr. King, the Town Clerk, though at too late an hour to have it sent to the Recorder's office, so that the books might be secured Monday. It will go to Mr. Brockway, however, early to-morrow morning, and the collection machinery will be in operation in a few days.

There were some stories yesterday that it was Mr. Dodge's intention to apply for an injunction to prevent the delivery of the books to Mr. Kimball. That gentleman, however, yesterday evening emphatically denied entertaining any such design.

THE TAILORS.

The prospect for a strike of the tailors on Monday morning continues good, and it is stated that at least 400 of them will "come out." The men claim that nearly that number have joined the Union, and that those who have not done so will act with them. They complain that at the present rates allowed by the wholesale houses the females employed by the boss tailors, or men who have small shops and get work from wholesale houses, cannot earn more than $2.50 to $3 per week. They claim also that certain houses demand that they shall make vests for 28 to 32 cents apiece, while other leading houses are willing to pay 40 to 50 cents, and that a like reduction is made upon coats and pants.

Last monday the Union appointed a committee to present a list of prices to the wholesale men. Several firms expressed their willingness to pay any reasonable price, provided the tailors in other cities, and particularly in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, could induce the wholesale houses there to advance rates in a like manner. Others met the delegation in anything but a conciliatory spirit, and declined to entertain the proposition at all. Nearly all the work is returned at the end of the week, and the men declare that they will take none out on Monday unless their terms are complied with so far as to admit of their hands receiving living wages. They are resolved in any case to strike against any house giving out work to non-Unionists.

THE BANKS.

Judge Otis, Receiver of the State Savings Institution, will go into court Monday morning and ask Judge Williams' confirmation of his arrangements for the sale of the securities belonging to the bank, but held at present in New York. A dividend will be paid about Feb. 1. Judge Otis states that he hears, indirectly, quite frequently from Spencer. The friends who receive the letters state that he is too poor to live in Paris, and is, therefore, living in a very modest way a few miles out of the city. That the runaway is really poor the Judge has some doubts.

The German-American Bank expects to pay a 45 per cent dividend next month. It would have been able to have made one by this time if there had not been about $27,000 of preferred claims, which took all the spare cash.

The depositors of the late Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank are requested to meet in the Republican Club Rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., to hear a report from the Committee appointed Nov. 20.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—D. Doren, New York; H. B. Fouke, Dubuque; W. H. Richardson, Springfield; E. F. Osborne, Cincinnati; H. G. Gowing, Boston; W. K. Ross, Troy, N. Y.; G. E. Hatch, Boston; J. S. Gilbert, Georgetown, Col.; C. H. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.; T. M. DeWitt, Elmira, N. Y.; T. D. McClelland, Erie, Pa.... *Tremont House*—Col. D. S. Clark, New York; E. K. Hazeltine, London, Eng.; Dr. C. H. Vilas, Wisconsin; F. Mackenzie, Calumet, L. S.; W. H. Richardson, Newark, N. J.; J. D. Henderson, New York; G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire; M. D. Strong, Quincy; James Young, Washington; W. M. Maddern, Kearney, Neb.; W. H. Bull, Deadwood; W. H. Bean, New York; R. J. Cary, Council Bluffs.... *Sherman House*—S. D. Caldwell, Buffalo; W. B. Barton, San Francisco; J. P. Cooke, New York; J. W. Smith, Detroit; Samuel Rindskopf, Milwaukee; M. A. Norris and J. C. Haynes, New York; the Hon. D. A. Ray, Springfield; the Hon. J. W. Levy, LaCrosse.... *Palmer House*—W. H. Blodgett, Boston; C. K. Davis, St. Paul; A. F. Griswold, Erie, Pa.; Stewart Rogers, Providence; G. F. Geer, Boston; S. J. Barlow, Minneapolis; J. J. Lindsay, Brooklyn; J. C. Robinson, New York; L. B. Partridge, Yankton; the Hon. J. E. De Witt, Boston; George Lewis, Fort Erie, Ont.; E. B. Drum, Philadelphia; F. M. Shepherd, New York; J. W. Dyers, Buffalo; R. D. Hughes, Dayton.

LEARNING PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT.

Every Sunday, and occasionally upon weekdays, an advertisement has appeared in the papers setting forth the statement that a photographer at No. 57 West Madison street wanted a young man who desired to learn the photographer's art, to whom instruction and employment would be guaranteed. A reporter noticed the advertisement, and bethinking himself that a knowledge of the growing art of photography was not undesirable, and not knowing but he might at some day be called upon to provide a subsistence in a way other than by "writing for the papers," took a jaunt over to No. 57 West Madison street. Above a shoe store at that number is the photograph gallery. A show-case, filled with poorly-executed likenesses of various inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood, stood upon the sidewalk at the foot of a narrow stairway which led up-stairs, and a modest little sign announced that photographs were to be had at an astonishingly low figure. The reporter ascended, and entering the "reception"-room was met by a gaunt, bony young man whose face denoted nothing in particular. The said individual had no coat on. To him the visitor addressed a question:

"Are you the gentleman who advertises for an assistant whom you will teach the business?"

The young man said that he was.

"I saw your advertisement," said the reporter, "and, as I have a desire to learn the photographer's business, I called. What are the conditions of the arrangement which you make? I suppose you have some kind of an agreement in such a case as this?"

"Yes; I will teach you the business——"

"How long will that take?"

"It depends. Do you know anything about it now? Have you ever worked at it at all?"

The reporter said that he did not know much about it. He had once had some photographs taken, and they had cost him about $13 a dozen, and from that he thought there must be money in it somewhere.

"WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?"

asked the artist inquisitively.

"I am not doing anything. I have been a clerk in a wholesale grocery, and have done other clerical work. I just returned from the East a few days ago, and want something to do."

"Well," said the artist, apparently satisfied with the answer of the reporter, upon whom he had kept a "bad eye," "I will take you and teach you the trade in about four weeks. During that time you will have to work without salary, and you will have to bear the expense of the chemicals which you will waste and the plates which you will break."

"How much will that be?"

"About $25, in advance."

"Of course, during this four weeks, I will help you all I can?" asked the place-hunter.

"Certainly."

"Does the payment of this $25 insure me any employment after the four weeks are up, or does the money simply pay for my instruction?"

"I charge nothing for the instruction, I tell you. That money just pays for what you break. At the end of the four weeks I will give you employment here in the gallery. That is, if you are worth anything to me; and of course, if you ain't worth anything in that time you won't be worth anything at all."

"What wages will you give me?" queried the scribbler.

"Oh, about $10 or $12 a week, and in the summer, when trade is good, you will get $16 or $18 a week."

"How many hands are there in your establishment?"

"There is only one here now besides myself, and he is going to leave."

"I suppose you have a regular contract with any one whom you employ in this way?" asked the news-man.

"Yes, certainly," replied the man.

"Have you a copy of the contract which you make with the applicants?"

"No, not now. When it becomes necessary, I draw up one."

"Covering all these agreements and conditions which you have spoken of, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"HAVE YOU EVER EMPLOYED MANY APPRENTICES IN THIS WAY?"

asked the reporter, intentionally looking straight at the eyes of the artist.

This artist, who wants a young man—and $25 along with him—averted his eyes, and, considerably nettled, replied hastily and angrily: "What the —— is that to you? Is it any of your —— —— business? I don't want you coming around here and sticking your —— —— nose into my business."

The reporter replied that it was none of his individual concern; and, asking and receiving the "gentleman's" card, he remarked that he would give the matter further attention. And he took his departure, leaving the gentlemanly artist leaning upon a show case from which he had taken a "new kind of picture, something which you never saw before, and in which there is big money—big money," to show the reporter and stimulate his embryo ambition to blacken his fingers with chemicals and smell like a drug-store all the time. And as the "Man-In-Search-of-a-Situation" turned to go down the creaking stairs he saw the artist still standing, gazing, and wondering if "that can be one of those newspaper fellows." And when the "Man-In-Search-of-a-Situation" reached the hospitable sidewalk he paused and read the card which, in blacksmithian type, announced: "Morrison's Art Gallery, 57 West Madison street, etc., etc."

The general understanding is that the young men who deposit $25 never succeed in learning the business, and hence it is that the photographer is obliged to advertise at stated intervals for green hands.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

A RACE OVER THE PRAIRIE.

Yesterday evening the Internal Revenue won another victory. Special Agent Meyer, Chief Deputy-Collector Somerville, Deputies Springer and Phelps, and Deputy Marshal Stillwell were out on a little tour of inspection. It is their habit to be perpetually prowling around in out-of-the-way parts of the city for the purpose of catching offenders, and descending at the most unexpected times and in the most unlooked-for ways upon gentlemen who do business by moonlight. It was about 6 o'clock, and they were near the corner of North and Clybourne avenues, when they noticed a wagon driving along the first-named street in the direction of the bridge. Although there was nothing unusual or improper in a team being there at that hour, yet some instinct or other moved a couple of the party, who were standing on the sidewalk on the south side of the avenue, to beckon the parties in the wagon to drive up towards them. The latter did so. There was a light shining from the saloon, which enabled Mr. Springer, who was nearest the teamster, to see and be seen. No sooner had they exchanged a glance than Springer knew his man, and the man probably knew Springer, for he jumped from his seat and rushed off across the prairie. Springer reached out for the other man, and just had his hand on him when he jumped and ran off after his associate. Since the horses showed signs of starting, Springer attended to that, while the other members of the party set out in pursuit of the flying drivers, and, when the latter would not halt, fired at them repeatedly, but probably without success. It is said that some extraordinary running was done across that rough, wet ground which forms the northern end of Goose Island, and that Deputy-Marshall Stillwell signalized himself, having, during ten minutes' active exertion, run fully an eighth of a mile, and blown off more steam than a Red River stern-wheeler.

It was utterly dark, the ground was abominable and unfamiliar to the pursuers, and to these causes their temporary failure to make any arrests is due. On an examination of the wagon—an express team, but apparently an unlicensed one—they found that it contained a barrel, forty gallons of highwines, 150 proof, made from grain, indicating that the still in which it was manufactured is of a superior quality to most of those little concerns which they are picking up every day, the spirits produced by which are very low proof. Since it is not likely that the owners of the team will turn up, the property will doubtless be confiscated by the Revenue office and used for the transportation of its officers from place to place.

THE BERRY ORDINANCE.

THE FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS of South Water street held a special meeting at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Produce Exchange, corner of LaSalle and South Water streets. Mr. N. W. Hewes presided and Mr. A. D. Ferren acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Special Committee who had in charge the defense in the prosecutions for violation of the fruit ordinance, recently decided as illegal by Judge McAllister, and to define themselves as to what regulations are necessary to govern the traffic.

Mr. A. L. Tucker, from a Special Committee, reported what they had done in regard to petitioning the Council not to enforce the defeated fruit ordinance, etc. The report was received.

Mr. Weaver, from the Defense Committee, also made their report, embodying facts already published.

Mr. Stewart, the Treasurer, reported that $6 remained in his hands of the legal defense fund.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, Messrs. Stiles, Tuley, and Lewis were thanked for their efficient legal services to the fruit dealers.

Mr. Thomas offered the following as embodying the sense of the meeting:

WHEREAS, The question of packages of fruit has been for the past two years thoroughly agitated both in city and country, to such an extent in the city that the City Government felt compelled to pass ordinances last season in relation thereto, and in many country places dealers in small fruits are compelled to empty out of boxes and measure up by the quart to satisfy their customers; and,

WHEREAS, Although the city authorities have been defeated before the courts on the ordinances passed last season, they still propose to pass such ordinances as will stand the test of the law; and,

WHEREAS, If such ordinances should be of a condemnatory nature by inspectors appointed by the city authorities, which is not improbable, it would lead to great annoyance and loss to the shippers; and,

WHEREAS, Manufacturers have not yet made the packages for the coming season's fruit, nor have the growers yet bought them; and,

WHEREAS, We fully believe it is for the interest of the fruit trade generally, and each individual shipper as well, to have all fruits put up in full-sized package, and to be of good uniform quality, be it

Resolved, That we, the fruit commission men of Chicago, assembled, do strongly and unqualifiedly recommend to all our shippers that they use for all small fruits the full quart-box of sixty-seven cubic inches, we fully believing that it can be used for transportation as well as anything smaller, except for red raspberries, and for them we as strongly urge a full pint. We most heartily condemn the "so-called" one-third quart-box, or the use of pint-boxes for anything except red raspberries. For all Southern fruits, such as peaches, pears, etc., we recommend the continuance in use of the third-bushel box, as being the best. For Michigan fruits of similar kinds we cannot too strongly urge the use of the full peck-basket only. It is small enough for any trade, and if the fruit is of uniform quality through the basket, no one can complain. Whortle or blueberries come to our market in all sizes of boxes and drawers. The least we can recommend our shippers is to measure the packages fairly and mark the number of quarts contained in such package plainly. It causes you but little trouble, saves us a great deal of guessing, and our customers from a great deal of fault-finding.

Resolved, That in the shipment of fresh vegetables that which purports to be a bushel-box should hold a bushel; much fault has been found with these packages the past season.

Resolved, That a barrel of apples should be three bushels. The barrel certainly should not be less than a full-sized flour barrel.

Resolved, That in the future in making and quoting the market, the price shall be given on full measure packages. Short measure will be sold in proportion. In other words, we do not expect to get any more than its proportionate value for any fruit packed in less than the full-sized package.

Resolved, That we have no doubt but that the Common Council of Chicago will pass further ordinances on this question; and if they should be of a condemnatory nature, the only thing we could do, would be to send you the Inspector's certificate in place of an account of sales.

Resolved, That we do not countenance any deception in quantity or quality of fruit, either in original package or repacked here.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of cordial fellowship to all of the shippers that in the past have used the full-sized package and taken pains to properly pack their fruit. We know it has paid you better to do it, it pays us better to handle it, and pays the consumer that uses it, and we hope the coming season will see it the rule, and not the exception.

The resolutions were adopted seriatem with very little amendment.

Mr. Tucker offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair be authorized to appoint a committee of five to confer with the City Law Department and the Judiciary Committee of the Council in regard to the differences that do exist and that may arise between the wholesale fruit-dealers and the city authorities.

The Chair appointed A. L. Tucker, C. H. Weaver, Charles Stewart, T. A. Thomas, and Col. M. George, as the Committee under the resolution.

The meeting then adjourned. The gentlemen wished it explicitly understood that there was no desire to either disobey ordinances passed by the Council or to act obstreperously, but to simply aid in the adoption of such a law as would protect the consumer, commission dealer, shipper, and retailer alike, holding the shipper responsible for goods sent in original packages that do not come up to the standard required by law.

WEST PARK BOARD.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of West Park Commissioners held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Commissioners Wilcox, Woodard, Bennett, Brenock, Wood, and Wilkin were present, the first-named gentleman presiding.

A communication was read from Charles Probstein, former Secretary of the Board, requesting the payment of $60 for services as Assessor in the grading and paving of West Division street, between Milwaukee and California avenues. The matter was taken out of the hands of the Finance Committee, to whom it had been referred, and Commissioner Wilkin was intrusted with it.

J. D. Ward requested the payment of $400 for rent of rooms to the Board, from May 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877. The Secretary was ordered to obtain an itemized account from Mr. Ward.

George A. Hamilton notified the Board that he was the holder and owner of two vouchers issued to Nelson & Benson in July, 1876, and January, 1877, for planting trees, etc., in Douglas Park, and requesting payment of the same, they being overdue. Referred to Commissiner Bennett.

The subject of "mulching" trees in the parks was referred to the President, with power to act.

Commissioner Woodard offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is impossible to obtain from the County Collector a full and accurate account of the taxes due this Board, and unpaid; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain as accurately as possible the record of delinquent taxes, and all details in relation thereto, and to recommend such method for keeping the record of park taxes as will secure a prompt statement of taxes due this Board, and report at a future meeting.

Commissioners Woodard, Wood, and Brenock were selected as the Committee.

Commissioner Wood reported that the improvement of Twelfth street, as petitioned for, was not within the province of the Board. The report was placed on file, and Commissioner Wood was instructed to present a petition to the City Council recommending the improvement of West Twelfth street, between Ogden and California avenues, as requested by the citizens living in the vicinity of the locality mentioned.

Commissioner Brenock, from the Committee on Tree Contracts, recommended a reduction of $900 on the contract of Swain, Nelson & Co., and reported that they were ready to replace $7,600 worth of dead trees which they had charged up to the Board. The Committee was continued, with instructions to request Messrs. Swain, Nelson & Co. to furnish new bondsmen to secure the Board against loss, and report at the next meeting.

Commissioner Bennett offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the title of some portion of the lands included in the parks and boulevards, which is imperfect, and he was appointed to examine the abstracts and records.

Commissioners Brennock and Wood were appointed a committee to examine into the Ogden avenue improvement contract made under the old Board, and report upon the same, it having been said that the citizens interested in the matter were not satisfied with the work.

The Finance Committee was given further time to look into the transactions of Henry Greenebaum, late Treasurer of the Board, before making a report.

The Board then adjourned.

GRAIN RECEIVERS.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS ON IOWA GRAIN.

A meeting of grain receivers was held yesterday afternoon in the committee-room of the Board of Trade to consider the subject of warehouse receipts on Iowa grain. Mr. C. E. Culver presided, and Mr. C. H. Blackman acted as Secretary. The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to secure the enactment of a more stringent warehouse law by the Legislature of Iowa, now in session. The matter was one of equal interest to shippers desiring an advance on grain in warehouses or cribs and the receivers in Chicago.

Mr. Albert Morse moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a bill for presentation to the Iowa Legislature to promote the security of commercial transactions by regulating the issue, negotiability, and transfer of bills of lading and warehouse receipts. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. C. E. Culver, Cyrus H. Adams, and H. W. Rogers, Jr., were named as such committee, with power to employ such legal talent as they might consider necessary for the preparation of the bill.

Mr. W. J. Pope called attention to the question of grading corn, especially the lower qualities. He said that at the present time large shipments of new corn were constantly arriving, which, in his opinion, and that of many other receivers, ought to be classed as "rejected," but which the Inspectors classed as "no grade." In this way a loss of six or seven cents per bushel, or 25 per cent of the value of the corn, was sustained. The new Inspector at the Burlington Elevator was too severe. He claimed that some of the corn would not run, while some dealers had purchased a large number of cars classed "no grade," which would do so. It was the Inspector's business to decide the grading on the merits of the corn, and without consideration as to the elevator men.

On motion of Mr. Pope, a committee, consisting of W. J. Pope, J. H. Dole, A. Eddy, Jr., J. J. McDermid, and A. Morse, was appointed to wait upon Chief-Inspector Swett and call his attention to the matter. The meeting then adjourned subject to call.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

TEMPLAR LODGE, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge has a history—a history peculiar to itself—a record of misfortunes coupled with a brighter side, and it is exceedingly creditable to those older members who through weal and woe have gone forward with an abiding faith in its future success, and brought it through all its troubles to its present state of prosperity. To Past Grands Emanuel Hartman and W. C. McClure is especially due its continued prosperity. The installation of officers took place Wednesday evening in their hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets. The attendance of visiting brothers was very large and the proceedings interesting. District Deputy Grand Master W. C. McClure performed the ceremony, assisted by the following: Acting Grand Marshal, P. G. F. M. Black; Acting Grand Warden, P. G. John Wilson; Acting Grand Secretary, P. G. John McCarthy; Acting Grand Treasurer, P. G. Dr. H. A. Phillips. The following were the officers installed for the current term: J. A. Bodanschatz, N. G.; J. B. Muir, V. G.; S. P. Deutsch, Recording Secretary; Emile Deutsch, Treasurer; Emanuel Hartman, Permanent Secretary; F. M. Black, Conductor. After the ceremony, speeches were made by prominent members of the Order. The reports showed the Lodge to be in a good financial condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 29, I. O. F. S. of I., were installed last Sunday evening by Deputies Malsh and Weil, as follows: President, B. Herrick; Vice-President, Ed Ohrenstein; Treasurer, W. Milowsky; Recording Secretary, F. Minezheimer; Finance Secretary, S. Bloomenfield; Tyler, F. Baruch; Representatives, H. Goldsmith and George Bernstein.

At the last regular meeting of Court Abraham Lincoln, A. O. F., No. 5,926, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by P. C. R. Daniel Braham: C. R., Denis Haworth; S. C. R., William Collis; Treasurer, Benn P. Reynolds, M. D.; Secretary, J. T. Burton; S. W., Thomas Sargent; J. W., L. Levy; S. B., E. Kersey; J. B., H. Orchard; Physician, Benn P. Reynolds; Druggist, W. M. Dale; Trustees, E. Whiteway, J. Hollander, E. Kersey. Daniel Braham has been appointed Deputy District Chief Ranger.

At a regular session of Imperial Lodge, No. 37, K. P., held at their Castle Hall Monday, the following officers were duly installed by P. G. C. W. D. Kennedy, aided by P. C. J. W. Gregg and P. C. Henry Bennett: P. C., John Bonner; C. C., J. D. Kendall; V. C., E. D. Ellis; P., G. N. Baker; M. of E., J. S. Flannery; M. of F., J. A. Copeland; K. of R. and S., E. T. Gilbert; M. at A., J. B. Hickman; I. G., W. B. Crittenden; O. G., Samuel Keyser; G. L. Rep., W. D. Kennedy; Alt., J. W. Gregg.

District Grand Lodge, No. 6, I. O. B. B., will convene this morning at 10 a. m. in the hall, 112 and 114 Randolph street. Besides the reading of the reports of the officers during the year past, there will be a lively discussion on the proposition of framing laws to make the present endowment more permanent. The headquarters of the delegates and committees will be at the Sherman House. In the evening there will be a grand ball and banquet at the North-Side Turner-Hall in honor of the event.

At the annual assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, 14° A. A. Scottish Rite Masons, the following named brethren were elected officers for the ensuing Masonic year: Amos Pettibone, T. P. G. M.; G. R. McClelland, H. of T. Dep. G. M.; E. F. De Luce, S. G. W.; W. King Morris, J. G. W.; C. H. Brower, Grand Orator; E. B. Myers, Grand Treasurer; Ed Goodale, Grand Secretary; O. H. De Luce, G. M. of C.; G. A. Houghton, G. C. of G.; William Smith, Grand Hos. Bro.; J. L. Briggs, Grand Tyler.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Judge McAllister will decide the West Park case at the City-Hall to-morrow.

The case of Miss Alvina McKee will be called for trial in the Criminal Court to-morrow.

Most of the Commissioners went to Lemont yesterday, on the invitation of Walker. They went presumably to look at the progress of the Court-House work, and are expected to give the contractor a liberal estimate in a few days. They were royally received and entertained, and are expected to remember it.

In the Criminal Court, the jury in the case of Eddie Vine and John Perry, on trial for burglary, found a verdict of guilty, and they were given two years each in the Penitentiary. John Cunningham, robbery, was sentenced to two years, and Nick Grayhill, for the same offense, was lucky enough to get off with one year.

The case of George Eager, on a motion for a new trial, was argued before Judge McAllister yesterday. All of the points made for the defendant by his counsel were overruled except one in reference to the form of the verdict, upon which the Court asked for authorities and time to deliberate. Eager was frightened, evidently, throughout the argument, and if he escapes Joliet it will be a close call.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned thirty-five indictments, all for the smaller class of offenses. One of the indictments was against a tramp named Hart, who is now under arrest in Cleveland. He is charged with skillfully confidencing a farmer in Jefferson named John Schroeder out of some money. The story is a long one, but after the usual style—the farmer advanced him money on some bogus watches.

H. L. Prentice, of Hyde Park, one of Lieb's late employes, was around yesterday to examine the November pay-roll, and figuring to get $101, which he claims that Lieb owes him. The pay-roll shows that he earned $152 in November, and opposite his name, where he should have receipted, "paid $103" was written in pencil. He says he never received the $103, but confesses to having received the difference between that amount and the amount he earned. He was very anxious to see Lieb, but he had no idea that he would be any the richer afterward.

It was reported yesterday that the County Agent was rapidly falling into the habit of dealing out supplies on the recommendation of friends, and without so much as examining into the merits of the cases presented. A friend writes him a letter, it is said, stating that the bearer is destitute, etc., and he responds by ordering coal sent, and gives tickets for bread and meat. He has no authority to act in any such way, or to give away a cent of the public money without first investigating the circumstances and surroundings of the applicant.

THE INSANE-ASYLUM ROW.

The fight at the Insane Asylum is unabated, and the strife has gone so far as to create a suspicion that the end sought is the removal of Dr. Spray. The Doctor is known to have very few friends in the Board, for the reason that he has disappointed them by attempting to inaugurate sundry reforms. If they had it in their power they would remove him at once, for they are hounded on by Lawless and Peters on all occasions, and have no higher ambition than to dispose of him. The inauguration of reform there would be a reflection on the past management, which they do not propose to tolerate if they can help it. On the other hand, Dr. Spray is backed by the respectable element of the Board, and they will stand by him, as will also the public. It is to be hoped that he will not relent in carrying out of whatever he may conceive to be to the public interest, and it is not believed that he will, let the result be what it may.

MORE OF LIEB.

The case of Lieb, in an action to compel him to turn over to his successor certain files of paper in his possession said to belong to the county, came up in the County Court yesterday morning. Lieb was present, and was surrounded by a pair of legal luminaries. They objected to the petition in the case because of its form, and further, because the property sought to be recovered was not a part of the files of the Court, hence the Court had no jurisdiction and the respondent could not be held for contempt. Judge Wallace, for the county, took the contrary view, but the Court was inclined to sustain the position of the respondent's attorneys, and called upon the plaintiff to so amend the petition that the property might be made to appear as appertaining to the Court. Judge Wallace responded that he did not think the petition could be so amended as to meet the Court's objections, and asked the dismissal of the cause, which was done. Criminal proceedings will now be commenced against Lieb, and before he gets through he will heartily wish that he had kept his word of a few days ago when he promised the Finance Committee to bring the property back. The newspapers, however, are not the only property missing, for it was yesterday made public that Vol. 1 of the Assessor's books, personal property, for North Chicago, could not be found, and had never been turned over. The absence of this book is likely to lead to considerable trouble in the collection of taxes on the North Side, and will be used as a pretext for tax-fighting. Its loss is a sad commentary on Lieb's management, and after all it is not absolutely certain that he has escaped action for contempt. That he will be followed criminally on half a dozen charges there is scarcely a doubt, and Mr. Klokke will not do his duty if he fails to demand an explanation of the whereabouts of the missing book referred to. It is valuable, and without it for reference there must be trouble.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Mayor and the Corporation Counsel have gone off duck-hunting, and will be absent about a week.

The receipts of the Treasurer were: From the water office, $2,160.18; City Collector, $969.89; Comptroller, $190.91; West Town Collector, $5,000; North Town Collector, $7,000. Total, $15,318.98.

The only case of a contagious disease reported yesterday was one of varioloid at No. 405 Forest avenue.

Only $100 were taken in for licenses,—a very dull day; but the whole of the week was dull in this respect.

There were only 130 deaths last week, a decrease of sixteen compared with the previous week. The number of cases, however, of diphtheria has increased.

The Comptroller issued 6 per cent revenue warrants amounting to $2,300. There were eighteen of them, all for small amounts. People who have $100 or $200 ahead cannot find a better investment.

Supt. Barrett intends recommending the employment of regular telegraph operators at the police stations in order to expedite the receiving and sending of messages. The dials now in use are too slow, but they can be utilized and no new instruments will be required, since the present ones are adapted to the Morse system. No additional expense will be entailed by the change from policemen to expert telegraphers, as the latter can be procured for the same salary. The municipal telegraphic system of Chicago, if Supt. Barrett's recommendations were carried out, would be the best in the country, if not in the world. Its only defect is the use of dials for police business.

SUBURBAN.

PARK RIDGE.

The revival is making progress. Meetings continue to be held every evening in the M. E. Church. Thus far the church members seem to be reaping most of the benefits, though some considerable interest is being manifested among the unconverted. The Trustees would confer a favor on the congregations if they would change the place of holding meetings from the lecture-room to the main auditorium, which is better ventilated and every way more comfortable and attractive. At the close of the Friday evening service, the pastor requested the officers of the church to meet him to consider the case of a certain young man who has been in the habit of making disturbance in the meetings, and ascertain if it proceeded from ignorance or pure cussedness. A little muscular Christianity applied to the disturber of public worship would have a better effect than a volume of sermons.

An attempt to enter Cobow's store was made Friday evening. The burglars, when in the act of prying open a window, were discovered, but succeeded in making their escape. The school-house was entered a few evenings ago, and the large illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary stolen, being the second one which has been taken thence by theft. The attempt at burglary is attributed to a mysterious-looking tramp, who has been hovering about the village for several days, making inquiries concerning the estimated wealth in gold, silver, and precious stones of the inhabitants.

HYDE PARK.

A regular meeting of the Trustees was held yesterday afternoon at which all were present. The Drainage Committee reported adversely on giving J. K. Beatty $1,555 over the estimate on the Forty-first street sewer, as proposed at the last meeting.

The official canvass of the vote on city organization resulted: For, 186; against, 1,088.

Charles Creighton's bill for extra work, $2,741.23, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The resignation of J. B. Lewis, as Comptroller, was accepted.

The report of the Finance Committee on the management of the accounts of the village was placed on file. It showed loose bookkeeping on the part of the accountants. The water records were imperfectly kept. On the record-book is an entry of $52.35, of which no mention is made in the cash account. Many of the entries were made in pencil. The only way to reach a correct statement of the water rents would necessitate a visit to each consumer. The Hamilton account shows a discrepancy of $246.25. Police-Captain Binford owes the village $205.65. The water rents due and unpaid are $4,871.50. The Committee close their report by suggesting that some supervision be exercised over the books of the various departments of the village. Adjourned.

EVANSTON.

Eliza L., wife of George W. Reynolds, died yesterday at 2 o'clock. The funeral will occur to-day at 2 o'clock from the late residence, corner University place and Michigan avenue.

The concert to be given Monday evening at the Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of that society, will be of an exceptionally high order, the performers being among the best-known artists in Chicago and the programme choice.

The Evanston *Index*, which has been so long and ably directed by Messrs Cavan and Childs, will be no less successfully conducted in the future under the sole management of the latter gentleman, who will soon be left in exclusive possession of the paper by the retirement of Mr. Cavan.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—CLARK—At the residence of the bride's father, Wednesday last, by the Rev. E. M. Boring, James G. Hamilton and Miss Hattie R. Clark.

NORTON—HOSFORD—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1878, at St. Thomas' Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Edmund Norton, of Chicago, and Margaret Cecile Hosford, of New York.

FREEMAN—LAMB—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. W. Freeman, James C. Freeman and Ella M. Lamb.

HADFIELD—OUDERKIRK—At the residence of the bride's parents, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 14, 1878, by the Rev. L. D. Palmer, pastor of the First Baptist Church, A. W. Hadfield, of Chicago, and Sue D. Ouderkirk, of Battle Creek, Mich.

DOWNS—JOHNSON—Jan. 15, at the Church of the Atonement, Charles R. Downs and Miss Isabella H. Johnson, by the Rev. F. Mansfield.

CARPENTER—HILTMAN—At 289 Oak-st., Jan. 10, 1878, by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, Mr. O. F. Carpenter and Miss Florence E. Hiltman. No cards.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—In this city, yesterday evening, the 19th inst., Maj. James Curtis, U. S. A., son of the late Hon. James Curtis, in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral services will be given to-morrow.

BOND—At his residence, 144½ Archer-av., John Bond, aged 36 years.

☞ Meaford and Owen Sound (Ont.) papers please copy.

HENNEGAN—At his late residence, 138 Sedgwick-st., Thomas Hennegan, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 21, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery, at 10:30.

☞ Portland and Hollowell (Mo.) papers please copy.

MORIER—On Jan. 14, 1878, at Yonkers, N. Y., of croup, Eleanor Marie, youngest daughter of Edward and Lena Morier, aged 15 months.

PAUL—Jan. 19, at his residence, 182 Aberdeen-st., of congestion of the brain, William A. Paul, aged 26 years.

Funeral to Graceland on Monday at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

MARTIN—On the 18th inst., at 7:45 o'clock a. m., of brain fever, Georgie L. J., the only beloved son of George and Olivine Martin, aged 6 years 8 months 19 days.

☞ Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

REAM—The funeral services of Levi M. Ream, whose death was announced in yesterday's paper, will take place from residence, 1455 Fulton-st., this (Sabath) morning, at 10:30, and thence by carriages to Rosehill. Friends cordially invited to attend.

"By inflammation of the stomach this friend was suddenly stricken down and taken from us in four days. By paying our last tribute in the burial we implore Divine help to the afflicted mother and two sisters, left to mourn his loss."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the poor will be given at the West End Opera House Tuesday night next, under the auspices of the Irish Literary Association. Select recitations will be rendered by Profs. Lyman, McFarland, and Rudolph, Profs Allen and Ledochowski, of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, will perform a duet on the violin and piano. Several other eminent musicians, vocal and instrumental, will assist in making a programme of unusual excellence.

LIGHT GUARDS, ATTENTION!—A VERY IMPORTANT meeting of the North Chicago Light Guards will be held at their armory next Wednesday evening. All members should be present.

MRS. ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON WILL GIVE her farewell lecture in this city this afternoon at the West End Opera-House. Subject: "Shakspeare and his Writings." Commences at 3:30.

PROF. MILLS, OF SYRACUSE, N. Y., WILL GIVE a conversational lecture at the residence of A. H. SELLERS, No. 117 Park-av. (West Side), Monday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Huxley as One of Our Representative Men." Admission, 25 cents.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF LADY Washington Chapter, No. 28, O. E. S., will take place Jan. 29. Per order H. A. MILLARD, Secretary.

PROF. CLARKE WILL READ HIS CENTENNIAL ode this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and on Thursday evening next at 7:30, he will, by request, repeat his recent lecture, "God or Protoplasm—Which?" at 604 West Adams-st., corner Paulina. Admission free.

THE REV. THOMAS GALLONDET, D. D., RECTOR of St. Ann's Church, New York, and General Manager of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, will interpret the service of the Episcopal Church for the benefit of the deaf mutes who may be present, Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., at 7:30 p. m., at S. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts. After the service he will make an oral address touching the education of the deaf and dumb in this country. Dr. Gallondet's father founded the first school for this class on this Continent, and his brother the first college for them in the entire world.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM TEACHES LANDscape and portrait painting, and makes a specialty of drawing of all kinds. Saturday classes for teachers in French, German, elocution, music, drawing, and light gymnastics; ladies' day class in phonography; night classes in all studies; day school for children and adults.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS WILL DELIVER A LECture in the literary course of the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon-sts., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22. Subject: "Doubts." Admission, 25 cents.

THE REV. J. M. GIBSON WILL DELIVER HIS fourteenth Bible reading in Farwell Hall to-day at 4:30 p. m. Subject: "The Way Out of Egypt." The Bliss Memorial Choir will have charge of the singing.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE of Illinois, 273 Thirtieth-st., Chicago, between Wabash and Michigan-avs. The woman's free dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of women.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS.

DR. KENISON, Chiropodist, has the pleasantest rooms in Chicago for ladies and gents at 107 Clark-st. and 106 Washington-st., M. E. Church Block.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH FOR $8. Gold Filling, Plate Work, and preservation of natural teeth a specialty. W. H. H. CAIN, 112 Dearborn-st.

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As Well as Other Portions of the Great Northwest.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Its Superb Equipment, Including the Pullman Hotel Cars, and All Their Accompaniments.

Forming the Complete and Direct Route to California,

And the Only Line Running Through Hotel Cars.

An English tourist, who was on the homestretch of his journey around the world, was recently in pleasant conversation with a circle of friends in the rotunda of the Sherman House. Suddenly his eye caught the golden letters "Chicago & Northwestern Railway" on the door of No. 62 of the Clark street entrance. This caused him to turn the conversation in a new channel, as follows:

"Gentlemen, while I have, during the past three years, in various climes and changing surroundings, been obliged to undergo many hardships, still your favored land is not included in this list. In no country have I been better entertained, and I will also say that I have never experienced the comfort in traveling which I have just had in my trip from Omaha to this city over the superb Chicago & Northwestern Railway. England undoubtedly excels America in very many respects, but no hotel cars are run anywhere in her domains.

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Monday we shall make another great Reduction in Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks. 40-inch Mattelasse Cloaks for $4. Every Cloak marked at great reduction.

In our MILLINERY DEPT. we shall offer 100 Fur Felt Hats at 25 cents each, reduced from $1.

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Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. The package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

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Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more digestible than when made of common and cheap imitations. A trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

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Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

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...Only Line Running Through Hotel Cars.
...sh tourist, who was on the homeward journey around the world, was ... pleasant conversation with a circle ... in the rotunda of the Sherman ... ddenly his eye caught the golden ... icago & Northwestern Railway" on ... No. 62 of the Clark street entrance. ... him to turn the conversation in a ..., as follows: ... men, while I have, during the ast ... in various climes and changing sur... been obliged to undergo many hard... our favored land is not included in ... no country have I been better en... nd I will also say that I have never ... the comfort in traveling which I ... had in my trip from Omaha to this ... e superb Chicago & Northwestern ... England undoubtedly excels America ... y respects, but no hotel cars are run ... her domains.
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THE FUTURE.

Additional Papers on the Great Topic of Religious Thought.

An Exhaustive Argument Favoring the Doctrine of Eternal Death.

The Ungodly Shall Be Punished in Hell, and, at the End of Sentence,

They Shall Be Absolutely Annihilated, and Hell Wiped Out of Existence.

Joseph Cook's Idea: If Sin Be Eternal, then Punishment Is Everlasting.

The Horrors of the Material Hell as Described by the Jesuit Father Pinamonti.

Another Writer Says the Ungodly Will Be Restored to God's Grace and Not Destroyed.

Jeremy Taylor Not So "Orthodox" as Many Wish to Make Him.

A Woman's View: Stop Wrangling Over Hell, and Preach Christ's Crucifixion.

General Church Notes---Personals---Dubious Divinity---Services To-Day.

TARTAREAN RHYMES.

JOHN CALVIN.

"You can, and you can't;
You will, and you won't;
You shall, and you shan't;
You'll be damned if you do,
You'll be damned if you don't."—*Lorenzo Dow.*

"O Thou Wha in the Heavens dost dwell,
Wha, as it pleases best Thysel',
Sends ane to Heaven and ten to Hell,
A' for thy glory,
And na for onie guid or ill
They've done afore Thee!"—*Burns.*

The ordained chief of God's elect,
To whom was sent, from Heaven direct,
The Book of Fate, shut close and sealed,
In which God's purpose is revealed—
Chosen by Him the Book to read,
And tell mankind what is decreed,
The purpose of their destiny,
Ordained from all Eternity.

He breaks the seal, turns o'er and reads:
"My will's the source from which proceeds
Whate'er exists or is to be;
I made all things for My glory.
The laws of Time cannot affect
The future fate of the elect;
The councils of Eternity
Decreed their future destiny;
Long ere Time's circling years began,
It fixed the fate of ev'ry man.
A wicked life cannot effect
A change of fate for the elect;
Nor can a holy life compel
A change for those ordained to Hell.
For be it known *no works I'll own;*
Salvation is by grace alone."

He lifts his eyes from off the Book,
And speaks, but with a haggard look:
"His grace is for a chosen few
His partial wisdom always knew,
And they alone are saved by Him;
The rest are passed by for their sin.
And infants 'non-elect' must dwell
Forever in the flames of Hell;
And, elect mothers, you must see
Your spanless infants yet to be
(Decreed to die ere they were born)
In Hell, the imps' contempt and scorn;
Nay, more—desire, rejoice to see
The writhings of their agony.
His 'glory' is sufficient cause
For stamping out all moral laws.
How happy the elect will be
When they from Paradise can see
Their children in eternal fire,
Stirred by devils who never tire,
Singing ribald songs, with jeers
Mocking at their infants' tears."

With gloomy eye and look of hate,
He sealed again the Book of Fate.
No Nathan told him of his sin;*
But Heaven's glories wait for him.

WEST GROVE, Ia. J. J. D.

*The burning of Servetus.

ODE ON THE EXCITING TOPIC OF THE DAY.

'Tis all very well,
This question of Hell!
But it 'rouses the mind to inquire
How we are to know
Where sinners may go,
If we give up the thought of Hell-fire?

Must they roam off in space,
Without any place,
In all the long ages eternal?
They might choose to swarm
In some place, to keep warm,
If even in "regions Infernal."

The thought will yet cling,
That 'tis not just the thing
Of Heaven to make a head-centre;
The Christians might wait
Too long at the gate,
If some sinners they knew were to enter.

Will not Swing, or Beecher,
Or some orthodox teacher,
Tell where poor sinners may go,
Since so long they've denied
That the Lord could provide
A Heaven for all here below?

'Tis surprising to see
How the clergy agree
On this wonderful, grand innovation,
Since they've fought, "tit for tat,"
Over this thing and that,
With quibbles and quirks, since creation.

If the Bible be true,
All things shall be new,
Unto a new earth and new Heaven;
Why not include Hell,
And the Bible as well,
If a new dispensation be given?

Our Father above,
In His infinite love,
Has made the matter quite plain:
"To others do good,
And live as we should,
And from all that is evil refrain."

The Lord will provide
If we keep on His side;
Let us seek all our fears to dispel.
Religion, if pure,
Will forever endure,
And to Heaven let us consign Hell.

'Tis all, when explained,
In a nutshell contained;
And now some have cause to deplore
How stupid and blind
They were not to find
This simple thing out long before.

M. R.

ETERNAL DEATH.

SUCH IS THE FATE OF THE UNGODLY.

A few years ago a pamphlet of some seventy pages was published by the Rev. Henry Constable, Prependary of Cork, Ireland, in which he undertook to define the duration and nature of future punishment. He recoiled from the eternal torments of the hell of the fathers, believing them to be repugnant to God's sense of justice. At the same time he rejected the doctrine of universal restoration, as being contrary to the teachings of the Scripture. Believing that the truth was to be found between these two extreme views, he gave the subject a close analytical study, and became convinced that there was only one solution of the question which would satisfy the existing conditions. This he called the doctrine of Eternal Death. Following is an abstract of his argument:

There are three main theories relative to the doctrine of future punishment. The first is that it is of a purgative nature, temporary in its duration, and to have as its result the restoration of the purged to God's favor and eternal happiness. This was the opinion of Origen, and to this day finds a place in the belief of one sect of a membership of at least 100,000,000. The second is that which has long been commonly received. It describes the penalty as being eternal in duration, and supposes it to consist of an eternal life suffering an eternal torment. This was the theory of Augustine. The third is also eternal,—everlasting death being its essence, attended and preceded by such various degrees of pain as it may please God, in dealing with the individual sins of the judged, to inflict. The third of these views is the one here maintained. Its eternal duration will overthrow that of Origen, and its character involving death will overthrow alike that of Origen and Augustine.

The Word of God teaches that there will be punishment, and that this punishment will be eternal. Its duration is described exactly as is the beatitude of the redeemed. These shall go into everlasting punishment, and those shall have life everlasting. The same Greek word, "aionios," is used in both places for everlasting. Christ has also declared that for those who commit the unpardonable sin of blaspheming the Holy Ghost, "it shall not be forgiven them, neither in this world, neither in the world to come." This declaration does away with the idea of a purgative period for one class of sinners. Of the class who regret Him, He has said, "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." Of others, Christ has affirmed that it would have been better for them if they had never been born, and with these it is impossible to associate the idea of a purgatory, as their release therefrom would at once open the doors of Heaven to them, making amends for past punishment, and throughout eternity they would praise God that they had been born.

The question now recurs, "What will be the eternal state of the lost?" It does not consist in an eternal life spent in pain of body or mind, but in a state of utter death that abides forever. The process or means of dissolution will afford scope for a variety of punishment, proportionate to the enormity of the sins committed during the earthly existence. There is no comparison between this view of eternal punishment and that which maintains an eternity of pain. This is shown in the present life, when men wearied of the cares and responsibilities of existence are glad to exchange it for death. So the close of each agonized life in Hell would be longer for these, and would send a thrill of relief even through Heaven.

Previous to the preaching of the Gospel, the highest order of pagan philosophy had framed a theory of the immortality of the soul. While the great majority taught that death was an eternal sleep, others framed the idea of an immortality self-existing in the soul. Plato has given us the marvelous reasoning of Socrates, and Cicero has exhibited the argument in his Tusculan questions. According to it there is an inherent immortality to the soul. It could have no end; no death. What was true of one soul was true of all alike, whether good or bad. They must live somewhere, Tartarus, or Cocytus, or the happy abodes of the purified. This idea passed into the early theology of the Christian Church. It pervades Tertullian, Athenagoras, Origen, and Augustine. Heedless of Paul's warning in his Epistle to the Colossians, Corinthians, and Timothy, they followed the Platonic theory, and applied their theology to all souls alike. This philosophical idea of Plato has influenced the interpretation of Scripture for the past eighteen centuries. The Fathers laid down as a dogma that God gave to the soul at its creation an inalienable immortality,—an immortality not affected by any conduct on man's part, and of which God Himself could not deprive it. A perpetuity that could not, or never would, be taken from the soul, would have the same bearing on the future of man. In either case he must live on forever, whether in misery or happiness.

The immortality of the soul, as laid down by Plato, Origen, or Augustine, was a mere fancy. Scripture denies the existence of any essential or inherent immortality. To one being only—to God Himself—does it belong. What had a beginning may have an end. The life that God bestowed He can take away. The Scriptures do not sanction the idea that man is possessed of an inalienable immortality. The expression "immortality of the soul" is nowhere mentioned in the Bible. The phrase "living soul" applied to man at his creation has been held by many Christian writers to imply such an immortality. The very same phrase had been applied in the original Hebrew to the lower creation previous to its application to man. The lower animals are allowed in Scripture to be possessed of body, soul, and spirit, which form the threefold description of man.

Immortality was given to man at his creation. But it was alienable, for God said "In the day thou eatest, thou shalt die." Man did eat, and thus he threw away God's greatest gift; immortality was alienated. Man made in the image of God lost the likeness. "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." Should immortality be man's again, it must be as a gift restored and not inherited. It must come by virtue of a new provision of grace. This was the Gospel of Christ. It was to give back the eternal life which man had forfeited that Christ suffered on the Cross.

To this view of future punishment there is one common objection. It has great apparent force, and is thus stated: "That what is no longer felt to be punishment by the party who is punished, is no punishment at all,"—that it ceased to be a punishment the moment it ceased to be felt. This was the chief reason for the doctrine of endless misery. The pagans who tried to reconcile man to death as no evil corrected their reasoning, and pronounced endless death an endless injury. Life restored to man through Christ is an eternal life, hence its loss inflicted as a punishment is an eternal punishment.

Capital punishment has always been regarded as not only the greatest but the most lasting of all punishment. And the reason for its being so reckoned is, it has deprived the sufferer of every hour of life that he would otherwise have enjoyed. Its duration is supposed coexistent with the period of his natural life. And this death affords a perfect analogy to the second.

The grand object of all-wise punishment is the lesson taught by it to those who have not offended. Now, viewed in this life, eternal death is eternally felt, and has an eternal influence. The actual sinner suffered as he deserved, and his death intervenes to afford its eternal lesson. Milton describes the fallen angels shuddering at the thought of the loss of life. How much more terrible the thought to those whose life is synonymous with joy. This death of the soul Lucretius called "Immortal Death"; Cicero pronounced it "Everlasting Death"; and Tertullian, when he described the resurrectionless state, pronounced it "Eternal Death."

God said to Adam, "In the day thou eatest thou shalt surely die." Adam knew what the warning meant; he understood its full import. Death was the law of the lower creation. Its original significance was the loss of life which God first gave to man in Eden. It was the primitive idea of death. To this primary and world-accepted meaning of the word there is one exception, that given in the theology of a portion of Christendom. Compelled by a terrific creed of punishment, death is made to mean its opposite,—Life, some condition of being or existence. This late meaning, however, is without force, as regards the use of the word in the Old Testament According to that portion of the Scripture, death is to be after judgment the result of sin, as life is the result of righteousness. The end of the ungodly is described by every expression that can possibly be construed to mean loss of life, loss of existence—resolution of organized substance into its original parts. The wicked are to be destroyed, for them will be a day of slaughter, the slain shall be many, their carcasses shall be looked upon, they shall be rooted out of the land of the living, shall be consumed, cut off, blotted out of the Book of Life.

The New Testament coincides perfectly with the Old. Christ says He is the Bread of Heaven, and whosoever will eat of it, and whosoever believeth in Him, shall never die. Paul says the wages of sin is death. James declares that he who converteth a sinner shall save a soul from death. Throughout the New Testament it is declared that eternal life will be the exclusive possession of the just. The word "life" in the original is "zoe," and is universally used. Greek dictionaries give as the meaning of the word, in its primary sense, "existence." James defines it as a vapor that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away. "Psyche," another Greek word, is constantly translated "life" in the New Testament, and is never used to express that sense of "happiness" which some creed-makers would have the world believe. There are other words which are significant of future punishment. "Apollumi" and "apoleia" are of frequent occurrence. They denote an utter loss of life. Matthew, x., 28, says: "Fear not them which kill the body but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear Him who is able to destroy both body and soul in hell." Paul says, "Behold, ye despisers and wonder and perish." The unbelievers will first see what they have rejected, will wonder at their folly, and then vanish out of existence. In speaking of the ungodly, Peter says they, like brute beasts, shall perish in their own corruption; and the same Greek word is used of the end of beasts and of the ungodly. The wicked shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord. The immortality of the soul was a question with which the Greeks were familiar, and the word used in the Gospels in connection with the future existence were of general use in the discussions on the pagan side of the question, and in both connections had exactly the same meaning. The phrases relative to a future state are the same in Plato and the Gospel, though what the former denies of the souls of all alike, the latter asserts of some of the souls of men. The Gospel brought together the fragments of truth scattered throughout all human systems. Those who would soar it raises to God; those who would revel in wickedness it sinks to the level of the beasts that perish.

There is another phrase significant of future punishment. It is in Paul's wish that he "were accursed from Christ for his brethren." Paul means by being "accursed" the condition in which the ungodly will really be. He could only wish a complete blotting out of his name from the book of life, so that his kinsmen could get the life he had surrendered for himself. The Greek word "accursed" was frequently applied to animals devoted to death—removal from the sight of man. Throughout John's Gospel future punishment is mentioned only under some term of death or destruction. Life is perpetually contrasted with death—not perish, but have everlasting life. Throughout the Acts all reference to the future state of the wicked is to their destruction, not one word meaning eternal torment. In none of the Epistles can anything be found approximating in the remotest degree to the doctrine of eternal damnation. Perfectly in accordance with this is the testimony of Peter, who uses "withereth" where James says "fades away." Paul speaks of the enemies of Christ, and their end is destruction. "O death! where is thy sting: O grave! where is thy victory?" and then the Apostle adds: "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." What is this victory over death? It is the attainment of an immortal life beyond the grave, given only through Christ. Those out of Christ do not reap such victory. In this connection the words of Malachi are very apropos. He says the wicked shall be burned up, and of them shall be left neither root nor branch. This does not mean the popular idea of burning up in a hell filled with blazing brimstone. It simply means positive annihilation. John the Baptist clinches this by proclaiming that Christ will gather the wheat into His garner, and burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire.

Scripture illustrations overdraw the systems of eternal torment and restoration. The wicked shall be dashed to pieces, they shall be like the beasts that perish, like a whirlwind that passes away, like garments consumed by a moth. They shall burn like the fat of lambs in the fire, melt like wax, and vanish like exhausted waters. They are likened unto fish cast away to corruption, to a house thrown down to its foundations, to the destruction of Sodom by fire. If God had decreed that in the hereafter there should be an eternal hell of the orthodox pattern He would not have allowed His inspired writers to make use of the similes mentioned. The wicked would not consume, etc.

The poet Lucretius was opposed to the views of Plato. He was an absolute annihilationist. He believed that death was the end of body and soul, and likened dissolution to smoke vanishing and dispersing into air, which is a favorite illustration of Scripture describing the end of the ungodly, for "into smoke shall they consume away."

Tertullian and Augustine believed that the wicked shall exist forever in the fire of Hell. For illustration they do not quote Scripture, but from nature take those in direct opposition. The wicked are likened unto volcanoes which burn but are not consumed, like salamanders which are not destroyed in the fire.

One of the texts urged in support of eternal hell-fire is Mark, ix., 44, in which Christ pronounces the doom of the ungodly,—where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. This saying of Christ is not original; it is taken from Isaiah, lxvi., 24, which says: "They shall go forth and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me, for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh." The worm and the fire are alike external to and distinct from the subject on which they prey, and that upon which they prey are not the living but the dead. Isaiah frequently uses the image of the worm, but always connected with death. The passage means simply Hell as the cleanser of God's world by the utter destruction of the remains of the wicked. The passage in Jude referring to the eternal fire consuming Sodom and Gomorrah means simply the destruction of those cities in the time of Lot, and their abiding condition ever since. It is the eternal suffering from fire; death and desolation have reigned there ever since.

There are distinctions in future punishment. Hell is not to all a sudden cessation of existence. There is life in that prison, but it does not continue forever. There is weeping and wailing, regrets and anguish, on the part of the lost. Regrets and pains precede and produce death in Hell, just as they do on earth. The weepers and gnashers are those who have rejected the proffered grace. The Cities of Chorazin and Bethsaida, the children of the Kingdom, the refusers of the Apostle's message, the hypocrites, are held up as exceeding in guilt the ignorant offender, the uncovenanted transgressor, and the men of Tyre and Sidon. For the former are many stripes; for the latter, few.

The second death is like unto the first. Here a man lives nigh unto a thousand years; to another the first breath of life is the last. One dies as if he were going to sleep; another is racked with torture for year after year. The devil and his angels will meet the same fate as the ungodly. They shall be utterly destroyed. They are not the tyrants of Hell; they are punished with a severity proportioned to their guilt.

The question of Divine justice is one that will constantly recur whenever the subject of future punishment is considered. Is pain inflicted throughout eternity a just punishment for any conceivable amount of sin committed by the worst of mankind? Man did not ask for life. It was given him without his knowledge or consent. The advocates of eternal torment urge that the ungodly perpetually commit sins in Hell. The lost are incapable of sinning, for they are out of and beyond the law. Where there is no law there can be no transgression. Would it be just in God to inflict an eternity of pain on any single creature of His hand? The verdict of the human heart answers No. The Church of Rome offers her millions a purgatory,—a finite period of torment,—though she holds out eternal terrors to those without her pale. The churches of the Reformation, though following the Augustinian theory of everlasting torment, have not given a rigid adhesion to it. Tillotson, Hall, Taylor, and Barnes accepted the theory, but loved it not. The modern mind, shaken in religious faith, pronounces the whole scheme a lie, and denounces the inspiration of a book which is supposed to teach it. The doctrine of the eternal death of the sinner shows an award of justice which, if it brings the sigh of sadness, brings also the full, deep breathing of infinite relief. Looking on the calm face of death, it can be said, "It is well."

The Scriptures predict the extinction of evil, and this is in harmony with the doctrine of eternal death. Evil is not to be everlasting. It had a beginning and shall have an end. God has promised a restitution of all things. The time will come when they who rejected God shall be silent in darkness, and those who did not shall praise the Lord. The Augustinian theory tells us that God's ears shall be pained throughout eternity by the blasphemies of the wicked, and His eyes offended with the sight of evil. It sets aside a portion of God's universe for the everlasting preservation of wickedness, in the face of what He has expressly decreed. The great object of punishment is not retribution, it is prevention. That severity is the wisest and most merciful that has for its object the protection of the law-abiding classes, and the prevention of their degeneration into law-breakers. The origin of evil is accounted for by the freedom of the will which belongs to all beings above the rank of the brute creation. The first appearance of moral evil, so far as the human race is concerned, began with the fall of the angels, and we know from Scripture that this evil will become extinct, never to break out again.

We do not affirm or believe that of the heathen all are lost. But we do know that as a rule their future is without hope. Light enough to condemn but not to save; light so little as to reduce their guilt to a minimum, but not to make them guiltless, and yet with this small amount of light and of guilt they endure a second and endless death. They will suffer far less than the callous hearts of Chorazin and Capernaum. They sinned without the law, and they die the death of the wicked without the law.

Let us contemplate the final scene of retribution,—Heaven on one side, Hell on the other. The redeemed enjoy the one, the lost inhabit the other. According to their deserving is their punishment. Each one's suffering having been undergone, he is wrapped in the mantle of eternal death. Gradually life dies out in the lost, and when the last man shall have suffered the chastisement awarded him, an unbroken silence will take possession of the fearful prison and keep it forever. The wicked have drunk the waters of Lethe, evil has died out, and throughout God's world of life is everlasting joy, peace, and love.

JOSEPH COOK'S VIEWS.

IF SIN BE ETERNAL, SO IS PUNISHMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 19.—Joseph Cook has been here and gone. He lectured before a very large audience of the best people of the city in the Opera-House last evening, and, after the lecture I approached him, and readily obtained an interview.

"Mr. Cook," said I, "the public manifest a desire to know what you hold upon that subject so much discussed of late—Hell. Will you gratify the public by telling me, so that I can publish your views?"

"Well, really I shall want to post myself more fully upon what has been said on the other side of the water before making up my mind exactly what I shall say. You know it is only a few weeks since we knew what Canon Farrar thought upon this subject, and many of the great minds have not spoken at all as yet. Their views will not change mine in all probability, but the perusal of their opinions may change the form in which I present my views. You have no idea of the pressure under which I live. My Boston lectures crowding me all the while for new thoughts, and here I am delivering lectures nearly every night in the week. Added to that I am preparing copy and reading proof for my new book which is soon to appear from the press of the Osgoods. I have not had a night's rest for three nights. Last night I rode all night on the cars and wrote with a lamp on my lap. When I finish my Boston lectures in April, I propose to prepare some new lectures for the lyceum platform. You know people will not stand purely religious lectures there."

"But you must have, Mr. Cook, some well defined and entertaining views upon this subject which Beecher and Swing have started before the public, and upon which almost every divine of either high or low degree is ventilating his views. There would be much interest in anything you might offer."

"Yes, certainly, I have what I consider carefully matured views. I have delivered one lecture that covers the ground quite fully. It is my 'Permanence of Moral Character.' In that lecture will be found my views upon this subject. I hold that in the region of physical and organic laws there is a point beyond which, if the step is taken, it becomes too late to mend. Under the physical law of gravitation, the careening of a ship to the right and to the left for a certain time and to a certain extent teaches the sailor seamanship; it makes them bold and wise; it is remedial. But a point is reached in the careening when the violation ceases to be remedial, the balance is entirely destroyed, and the ship capsized. Under the physical laws there is thus a point where it becomes too late to mend. There is thus a clear distinction between penalty which is remedial and that which is not. That is plain, is it not?"

"It would seem to be."

"Well the same thing is true under the organic law. Take certain kinds of trees, where they are gashed to a certain point they may throw out gums and heal the wounds, making the spot stronger than before. But when gashed beyond the centre the organic law is so far violated that the tree falls; and after a thousand years you would not expect to see the tree escape from the dominion of the law which is enforcing upon it penalty, would you? There is no tendency in that penalty toward remedial effect; none at all. Therefore, under the organic laws there is such a thing as its being too late to mend. Is that not plain?"

I gave assent, and the great preacher proceeded:

"I simply argue from the great principle of analogy which Newton and Bishop Butler taught. Here we have two sets of natural laws which both point in the same direction and which are included under three classes. Both these incontrovertibly show that there is such a thing as penalty without remedial effect. May there not be the same under the third set? Two fingers shut towards the palm. I cannot quite trace the whole range of the moral law; but I know that if two fingers shut towards the palm the third probably does. If there is such a thing as being forever too late to mend under the organic and the physical natural law, probably, and more than probably, there is such a thing under the moral natural law. Julius Muller says, "Such is the constitution of things that unwillingness to goodness may ripen into eternal voluntary opposition to it." This brings up the inveteracy of sin. You have heard of that. Out of its inveteracy will not easily arise its evanescence. Out of its prolongation comes its inveteracy, and out of its inveteracy may come its permanence. I hold that under irreversible natural law there may exist in the universe eternal sin. Eternal sin is the Scriptural phrase. As all scholars know, we must read in the 29th verse of the third chapter of Mark, *hamartematos* and not *kriseos*. He who sinneth against the Holy Ghost is in danger of *eternal sin*. Theodore Parker used to say that the profoundest expressions in the New Testament are those which are the most likely to have been correctly reported. What phrase on this theme is profounder than 'eternal sin'? I do not deem it the best method to teach the truth of future punishment to say that a man is punished forever and forever for the sins of that hand's breadth of duration we call time. If the soul does not repent of these with contrition, the nature of things forbids its peace, but the Biblical and the natural truth is, that prolonged dissimilarity of feeling with God may end in eternal sin. If there is eternal sin, there will be eternal punishment. Under irreversible natural law there can be no blessedness without holiness. God's omnipotence cannot force blessedness on a soul that has lost the predominant desire to be holy. Omniscience cannot make happy a man who loves what God hates, and hates what God loves. If you fall into predominant dissimilarity of feeling with God, it is out of His power to give you blessedness. Without holiness there can be no blessedness; but there can be no holiness without a predominant love of what God loves and hate of what God hates. We grow wrong; we allow ourselves to crystallize in habits that imply a loss of the desire to be holy; and at last, having made up our minds not to love predominantly what God loves and hate what He hates, we are amazed that we have not blessedness. But the universe is not amazed. The nature of things is but another name for the Divine nature. God would not be God if there could be blessedness without holiness. Those are my views at present upon the subject of punishment."

A CATHOLIC THEORY.

THE LOCATION OF HELL AND ITS NATURE.

"Hell Opened to Christians" is the title of a work republished in recent numbers of the New York *Sunday Democrat*. In some lines of the preface to it the *Sunday Democrat* says: "Years ago a holy Jesuit (the Rev. Father Pinamonti) wrote an admirable book of meditation on hell, which was reprinted in this country with the approbation of Bishop Kendrick, of Philadelphia." In giving some passages from it we trust we shall not diminish their interest by the condensation that is necessary, or by leaving out the Latin or Scriptural quotations which adorn it. The Rev. Father Pinamonti says:

God has framed a prison in the lowest region of the universe, a very suitable place, as the farthest of all from Heaven. Here, though the place is wide enough, the damned will not even have that relief which either a poor prisoner has in walking between four walls, or the sick man in turning himself in his bed, because here they shall be bound up like a faggot, and heaped upon one another like unfortunate victims; and this by reason of the great numbers of the damned, to whom this great pit will become narrow and strait; as also because the fire itself will be to them like chains and fetters. The walls of this prison are more than 4,000 miles thick,—that is, as far as from hence to Hell; but were they as thin as paper, the prisoners will be too weak to break through them to make their escape.

This prison will not only be extremely strait, but also extremely dark. It is true there will be fire, but deprived of light; yet so that the eyes shall suffer with the sight of most horrible appearances, and yet be debarred of the comfort which in the midst of all their terror the lightnings themselves might cause in the frightfulest tempests. "There will be heat without brightness," by a contrary miracle to what was wrought in the Babylonian furnace, for there, by the command of God, the heat was taken from the fire, but not the light or brightness; but in hell the fire will lose its light, but not its heat. Moreover, this same fire burning with brimstone will have a searching flame, which, being mingled with the rolling smoke of that infernal cave, will fill the whole place, and raise a storm of darkness. Finally, the same mass of bodies heaped one on another will contribute to make up a part of that dreadful night, not a glimpse of transparent air being left to the eyes of the damned, thus darkened and almost put out.

The misfortunes of this prison, so strait and obscure, are heightened by the addition of the greatest stench. Firstly, thither, as to a common sewer, all the filth of the earth shall run after the fire has purged it at the last day. Secondly, the brimstone itself continually burning in such prodigious quantity will cause a stench not to be borne. Thirdly, the very bodies of the damned will exhale so pestilential a smell that if any one of them were to be placed here on earth it would be enough, as St. Bonaventure observes, to cause a general infection. The Devil appearing one day to St. Martin, with purple robes and a crown on his head: "Adore me," said he, "for I am Christ, and deserve it"; but the saint, assisted by a celestial light, answered him, saying, "My Lord is crowned with thorns and covered with blood; I know Him not in this dress." The Devil, being discovered, fled away, but left so great a stench behind him that this alone was sufficient for the saint to discover him. If then one single devil could raise such a stench, what will that pestiferous breath be that will be exhaled in the dungeon where all the whole crowd of tormenting devils, and all the bodies of the tormented, will be penned up together? Air itself, being for a time closely shut up, becomes insupportable; judge then what a sink of such loathsome filth must be to those that are confined in it forever.

The Divine justice has chosen fire as the fittest instrument to punish those that rebel against God. Even among men there never was found a greater torment. Nevertheless, you must not think the fire of hell is like ours. Happy, I say, would those unfortunate souls be if they met with no other fires than what can be made on earth. Our fire is often applied to subjects not at all proportioned to its activity; but the fire of hell is kindled bp a sulphureous and bituminous matter which will always burn with an unspeakable fury, as it happens in the thunderbolt, which strikes with so much force caused by the violence of that lighted exhalation. Finally, our fire destroys what it burns; therefore, the more intense it is the shorter it is; but that fire in which the damned shall forever be tormented shall burn without ever consuming, and is, therefore, by Christ compared unto salt, which, torturing them with inconceivable heat in nature of fire, will also hinder them from being corrupted, as it is the nature of salt to do.

The infernal prison being to contain all the bodies of the damned, without being compenetrated one with another, it will be requisite it should be a pit of many miles in circumference, depth, and heighth, considering the great number of its prisoners. Now, all this great pit will be full of fire, and if lighted straw, when there is enough of it, will heat an oven, what will lighted brimstone do, so violent as to quality, and so great as to quantity? Besides, the fire here will be shut up without any vent, and, therefore, all its flames will return back by reverberation, and, by consequence, be of unspeakable activity. Flame so fierce and so great will not only afflict us without, as it happens with the fires in this world, but will penetrate our very bones, our marrow, and even the very principle of our life and being. Every one that is damned will be like a lighted furnace, which has its own flames in itself; all that filthy blood will boil in the veins, the brains in the skull, the heart in breast, the bowels within the unfortunate body, surrounded with an abyss of fire, out of which it cannot escape.

Consider that whatever has been said, either to the strength, the quality, or the quantity of this infernal fire, it is nothing in comparison to the intenseness it will have as being the instrument of the Divine justice, which will raise it above its natural force to produce most wonderful effects. The infernal fire will be of that kind; it will have its rise from the foot of the throne of God,—that is to say, it will receive an incredible vigor from the omnipotence of God,—working not with its own activity, but, as an instrument, with the activity of its agent, who will give to the flames such intenseness as he shall think convenient to revenge the outrages committed against him, and to repair the injuries done his glory.

If the fire, like a sword falling with its own weight only, makes such havoc among us, what will it do in hell, when assisted by an omnipotent arm?

The company of the devils will prove far more tormenting than would be that of our greatest enemies, they being also executioners and ministers of Divine justice. They will afflict the damned two different ways, by their sight and by reproaches. The sight of a devil is so terrible that St. Francis, after having seen one, assured his companion, Brother Giles, "that had it not been for a particular help of God, he could not have beheld such a monster, though for never so few moments, without expiring." St. Antoninus making mention of a religious person, who, having seen the devil, said he would freely go into a fiery furnace rather than see him any more. St. Catharine, of Sienna, speaking to our Savior, said much more: "That, rather than to behold again so frightful an infernal form, she would choose to walk in a road all of fire to the very day of judgment." According to this, one of those monsters alone would be enough to make a hell of the place he was in; yet in hell they will be without number.

What a life will that be, worse than a thousand deaths, to live among such cruel enemies and such bloody executioners!

Consider that were the pains of hell less racking, yet, being never to have an end, they would become infinite. What, then, will it be, they being intolerable as to sharpness and endless as to duration? Who can conceive how much it adds to grief, its being never to have an end? The torment of one hour is a great pain, that of two must be twice as much; the torment of a hundred hours must be a hundred times as much, and so on, the pain still increasing in proportion of the time of its duration. What, then, must that be which is to last infinite hours, infinite days, infinite ages? That pain certainly must be infinite, and surpass all our thoughts to conceive it; for were it proposed to the damned to suffer either the sting of a bee in their eye for a whole eternity, or to undergo all the torments of hell for as many ages as there are stars in heaven, they would, without doubt, choose to be thus miserable for so many ages, and then to see an end of their misery, than to endure a pain so much less that was to have no end. Take an hour glass into thy hand, and say thus to thyself: If I were to be buried alive in the middle of a fire for as many thousand years as there are grains in this little parcel of sand, which measures the fleeting hours, when should I see an end of my pain? The world has lasted so long, and yet has not completed 6,000 years, so that there would not as yet be above five grains taken away, which would not be more than some few atoms, in respect of the remaining quantity; and yet, if I die in mortal sin, I am obliged by faith to believe that, after having suffered all these ages, none of my pain due to it will be passed, and eternity will remain as entire as ever. Let us go on, and imagine to ourselves a mountain of this small sand, so high as would reach from earth to heaven; then let every one say to himself, Were I to continue in flames so many thousand years as there are grains of sand in this vast mountain, when should I ever see an end of my torments? Let us, then, imagine this great mountain to be multiplied as often as there are sands in the sea, leaves on trees, feathers on birds, scales on fishes, hairs on beasts, atoms in the air, drops of water that have rained or will rain to the day of judgment. What human understanding can ever comprehend so great a number, which can scarce be comprehended by an angel himself?

If this succession of ages without end could in hell give any relief by variety, it would, on that score, be more tolerable; but how can it be tolerable, it being to be always the same in torments?

BRIMSTONE.

REPLY TO B. W. HOLMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 15.—In THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of Jan. 13 I notice an article on eternal punishment signed Burton W. Holmes, in which he affirms that, according to the Bible, the eternal punishment spoken of is to be eternal death, and as THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE in particular seems to be devoted to the spread of Gospel truths, allow me through its columns to briefly reply to Mr. Holmes. One fact of vital importance which nearly all writers who are opposed to the doctrine of eternal punishment generally ignore is, that God is a God of justice as well as a God of mercy. Let me ask those who say they cannot reconcile the idea of eternal punishment with God's goodness and mercy, how they can reconcile the idea of eternal bliss with God's laws and justice. The Bible plainly says the wicket shall go away into everlasting punishment; now if they suffer death according to Mr. Holmes' argument they will not suffer that punishment, for two reasons: viz., they cannot suffer after death, for suffering implies a state of conciousness; second, they could not be dying always. Mr. Holmes says if the first die,—meaning that the body should cease to live,—that by parity of reasoning the second die must mean that the soul should cease to live also. Are we then to measure the spiritual by the temporal? I think not. God said to Adam, "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." But did Adam die that day, or year, or century? He did not. God simply meant that in that day Adam should become subject unto death, together with all his posterity. Spiritual death means dead to happiness,—dead to life, and light, and joy. But life means one thing and existence another. Now, the idea that some writers on this subject advance, viz.: that we do not know the exact meaning of the words endless, and eternal, and everlasting, I do not see one atom of consistency in. A word may become obsolete, or it may have two or more meanings; but no word means one thing yesterday and another thing to-day. In support of my argument let me refer Mr. Holmes to the following passages of Scripture: "The Son of Man shall send forth His angels, and they shall gather out of His Kingdom all things that offend and them which do iniquity, and shall cast them into a furnace of fire; there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth."—(Matt., xiii., 41 and 42). How will they wail and gnash their teeth if they are dead? It speaks of everlasting fire in Matthew, xviii., 8. Now why does the fire last forever if they (the wicked) are to die? Surely it does not take them forever to die. Everlasting punishment is again mentioned in Matthew, xxv., 41 and 46.

It speaks of the fire that never shall be quenched in Mark, ix., 43. "But the chaff He will burn up with fire unquenchable."—(Luke, iii., 17). There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and all the prophets in the Kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out.—(Luke, xiii., 28). How could they see those things, or how could they weep and gnash their teeth if they were dead?

In Luke, xvi., 30, the rich man speaks of his own condition as being that of the dead, but in the twenty-fourth verse of the same chapter he says, "I am tormented in this flame." So it is evident he was not dead. What could be more explicit or more positive proof of the doctrine of endless punishment than the following: "And the third angel followed them saying, with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of His indignation, and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels and in the presence of the Lamb; and the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever; and they have no rest day nor night, who worship the beast and his image, and whosoever receiveth the mark of his name." (Rev. xiv., 9, 10, 11). "These both were cast *alive* into a lake of fire burning with brimstone" (Rev. xix., 20). "And the Devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone where the beast and false prophet are; and shall be tormented day and night forever and forever, and whosoever was not found written in the Book of Life was cast into the lake of fire. (Rev. xx., 10-15.) These quotations will suffice for the present. If as many more are wanted, they will be forthcoming. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Holmes says: "Penalty for a violated law may or may not have suffering connected with it." There he is wrong again. There never was a penalty paid for a violated law but what had more or less suffering connected with it. This death-penalty which the unregenerate will pay, says he, commends itself to human reason in not being excessive. Is the justice of God, then, to be measured by human reason? It is to be hoped not, at any rate. He adds further: "The wicked go back to the condition as though they had never been born. Is not this far preferable to the untold, never-ending ages of terrible agony we have been taught to believe?" That is good. He does not believe in eternal punishment, simply because he prefers to believe something else. I have often thought some refused to believe the Bible because they were not willing to believe it, but I never did hear any one admit it before. In conclusion let me say, give us the truth as it is in Christ, without any perversion, whether it is congenial to our tastes or not. It is this perversion of Scripture by professed Christians that has brought the Church to her present comparatively weak condition; avowed infidelity is a pigmy compared with it. I shall be pleased to hear from Mr. Holmes again on this subject.

D. M. DAVIS.

NOT ANNIHILATION.

FOR ALL MEN SHALL BE SAVED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Several articles have recently appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in defense of the annihilation of part of mankind. It is thought the Lord will burn up the wicked, not burn them forever. That would certainly be better. But it is hard to accept of that theory for various reasons. As we read the Bible, man is a child of God, created in His image, and therefore an immortal being. And God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him." (Gen. i., 26, 27.) "In the day God created man, in the likeness of God made he him." (Gen. v., 1.) "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man." (Gen. ix., 6.) In the first book of the Bible, then, it is repeated four times that man was created in the image of his Creator. This is said of nothing but man, and is very significant. The record cannot mean that the body is in the image of God, for God is a spirit. The body, rather, is in the image of the earthy.

It is taught by the creeds that this image was lost in Adam, and that all his posterity have been created in the image of the infernal, but this is not the theology of the New Testament. The apostle Paul says, "Forasmuch as man is the image and glory of God." (I. Corinthians, xi., 7.) Another testifies to the same, "Wherefore bless we God, even the Father, and therewith curse we men, which are made in the similitude of God." (James, iii., 9.) May it not, then, be safely affirmed that mankind from the morning of creation to the present time have been created in the image and glory of God? The fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, the beast of the forest, are all created,—but not in the image of God. Man only is thus distinguished. This view enables human nature. God is a spirit, an immortal spirit; man is a spirit, an immortal spirit. This is what is meant by man being in the image and glory of God. Wicked men morally are not in the image of God, but all mankind in their essential nature are in the divine image, and that is immortal.

Will God like some foul beasts destroy His offspring—destroy those made in His own immortal image? The Bible nowhere teaches that He will. It speaks of man's body being destroyed; of the destruction of his soul, or animal life, but never thus of his spirit. Of the latter it says: "Dust returns to dust as it was, and the spirit returns to God who gave it." It is of heaven, and will return to heaven. True, the Bible says much about destruction, but it is the earthy of man that is subject to destruction, not his divine nature. Let this be remembered. One of your correspondents, B. W. H., cites the words of God to Adam, if "thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." But why not quote the whole passage? "For in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." (Gen. xi., 17.) Not in the immortal world, not in hell, not at the end of life's journey, but in the day of transgression. This death, then, is not annihilation, as you correspondent supposes, but a death to innocence, to purity—moral degradation, debasement. This is the wages of sin of which Paul speaks, "The wages of sin is death." Your correspondent quotes, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," and then cites Webster to show that die means to "cease to live," etc. But why clip the dictionary? Webster says one should infer that the "primary sense is to plunge, fall or sink." The soul that sins plunges, sinks into corruption, falls from purity and innocence. Adam fell from his heavenly condition, but he was not annihilated, neither is any soul annihilated when it sins, but falls into a debased condition.

B. W. H. cites several passages from the Bible in which the destruction of certain wicked persons is referred to, and jumps to the conclusion they were or will be annihilated, body and spirit. Let us see if he is not again mistaken. "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself; but in Me there is help." (Hosea, xiii., 9.) Was the whole Jewish nation annihilated 2,500 years ago? Though destroyed, the Lord said unto them, "In Me there is help." So of all who are in that condition, in God there is help. The immortal spirit still bears the image of God, and is not beyond the reach of mercy.

The Psalmist says, "Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return, ye children of men." (Psalms, xc., 3.) Though destroyed, they cannot be annihilated, for they are told to return. True, when the Bible speaks of men being cut down by war, pestilence, famine, it often says they are destroyed. We say the Russians are destroying the Turks, and the Turks are destroying the Russians, but we do not mean annihilation, only killing temporarily. So when the Bible speaks of men being destroyed, it often means the same.

It is even said the Jews would be punished with "everlasting destruction." B. W. H. cites this. That nation long since was cast out of the Kingdom, but it will finally return. Read Romans, eleventh chapter:

"For if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead? . . . Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God: on them which fell, severity; but toward thee, goodness if thou continue in His goodness; otherwise thou also shalt be cut off. . . . For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part has happened to Israel, until the fullness of the Gentile be come in.

"And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob. . . . For God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. Oh the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge or God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and his ways past finding out! For who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been His counselor? Or who hath first given to Him, and it shall be recompensed unto Him again? For of Him, and through Him, and to Him, are all things; to whom be glory forever. Amen."

They were "cast away," "fell," "destroyed," "dead," but not annihilated. They are finally to be "received," "and so all Israel shall be saved." It is as true now as it was long ago, "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me there is help."

Similar remarks may be truthfully made concerning the passages B. W. H. quotes about "perishing," being "consumed," "slaying the wicked," "whose end is destruction," shall be as nothing," etc. The contents show that temporal judgments are meant—nothing more. But if he will have it that such words mean the annihilation of soul and body, the very best of mankind share that fate. Let the reader scan the following: "David shall decend into the battle and perish." (I. Sam., xvi., 10.) "There is a just man that perisheth in his righteousness." (Eccl., vii., 15.) "The righteous perish, and no man layeth it to heart." (Isa., lvii., 1.) This destruction only relates to the body—not to the indwelling spirit. Let this be remembered in all those passages he cites. St. Paul says, "For we know that if our earthly house [this mortal body] of the tabernacle were dissolved [died, perished, destroyed], we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." (I. Cor., v., 1.)

Let it be noted that the words "perish," "destroy," "lost," "son of perdition," are all from "apollumi" in different inflections. Persons in the condition these words indicate are the very ones Jesus came to save. Hence He says, "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Such persons then are not annihilated, but living, and so precious in God's sight that he sent His Son to save them from their lost and perishing condition. A passage is cited that speaks of the "second death," and that he thinks is the annihilation of the soul. But "second" qualifies death to intensify it. It means a terrible, crushing, overwhelming destruction. Jesus seems to refer to it in these words:

Let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains. . . . For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world, to this time, no, nor never shall be. . . . Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled. (Matt., xxiv., 16, 21, 34.)

This destruction threatened the Jewish nation is doubtless what John calls the "second death," and note it was to come on the generation with whom Jesus lived. Josephus tells all about that death and destruction of his nation.

But we are assured that all death and destruction will finally be destroyed. Says St. Paul:

"Then cometh the end, when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father; when He shall have put down all rule, all authority, and power.

"For He must reign, till He hath put all enemies under His feet.

"The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death.

"For He hath put all things under His feet. But when He saith, all things are put under Him, it is manifest that He is excepted, which did put all things under Him.

"And when all things shall be subdued unto Him, then shall the Son also Himself be subject unto Him that put all things under Him, that God may be all in all." (I. Cor., xv., 24-18.)

"So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?

The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law.

But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." (I. Cor., xv., 54-57.)

It is written in Isaiah, xxv., 6, 7, 8:

"And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined.

"And He will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations.

"He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; and the rebuke of His people shall He take away from off all the earth; for the Lord hath spoken it."

This is to be the end, the consummation—death the last enemy, abolished, and God in all. Amen.

E. MANFORD,
Editor *Manford's Magazine.*

JEREMY TAYLOR.

HIS VIEWS OF ETERNAL PUNISHMENT AS EXPOUNDED BY DR. THOMAS CALLED IN QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In his discourse of last Sunday Dr. Thomas, devoting his energies mostly to a denunciation of Presbyterianism, did not confine his strictures absolutely to that body of Christians. He was fortunate enough to find a Pittsburg divine of the Presbyterian faith whose language may have been, and probably was, used in the same figurative sense in certain expressions of the New Testament, whose Hell was of a fiery order. And to match the Pittsburg divine he was obliged to go away back 200 years for words of a similar character in the mouth of that eminent prelate and more eminent preacher, Jeremy Taylor.

I wish, with your permission, to correct the false impression which the sermon of the excellent brother made upon the community touching the views of that glorious old pulpiteer of the seventeenth century. The correctness of Dr. Thomas' quotation is not called in question, and only in very small part anything that he said about Jeremy Taylor; but rather the natural inference from the quotation and from his remarks, that that old divine held unusually harsh views of the Divine government in general, and the state of the impenitent dead in particular. It is a mistake, and so great a mistake that he might just as properly have brought him forward as an illustration of the methods to which orthodox minds resort to tone down the severer features of their belief.

That Jeremy Taylor held to the doctrine of eternal punishment, defined in his own way, is not a matter for doubt. It is not so clear, however, that he held to a material Hell-fire or the sea of fire, as represented in the sermon of Dr. Thomas. Jeremy Taylor's three great sermons, entitled "Domesday Book, or Christ's Advent to Judgment" are before me, and certainly here, if anywhere, we shall find his views on this great question. I will not say that in point of fact he did not believe in the fiery sea and "screaming women" of Prof. Swing, or in the heated oven hotter than the red-hot brazen bull of Philaris, but that in this quite wide discussion of the theme he says not one word to indicate such a view, and not one word inconsistent with a contrary belief.

It is, however, the temper of Jeremy Taylor to which we desire to direct attention,—to the moderation, carefulness, and mercifulness of his views. Your readers shall judge whether this great fire-eater, this monster of "cruel opinion," has not shown quite as much discrimination, and quite as gentle a spirit as the Centenary pastor himself. I will not argue. Simply quote some portions of these discourses, so great, so eloquent, so justly terrible, and withal so appreciative of the weakness of man and the goodness of God, that the utterance of the Centenary pulpit is no more than a farthing rush light in the comparison, albeit it is the nineteenth century.

After speaking of the certainty of punishment Jeremy Taylor goes on to protest against the idea of an indiscriminate and arbitrary divine judgment. He says sentence shall pass

—"Not by the little error of one day, but by the great proportion of our life, for God takes not notice of honest persons who always endeavor to avoid sin, but in little intervening instances are surprised; but He judges us by single actions if they are great and of evil effects, and by small instances if they be habitual. No man can take care concerning every minute, and therefore Christ will not pass sentence but by . . . things of choice and deliberation. . . . The sentence of that day shall be passed, not by the proportions of an angel, but by the measures of a man; the first follies are not unpardonable; the second are dangerous; . . . and the third are more fatal; but nothing is unpardonable but perseverance in evil courses."

It is well to observe that the people who get into Jeremy Taylor's hell are the incorrigible who have made an absolute and final choice of evil. He says further:

"The last judgment shall be transacted by the same principles by which we are guided here, not by strange and secret propositions, or by the fancies of men, or by the subtleties of useless destinctions, . . . but by the plain rules of justice, by the Ten Commandments, by the first apprehension of conscience, by the plain rules of Scripture, and the rules of an honest mind. . . . We shall stand or fall by easy propositions, by chastity or uncleanness, by justice or injustice, by robbery or restitution. . . . Ye must not look for that sentence by secret decrees or obscure doctrines, but by plain precepts and certain rules. But there are yet more degrees of mercy. That sentence shall pass upon us, not after the measure of nature, and possibilities, and utmost extents, but by the mercies of the covenant. . . . The sentence is to be given by Him that once died for us, . . . and upon souls that He loves. And now, upon these premises, we may dare to consider what the sentence shall be that shall never be reversed, but shall last for ever and ever."

The preacher says of the place of perdition:

"God did not design it in the first intention of things. He made the Kingdom of Heaven from the foundation of the world. . . . but it was accidental and a consequent to horrid crime that God was forced to invent and to after-create that place of torments. And when God did create and prepare that place, He did not at all intend it for man; it was prepared for the Devil and his angels. . . . For so great was the love of God to mankind that He prepared joys infinite and never ceasing for man. He did not predetermine him to any evil, but when he was forced to it by man's malice 'and nothing would lead him to repentance,' He threw man into another portion, because he would not accept what was designed to be his own."

Origen taught, or seems to teach, that the reprobate remained awhile in Hell, then had a respite and sojourned awhile in Heaven, then returned again to perdition, and so passed back and forth forever. Justin Martyr, Ireneus, and others taught that while the flames (metaphorical) of Hell were everlasting, it did not follow that the souls cast therein remained forever. Alluding to these views Jeremy Taylor says:

"I observe that the primitive doctors were very willing to believe that the mercy of God would find out a period to the torment of accused souls; but such a period which would be nothing but eternal destruction, called by Scripture the second death." Now observe what this old divine, breathing out fire and brimstone (as the good brother would lead us to suppose), says of these views:

"Concerning this doctrine of theirs, so severe and yet so moderated, there is less to be objected than against the supposed fancy of Origen (that reprobates pass back and forth from Heaven to Hell forever, never gaining Heaven as a permanent residence); for it is a strange consideration to suppose an eternal torment—
To those to whom it was never threatened,
To those who never heard of Christ,
To those who lived probably well,
To heathens of good lives.

To ignorant and untaught people,
To people surprised in a single crime,
To men that die young in their natural follies and foolish lusts,
To those who fell into a sudden gaiety and excessive joy,
To all alike, infinite and eternal,
Even to unwarned people;
—and that this should be inflicted by God who infinitely loves His creatures, who dies for them, who pardons easily and pities readily, and excuses much, and delights in our being saved, and would not have us die, and take little things in exchange for great. It is certain God's mercies are infinite, and it is also certain that the matter of eternal torment cannot be understood; and when the school men go about to reconcile divine justice to that severity, and consider why God punishes eternally a temporal sin or a state of evil, they speak variously, and uncertainly, and unsatisfyingly."

In regard to the duration of future punishment Jeremy Taylor does not regard it as necessarily eternal, but rather complete and final; that is to say, not living for an age in Bell and then restored, after the view of modern restorationists; not living an age in Hell and then an age in Heaven, and so on forever, after the view of Origen; he rather inclines to the view of Justin Martyn, and thinks perhaps God will deal more mercifully with man than with angels, and will put "a period to his smart," but will never restore him to Heaven.

ARTHUR SWAZEY.

DELUSION AND MORALITY.

WHY SEEK TO UPSET THE BELIEF OF OUR CHILDHOOD?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—I am one of at least 25,000 of your readers who believe in the moral value of established religion. I am led to say this from having heard the paper of Mr. Strong, upon "The Moral Value of Delusion," noticed in your last Sunday's issue. I am free to confess that I never before heard a more candid and able discussion of a subject which is daily growing in social and political interest, and I am disposed to do ample justice to the general logical soundness and scholarly character of the argument. Notwithstanding all this, I beg your permission for a word of sincere and respectful criticism.

The speaker postulated two general propositions. First, That want of uniformity in the application or operation of any moral law is evidence of imperfection in the system of law to which it belongs. Second, That any belief which implies moral imperfection on the part of the Deity is necessarily of an immoral tendency; which conclusions were fortified by historical illustrations from various religious systems, both ancient and modern. Then, however, came the broad and candid admission that, notwithstanding the evidence of an authentic miraculous revelation, that must now of necessity rest wholly upon historical narrative, and therefore may not be convincing to all minds, and notwithstanding the belief in the Divine authority of such a revelation, may be regarded by them as delusion; yet as the religious system founded upon that accepted revelation makes the highest morality a sine qua non, such a system must upon the whole be favorable to the morality of the masses, and a source of satisfaction and happiness to its believers.

I confess I was greatly impressed by the picture which, in the lecture referred to, the speaker drew of the deep and earnest attachment of the Roman people to their religion in the last centuries of the Pagan worship, and of the great conservative moral value of even that defective system.

Now, if this all be so; if established religion be, upon the whole, such a moral conservator, why seek to question or discredit the possibly somewhat erroneous theological doctrines of the confessedly most perfect religious system the world ever saw? Why do such men of admitted candor and benevolence as Mr. Strong, Mr. Swing, and others of their kind, seek to shake the confidence of the people in their childhood's faith? It is, however, some satisfaction to know that the ablest and best men of whatever school, including also Mill, Buckle, Spencer, and Leckey, whatever their theological opinions, are unanimous in defending the supreme moral value of the religion of Jesus Christ.

CHURCH.

NO HADES.

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Will you kindly allow me to say a few words in favor of an ancient and revered institution?

I see with deep regret that some of the doctors have agreed upon having no Hades. They may be very great men, but how little they understand the intricacies and true inwardness of the female heart.

No Hades, indeed! In that case I should like to know what is to be done with that woman? —the woman who wears a seal-skin cloak while I wear one made of cheap cloth; the woman who rides in her own carriage while I walk, who am so much better fitted by nature to fill and adorn that carriage; the woman who goes to balls and parties all ablaze with diamonds, while I stay home to mend the family stockings; the woman who thinks she knows so much more than I do; the woman who snubs me; the woman who flirts with him; the woman who tells "stories" about me; the woman who is, oh, "so sweet," so "devoted" to everything! so altogether vain, affected, and hateful! the woman who—

But there are so many of her that I cannot mention them all. Taking them collectively, I ask again: What is to be done with her?

Until now, I have known exactly what to do with her. In the full assurance that there was a place prepared for her, I have freely forgiven all her sins, and left her in the hands of that Higher Power who knows how to temper mercy with justice. And not only did I "forgive," but grace was also given me to "forget," with a completeness of forgetfulness that has seldom been equaled.

Thus, gently pursuing the even tenor of my way, I was living at peace with all men and nearly all women when, like a thunderbolt, came the words: "No Hades!"

If this be true; if there is no reward for the wicked; if that woman is never to be punished—then, alas! what must I do?

Must I take back my forgiveness? Must I remember the misdeeds of that horrid, contemptible woman?

No, no; it cannot be! This blow would strike at the root of all generous impulses, and curdle the milk of human kindness. It would make heathens of us all.

Sadly, yet gladly, will I give up the most cherished beliefs of my youth: the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve, the serpent and the apple,—even George Washington and the little hatchet. But leave me one thing to believe in, and let that one thing be Hades.

Therefore, I humbly pray, good woodman, spare that tree—

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea,
And wouldst thou hew it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties;
O spare that aged oak
Now towering to the skies.

X.

A WOMAN'S VIEWS.

THE MODERN TOWER OF BABEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—I am a young woman, with no claim to a finished education, and therefore it is great presumption on my part to address you; and if I am repulsed as one would hoot at the harmless bark of a little "Fido" it will not be more or less than I expect. But I have been deeply interested in the arguments that have appeared in the columns of THE TRIBUNE by different honored Doctors of Divinity upon this most interesting subject to one and all, "Is There a Future Punishment?" I find many knotty questions filling my mind over these differences of opinion, and I have turned with a wistful longing after truth to the language of Christ, given in His own pure and beautiful tongue. Every one will acknowledge that "He spake as never man spake," and the words He uttered were more precious than gold many times refined; words that cannot be gainsaid, and, as they fell from his divine lips, bore the grandest significance. We are admonished if any man add one word thereto or take one word therefrom the penalty follows: "God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this Book, and shall take away his part out of the Book of Life, and out of the city, and from the things that are in this Book." So the question arises, Why did Christ admonish His disciples "to go out into the world and preach, saying, The kingdom of Heaven is at hand." "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves." "And ye shall be hated of all men for *My* sake." And "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear Him which is able to destroy both soul and body in Hell." And why did Christ affirm "That it will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for thee?" And, following this, He thanks His heavenly Father that He has hid these things from the wise and prudent and revealed them unto babes. "Even so, Father, for it seemed good in Thy sight." Why does Christ give us the parable of the sower and tares, and explain it so fully? "The Son of Man shall send forth His angels and shall make such a great distinction between the just and the unjust? To the just He says, "I have bought you with a price." "I will save you and redeem you." "All that my Father hath given me I shall gather out of His Kingdom all things that offend, and shall cast them into a furnace of fire; and there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father." Why does "He say unto you scribes and pharisees, hypocrites, for ye compass land and sea to make one proselyte, and when he is made he is two-fold more the child of Hell than yourselves." We have but to follow Him through all His preachings and teachings to His disciples, and the question will come for what reason did Christ, "the man in whom was found no guile," "the beloved Son in whom the Father was well pleased," find it a necessity to say all these cruel, dreadful things? And why does Christ lose nothing but raise it up at the last day." "I will give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish." Is not this promise enough to draw our hearts to Him, to make us grieve for our sins, to force us with penitential tears to cry, "Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean"? Then when we know all this, why cannot we trust the future to Him? Why cannot we simply lay our burden at His feet and lean upon His strong arm, trusting, confiding, and prayerfully whispering, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief." To this cry He will never turn away unheeding, for we are told, "When we pray believing, we shall receive," and when we are in possession of that new life which links us so close to Him, what care we for death, the grave, and eternal punishment? He says, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," and, though my children violate my law, I will visit their transgressions with the rod, nevertheless will I take away my loving kindness nor suffer my faithfulness to fail." O what a Savior! Who can help from loving Him? Who can resist the sweet assurance that He died that we might live, and that He is so tender, so lenient, so patient with all our shortcomings and human frailties? "He knoweth our frame." He disciplines us as He sees we need, and will give us no suffering without He gives us strength to bear it. How great is our Comforter! Our Prince of Peace! We are told when the soul takes its flight, the body goes down to the grave, and "dust unto dust" it returns, while the soul is clothed in immortality, and we assume the likeness of Christ, "for we shall see Him as He is." Oh, is not this assurance beautiful—to feel that we shall be fashioned like Christ, and be allowed the glorious privilege to live with Him and look upon His dear face forever? "Eternal salvation!" That was what He came for, suffered for, was crucified and rose on the third day for—to crown us poor worms of the earth, for whom He has such tender forbearance—with that eternal home which is to endure from everlasting to everlasting, and from which "neither death, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, can separate us." On the other hand, how does Christ deal with the unjust? It is said many will go to Him when it is too late, crying, "Lord! Lord!" but he replies: "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting punishment." Note what distinction Christ made between the thieves. To the repentant one He says: "Thou shalt be with me this day in Paradise." To the unrepentant one there is no promise given; but he died reviling Christ, and bidding Him if He indeed be the Son of God, save Himself and them from that ignominious death. What did He say of Judas who betrayed him? "Woe unto that man; it were better had he never been born." God claimed that He had a right to harden Pharoah's heart, to show forth both His mercy and power, and following that declaration is the exclamation: "O man, who art thou that repliest against God; shall the thing say to him that formed it,—why hast thou made me thus?" Then does this not prove we have no right to question God? His wisdom is greater than man's wisdom, and there are hidden mysteries we are forbidden to dive into, with the admonition to be contented, for "Ye shall know the reason of all things hereafter." Then why cannot these mysteries be left with God? Why cannot our ministers do as Christ commanded the Apostles? "Feed my lambs. Feed my sheep. Preach the Gospel in its purity. Be instant in season and out of season." Tell us of the riches and glories and tender mercies of Christ. "Preach to us Christ and Him crucified." This is the food that our hungry hearts are starving for. We go to church and hear this argument and that argument, with its "first, second, and thirdly," done up in a fine, oratorical style, and we come home hungry and fasting for the bread of life, the sweet manna to appease our starvation, and before our hearts can get satisfied we have to turn to Christ's Sermon on the Mount, or the Apostles' sayings, to find that food for which we are hungering. And then our appetites are satisfied by the pure milk and meat of the Word. No bickerings and no differences of opinion to appall, mystify, and mislead us, and no strange and bewildering arguments to frighten us. There we find "God is love," "Christ standeth at the right hand of God interceding for us," "Christ the hope of glory," "The Alpha and the Omega," "The beginning and the end," and unto whom we can cry like Esau, who was robbed of his birthright: "Bless me, even me also, O my Father!" To my mind the Christian world is in as much confusion as it was at the time of the building of the Tower of Babel, "when God confounded the tongues of the people, that when they called for brick and mortar the language had been changed, and it could not be understood that the builders wanted brick and mortar." And now there are so many different tongues to speak, so many interpretations of our Holy Word, all claiming to uphold the truth; that it is no wonder that more than half the world are mystified, and do not know what to believe. Oh! that they would go right to Christ with their doubts and fears, pour all of their troubles into His willing ear, seek earnestly and prayerfully to know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He is just as able now to heal the sick, open the eyes of the blind, unstop the deaf ears, as He was in the day when He trod the earth His three-and-thirty years; and He is just as willing to say, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go, and doubt no more," as He was then. We cannot turn aside from that golden promise: "If we obey His commandments and walk in His statutes, He will be our God and we shall be His people." No ifs or maybes about it, but a stern will and shall. Now that we have this assurance, we have no need for doubting, no fear for the future, no torment shead, but we shall be "safe in the arms of Jesus," safe in the possession of eternal life, safe from sickness, pain, and death, and "God will wipe away all tears from our eyes." And now if we will look beyond with the eye of Faith and behold our Savior with outstretched arms and a pleading look in His eye, how can we but hearken to the thrillingly beautiful music of His voice, "Follow Me"!

DEW-DROP.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United Presbyterian Ministerial Association, Pittsburg, condemns church fairs as a means of raising money for church purposes.

In the State of New Hampshire petitions are in circulation for the restoration of Bible reading or some religious service in the public schools.

In Carson, Nev., at an Episcopal church fair, there were several billiard-tables in charge of the ladies, at "four bits" a game. The novelty might be introduced here, to take the place of grab-bags and raffles.

St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, has just received an additional renovation to the one given it last spring. The walls have been frescoed, the chancel enlarged, and the general appearance greatly improved.

Three ex-priests are now ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Three others have recently renounced Romanism, and two more have written expressing the desire to enter the service of the same Church, thus making eight in all.

The New Haven School Board has voted to discontinue religious exercises in the public schools. As there are fifty-five churches in the city, or nearly one to every thousand of the population, the Bible ought to be in no danger of dropping out of sight.

The New York *Observer* is displeased because the secular newspapers have taken up the discussion about Hell. It wishes that these papers would leave such subjects alone, because, as it alleges, they know so little about them, and the information of the men who write for secular columns is generally so imperfect. It suggests that the Hell question be left entirely to the religious press.

Lord Shaftesbury has withdrawn from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge on account of two books which it has published, containing views contrary to his. One of these is on Geology, the other on Prophecy. The Geology book intimates that possibly the whole work of creating the world was not perfected in six twenty-four-hour days. The Prophecy book admits that parts of Deuteronomy may have been written in the later days of the Jewish nation. Shaftesbury says that such teaching will sap the foundation of the orthodox faith.

A sharp controversy has prevailed among missionaries in China for a long time over the term for God in Chinese, which, of several words, should be adopted in translation of the Scriptures. The American Bible Society has approved of a special report from the Committee on Versions, to the effect that in the present state of opinion among Missionaries and translators unanimity among them seems at present to be impracticable; and, therefore, while Tien-chu is preferable to any other term, it is inexpedient to take any action requiring that it should be used in all translations made at the expense of this Society.

An extraordinary religious movement is taking place in Sweden, where a petition, signed by nearly 25,000 persons, has been presented to the King, praying that "the use of the Holy Communion may be free, like the use of God's Word"; or, in other words, that the celebration of the communion may take place also out of the churches, and that the celebrants may be other than persons in holy orders. The Ecclesiastical Court at the Cathedral Chapter of Upsala, to whom the petition has been referred, has reported against such an innovation, which, in their opinion, "would eventually destroy the Church." The Government will probly refuse the prayer of the petitioners, and the consequence will be a serious split in the Swedish Church. Until very lately there was no religious liberty in Sweden, Roman Catholics and Jews, for instance, being unable to exercise their religion publicly,—the consequence being that even at present the total number of Jews in Sweden barely amounts to 1,000 persons out of a population of nearly 4,000,000.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. G. A. Arnes has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Northville, Mich.

The Rev. Daniel Merriman, of Norwich, Conn., has accepted a call to Worcester, Mass.

The Rev. D. W. Fisher, D. D., has received a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Madison, Indiana.

The Rev. Josiah Curtis, of Wheeling, W. Va., formerly a well-known Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, has joined the Reformed Episcopal Church, and will probably assume the Rectorship of the parish at Wheeling.

The Rev. G. A. Pollock has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Mendota Presbyterian Church.

Dean Stanley has placed in Westminster Abbey a stained-glass window in memory of his deceased wife.

The Rev. C. C. Hartranft, of New Brunswick, N. J., has accepted a chair in the Hartford Theological Seminary.

The Rev. R. R. Kendall, of North Bloomfield, O., has accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Angelica, N. Y.

The Rev. A. S. Fiske has resigned the pastorate of the Howard Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, but will supply it six months.

The Rev. Henry Keigwein has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Harrodsburg, Ky. He has already entered upon his work.

The Rev. Eleazer Smith, Methodist Episcopal, of Concord, N. H., has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry.

The Rev. John H. Walker, a late graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been ordained, and was installed pastor of the Church at Avoca, Ia.

The Rev. Dr. Judah Wechsler, for five years Rabbi of the congregation Mishkan Israel, of New Haven, has resigned because his salary was reduced from $2,000 to $1,500.

The Rev. O. H. Spoor, of Dowagiac, has concluded not to go to St. Paul, but to remain with the Congregational Church, of which he is at present pastor, whereat his people rejoice.

The Stamford (Conn.) Church has very generously granted their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, a leave of absence for six months, the state of the Doctor's health requiring change and rest.

The Rev. J. P. Scott, of the United Presbyterian Church of Detroit, has received a strong call from the Presbyterian Church of Monticello, N. Y., and his people are somewhat alarmed lest they should lose him.

The Rev. J. W. Dulles, son of Dr. Dulles, of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Nebraska City, and has entered upon his work with much acceptance to the congregation.

A Baptist council at Paw Paw a few days ago examined and ordained to the work of the ministry Mr. S. M. Wilkie, the Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Kalamazoo, preaching the sermon. Mr. Wilkie was reared a Methodist, and graduated at Adrian College, but subsequently joined the Baptist denomination, of whose ministry he is one of the youngest and most promising members.

DOUBTFUL DIVINITY.

Hymn of the mortgaged church: Kimball paid it all, All the debt I owe.—*Worcester Press.*

If what Mr. Beecher says is true, we've been good all these long years for nothing.—*St. Louis Journal.*

Since this thing started there have been seventy-three different kinds of Hell discovered, with several Theological Seminaries yet to hear from.

Mother Eve set the example of turning over a new leaf. As long as she stuck to the leaves, all was well; but when she got to biting fruit the whole thing was busted.

The British Bible Society reports an astonishing demand for the Bible among the Cossacks. Over 60,000 have been distributed within the last few weeks. The excellent linen paper makes the best of gun-wadding, and thus the Gospel is spread among the Turks.

Said a college Professor to a notorious laggard, who was once, for a great wonder, promptly in his place at morning prayers, and at the appointed time, "I have marked you, sir, as punctual this morning. What is your excuse?" "S-s-sick, sir, and couldn't sleep," was the reply.

High Church Parson—"I am sorry to see that you have given up attending church, Mrs. Mangles."

Mrs. M.—"Well, sir, I hain't bin lately; you see, they do tell me you have given up composites and took to Roman candles, and I was allus afeared of fireworks."—*London Fun.*

Charlie May had been taught by his father that God made all things. He began to inquire in detail in regard to various objects. Coming out one day where his father was at work, he set his bare foot on a thistle. "O! Papa, what is that?" "That is a thistle, Charlie." "Thistle! Did God make it?" "Yes, Charlie, God made the thistle." "Well, he whittled it pretty sharp, didn't he?"

One of the tenderest acts of kindness perpetrated by the churches at Christmas time is to feed poor children on candy, bought at 18 cents a pound, and when the little cherubs die with their stomachs full of marble-dust—tendered to them by economical pastors as sugar, and eaten by the innocent lambs with all the simple faith and exuberant appetite of their age—they will go aloft carrying with them, as it were, their own tombstones.

"Ten dollars' fine for driving over this bridge faster than a walk." "What does that mean?" asked a little Indianapolis boy, who was riding with his father. Father explains: "If we whip up and go fast the policeman will stop us and take us to the Mayor; and he will not let us go till we pay $10." Silence in the carriage. Meditating boy speaks: "Papa! if it warn't for the policemans and for God what lots of fun we could have, couldn't we?"

Sankey's songs have been pressed into all sorts of service, and in every instance they answer their purpose perfectly. A certain landlady, whose habit it was to overtalk and underfeed, was surprised to find that her boarders were one by one folding up their tents and quietly stealing away. After the last one had disappeared she sat down to the piano and sang, with a sigh, the song which described just what had occurred, "Nothing but leaves."

A minister who preached poor sermons to a lot of poor farmers in Northern New York, had an experience of poor pay, with considerable difficulty in making collections. One farmer offered to settle his subscription by giving the pastor a buck or $2 in cash. As bucks were overstocking the market, the pastor took the cash. Another said to him: "I subscribed $10 to your wages. I will give you a cow and call it square. She's an awful poor cow, just like your preaching." The pastor gratefully drove the cow home, and found her hopelessly dry and tough. He is open to a call from some other field of labor.

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Free Church, SS. Peter and Paul, West Washington and Peoria streets; the Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop; the Rev. J. H. Knowles, Priest in charge. Services morning and evening.

—The Rev. Samuel S. Harris will officiate morning and evening at St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron streets. Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will officiate morning and evening at Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. Bredberg will preach in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Stephen T. Allen will officiate morning and evening at St. John's Church, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue.

—There will be services at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Dearborn street, near Thirteenth, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Ascension, corner of LaSalle and Elm streets. Communion at 8. m.

—The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester will officiate morning and evening at St. Paul's Church, on Hyde Park avenue, near Forty-ninth street.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will officiate morning and evening at St. Mark's Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue.

—The Rev. G. F. Cushman will officiate morning and evening at St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street, near Twelfth.

—There will be services at 4 p. m. in St. Luke's Mission, corner Taylor street and Western avenue.

—Sunday-school will be held at 2:30 p. m. at the Hope Mission, No. 885 Milwaukee avenue.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate morning and evening at Calvary Church, on Warren avenue, near Oakley street. Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, near Monroe.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate morning and evening at All Saints' Church, corner of Carpenter and Ohio streets.

—There will be services in the morning at the Good Shepherd Mission, Lawndale.

—The Rev. F. N. Luson will officiate morning and evening at Emmanuel Church, La Grange.

—The Rev. J. Stewart Smith will officiate morning and evening at St. Mark's Church, Evanston. Communion at 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin preaches this morning and evening in the West End Opera-House, No. 431 West Madison street.

The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning and evening in the First Church, corner of Thirty-first street and South Park avenue.

—B. F. Jacobs will conduct the Gospel-meeting this evening at the Tabernacle, No. 302 Wabash avenue.

—The Rev. J. W. Custis will preach this morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street. Morning subject: "Heaven."

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach this morning and evening in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach this morning and evening in University Place Church, corner of Douglas and Rhodes avenues.

—The Rev. L. G. Clark will preach this morning and evening in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets.

—The Rev. J. O. Henry will preach this morning and evening in the Thirty-seventh Street Church, Thirty-seventh street, near Dearborn. Morning subject: "Evidences of Christianity."

—The Rev. Galusha Anderson will preach this morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. Morning subject: "Eternal Punishment"; evening subject: "Rahab, the Harlot."

—The Rev. D. B. Cheney will preach this morning and evening in the Fourth Church, corner of Paulina and Washington streets.

—The Rev. C. Perren will preach this morning and evening in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Western and Warren avenues.

—The Rev. E. K. Cressey will preach this morning and evening in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Coventry street and Bloomingdale road.

—The Rev. C. E. Hewitt will preach this morning and evening in the Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and Jackson streets.

—The Rev. R. P. Allison will preach this morning and evening in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach this morning and evening in the Central Church, Martine's Hall, Chicago avenue, near Clark.

—The Rev. J. C. Haselhuhn will preach this morning and evening in the First German Church, corner of Bikerdike and Huron streets.

—The Rev. H. A. Reichenbach will preach this morning and evening in the Nordish Tabernacle, corner of Noble and West Ohio streets.

—The Rev. John Ongman will preach this morning and evening in the First Swedish Church, Oak street, near Sedgwick.

—There will be morning and evening services in the Millard Avenue Church, Lawndale.

—The Rev. W. J. Kermott will preach this morning and evening in the Halsted Street Church, Halsted street, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

—The Rev. C. Swift will preach this morning and evening in Evangel Church, Rock Island car-shops, Dearborn street, near Forty-seventh.

—The Rev. H. M. Carr will preach this morning and evening in Downer's Grove Church.

—The Rev. C. H. Kimball will preach this morning and evening at the Englewood Church.

—The Rev. F. L. Chappell will preach this morning and evening in the First Church, Evanston.

The Rev. H. L. Stetson will preach this morning and evening in the Lake School Church, Winnetka.

The Rev. J. K. Wheeler will preach this morning and evening in the Austin Church.

—The Rev. A. Blackburn will preach this morning and evening in Temperance Hall, Oak Park.

—The Rev. C. C. Marston will preach this morning and evening in the Norwood Park Church.

—The Rev. H. L. Stetson will preach this morning and evening in Unity Church, Wilmette.

..The Rev. L. W. Olury will preach this morning in the Hyde Park Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. George Chase will preach this morning and evening in the Winter Street Church, corner of Forty-fourth.

—The Rev. John Atkinson will preach in Grace Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets, morning and evening. Subject in the evening: "Degrees in Rewards and Punishments in a Future World."

—The Rev. W. F. Crafts will preach this morning and evening in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Evening subject: "Temperance Neutrals."

—The Rev. S. H. Adams will preach in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Monroe street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. A. Spencer will preach this morning in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on "the School of Affliction." In the evening the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will preach on "Hell a Necessity."

—Mrs. Willing will preach this morning in the Fulton-Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach this morning and evening in the Centenary Church, Monroe, near Morgan street.

—Mr. A. J. Bell will conduct the morning, afternoon, and evening services at Emmanuel Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Williams will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street. Morning subject: "The Bible." Revival meeting in the evening.

The Rev. T. C. Clendenning will preach in the Langley Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-ninth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Charms of the Gospel"; evening: "Is There a Personal Devil?"

—The Rev. C. G. Trusdell will preach in Grant Place Church, corner of Larrabee street, in the morning, and the Rev. T. P. Marsh in the evening.

—The Rev. S. McChesney preaches to-day at the Park Avenue Church, his evening subject being "Another Gospel."

—The Rev. S. G. Lathrop will preach this morning, and the Rev. A. W. Patten this evening, at the Wabash Avenue Church.

—The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach this morning and evening at the State Street Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach this morning in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, and this evening in the Railroad Chapel, corner of State and Fourteenth streets.

—The Rev. J. Monro Gibson will preach in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. E. A. Barrett preaches this morning at the Westminister Church on "Sowing and Reaping," and this evening on "The Rock of Ages."

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach on "Samuel" this evening in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Mr. Cullen will preach this morning.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach this morning and evening in the Reunion Church, West Fourteenth street, near Throop.

—The Rev. E. H. Sawer will preach this morning in the Englewood Church, Sixty-third street. The Rev. Walter Forsythe will preach on "Temperance" in the evening.

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach in the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Jacob Post will preach this morning in the Holland language in the church corner of Noble and Erie streets. In the evening he will preach in English.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth. Morning subject: "Future Punishment." Lecture on the parables in the evening.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney will preach this morning and evening in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Morning subject: "A Plea for Home Influence"; evening, "The Saver"—being the third of the course on "The Tabernacle and Its Types of Christ."

—The Rev. M. D. Church will preach this morning and evening in St. John's Church, Oakwood, near Cottage Grove avenue. Morning subject: "Useless Discussion"; evening, "Gregory the Great."

—Mr. R. H. Burke will conduct the services in the Immanuel Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets. Morning subject: "Have You the Spirit"; evening, a special sermon for young men.

—The Rev. Dr. Gurney will preach this morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, corner of Maxwell street and Newberry avenue.

—Services will be held this morning and evening in the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Homan streets.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth preaches this morning and evening in Grace Church, corner of Hoyne and LeMoyne streets. He also preaches in Trinity Church, Englewood, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Subject: "Is Morality Salvation?"

—Prof. Boardman will preach this morning in St. Paul's Church, West Washington street, near Ann. The Rev. Dr. Swazey will preach in the evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach this morning in the Forty-seventh Street Church.

—The Rev. Charles Hall Everest will preach this morning and evening in Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

—Prof. James T. Hyde will preach this morning and evening in the Oakland Church. Morning subject: "What Next?"

—The Rev. D. N. Vandeveer will preach this morning at the Union Park Church on the "Parable of the Leaven," and this evening on "Wickedness."

—The Rev. George W. Peeke preaches morning and evening in the church corner of Leavitt and Adams streets. His evening subject is "Religious Zeal as Shown in the Life of Jezebel." It is the second of a course of lectures to young people.

—The Rev. A. L. Frisbie, of Des Moines, Ia., will preach in New England Church morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. M. N. Lord will preach this morning, and the Rev. O. P. Badger in the evening, in the Central Church, Campbell Hall, corner of Van Buren street and Campbell avenue.

—Elder James Hemenway will preach this morning and evening in the Advent Christian Church, 91 South Green street. Morning subject: "Three Phases of Manhood"; evening, "Future Punishment Harmonized with the Attributes of God."

—The Rev. O. P. Badger, of Indiana, will preach this morning, and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Hopson, of Missouri, in the evening, in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—A. J. White will preach this morning and evening in the Central Church, No. 997 Van Buren street. Evening subject: "Profit and Loss."

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Brooke Hereford will preach this morning and evening in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. Morning subject: "Keep thy Heart with all Diligence, for Out of It Are the Issues of Life"; evening, the second of the series of lectures on "Books and Reading." Subject: "The Word Made Flesh, and the Word Made into Books."

—The Rev. J. T. Sunderland will preach this morning in the Fourth Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. The Rev. J. L. Jones, of Janesville, Wis., will preach in the evening on "The Reason Why Unitarians Do Not Keep the Week of Prayer."

—The Rev. J. L. Jones will preach at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon before the liberal societies of Englewood in the Old School-House. He will preach in Union Hall, Evanston, in the evening.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in Unity Church, corner Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, morning and evening.

—The Rev. T. B. Forbush preaches this morning at the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, on "The Function of Religion." At 8 o'clock the Rev. L. D. Mercer lectures on "Emanuel Swedenborg."

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach this morning in the Union Swedenborgian Church, Hershey Music Hall, 83 Madison street. Subject: "Is Guilt Transmissible?"

—The Rev. O. L. Barber will preach in New Church Hall, No. 18 Prairie avenue, at 11 a. m. Subject: "The True Nature of Sacrifice."

—The Rev. W. F. Pendleton preaches at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Temple, corner of West Washington street and Ogden avenue. He preaches at 8 o'clock this evening in the New Church Chapel, corner of North Clark and Menominee streets. Subject: "Where and What Is Heaven?"

INDEPENDENT.

Mr. C. M. Morton will preach this morning and evening in the Chicago Avenue Church, corner of LaSalle street.

—The Rev. G. W. Mackie will preach in the South Park Avenue Congregational Church, corner of Thirty-third street, at 11 a. m.

—Judge Layton will preach this morning and evening in Calvaly Tabernacle, Ogden avenue, near Harrison street.

—The Rev. D. R. Mansfield will preach in the church corner of May and Fulton streets. Evening subject: "Everlasting Punishment."

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach morning and evening at the West-Side Tabernacle, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, morning and evening. Subject in the evening: "Is Punishment After Death Endless?"

—The Rev. Dr. Sage, of Sycamore, Ill., will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, morning and evening.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour will preach this morning and evening in the English Evangelical Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Reynolds, the temperance worker, will speak at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets at 12:30 this afternoon in Grow's Hall, 517 West Madison street.

—The Rev. C. G. Truesdell will preach at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home. Temperance experience meeting in the evening.

—The First Society of Spiritualists will meet in Grow's Hall, No. 517 West Madison street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, trance speaker. Morning subject: "Creation, Disintegration, and Laws that Pertain to Life and Death," by the spirit Phœnix. Evening: "The Incoming Tide," by the spirit of Theodore Tilton.

—Disciples of Christ will meet at No. 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

—Mr. George W. Sharp, of Oak Park, will preach in Burr Mission Chapel, No. 389 Third avenue, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Elder J. M. Stephenson will preach in the hall No. 221 West Madison street at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Do the Scriptures Teach the Eternal Punishment of the Impenitent?"

—Florence McCarthy, Esq., will preach in the chapel of the Bridewell at 2 p. m. Subject: "Hell."

—A mediums' and Spiritualists' meeting will be held in the parlors of Mr. Richardson, third floor of No. 239 West Madison street, at 3 p. m.

—A mediums' and Spiritualists' meeting will be held in the parlors of Mrs. Kate Bryan, third floor of No. 334 Milwaukee avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

—There will be a meeting at 213 West-Madison street at 2 p. m. Seats free.

—A Gospel temperance meeting and praise service (led by Mr. E. R. Wheelock) will be held at the coffee-house, 904 Cottage Grove avenue, at 4 o'clock to-day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 20—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.

CATHOLIC.

Jan. 20—Second Sunday after Ephiphany; Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.
Jan. 21—St. Agnes, V. M.
Jan. 22—SS. Vincent and Anasbasino, MM.
Jan. 23—Espousals of the B. V. and St. Joseph; St. Emerentiana, V. M.
Jan. 24—St. Timothy, B. M.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Jan. 26—St. Polycarp, B. M.

LULU.

Nine years old, our Lulu dear!
Nine tales told of Nature's year:
Spring, the morn, with April showers,
Balmy breath, and violet flowers.

Golden noon, with Summer sky,
Meadows' bloom, and streamlets dry,
Ripened sheaf, with toiling men,
Lowing herds in field and glen.

Gracious eve, with loaded vine,
Apples ripe, the luxious pine,
Rosy cheek on peach and pear;
Perfumes rich delight the air.

Autumn-leaves profusely strown,
Autumn-winds with vigor blown:
Autumn-rains, with chill and sleet,
Mar the path, impede the feet.

Winter, night, with snow and cold
So nine rounds the story's told,
Since Lulu, pride of our to-day,
Birdie sweet, in cradle lay.

Lovely babe, a living gem,
Household-crown, our diadem;
Velvet cheek, with sweetest kiss,
Crimson lips drew Heaven's bliss.

Lulu dear! like gentle dove,
Never lose that first sweet love;
Never sour with childhood-ills;
Drop in love each cup it fills.

Love! how sweet it seasons up
Bitter dregs in every cup;
And how warm her mantle thrown
'Round each darling one at home.

Crowd away the selfish heart;
Goodies spare to each a part;
Whatever comes, remember this:
Ne'er outlive dear Papa's kiss.

CHARLOTTE C. WILDER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1878.

IN DUBIO.

Perchance the fault—if fault there were—was mine;
'Twere foolish, sure, to deem thee more than human,
For to be constant was a vain endeavor;
Yet, after all, thou hast been only woman.

And so I set forgivingly aside
The fault inherent of thy sex, and mute
My lips shall be to condemnation, for
Not thine's the sin thou 'st proved but "Dead-Sea fruit."

So it has taught me one more of the lessons
Life holds for us within this world of ours;
In Pleasure's fields for a brief time I strayed,
And found but weeds where I had hoped for flowers.

And so, maybe, the fault was mine, for I
Had blindly loved thee—deemed thee more than human:
Poor fool, indeed, is he who hopes to find
Aught that is constant in the love of woman.

"THE MAPLES." OWEN M. WILSON.

SOMEWHERE.

Somewhere the sun is shining;
Somewhere the skies are bright;
Somewhere the silver lining
Is gilding the clouds to-night.

Somewhere the flowers are resting,
With sweet heads lying low,
Till Spring, with tender caressing,
Shall bid them awake and grow.

Somewhere in each life lies sleeping
Hopes buried from mortal eyes;
And we wait with bitter weeping
For the word that shall bid them rise.

Somewhere shall that word be spoken;
And, cometh it soon or late,
Somewhere, for the heart that is broken,
Doth the vanished blessing wait.

EDNA C. JACKSON.

APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." When the body becomes diseased, the mind is thereby necessarily influenced. National wars, State dissensions, neighborhood broils, and family differences, are more frequently than otherwise the result of diseased and disordered constitutions. When the body is suffering, the mind, acting in sympathy, will become irritated and perplexed. When the physical system is in health, the mind perceives things in their true light, and the disposition assumes a very different phase. Nothing more directly tends to destroy the happy, cheerful disposition of a woman, and render her peevish, nervous, and fretful, than a constant endurance of uterine disorders. The diseases peculiar to woman take awaw the elasticity and buoyancy of health and reduce her body and mind to a mere wreck. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a *real peacemaker* in a family. No woman suffering from uterine disorders can *afford* to be without this remedy. The Favorite Prescription saves unnecessary doctor bills, prevents divorces, wards of suicides, brings back buoyant, joyous feelings, restores the woman to health, and her family to happiness. It is sold by all druggists.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

A Couple of Noted Parisians Who Gamble Desperately.

A London Restaurant—The Dukes of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

How a Duchess Gave Away Her Villa—A Bulgarian Way of Making Converts.

MEN WHO BET DESPERATELY.

Paris Correspondence Wilkes' Spirit.

There are some very peculiar characters among the Parisian clubmen. In a former letter I had a few words to say on the subject of young Marquis de Castellane, who, during the last few years, has gained rather an unenviable notoriety from the numerous scrapes he has fallen into. Castellane is a most inveterate gamester,—one of those men who would play with any one for anything. Not content with being one of the heaviest turf speculators, his entire existence is passed at his club, following the phases of some monster game of baccarat or ecarte. From his seared and colorless features, his nervous, irritable manner, one can tell, without any very searching scrutiny, what vice it is that possesses him. At a single glance one can see that his days and nights are passed at the gaming table. A few years ago Marquis de Castellane went in for political honors; he was named a Deputy, but even when this coveted distinction was obtained he was unable to give up his petted foible, but seemed to plunge into play with a greater zest. It has often been remarked that the men who are devoured by this intense love of gambling are the most unlucky, and the more they lose the more they become attached to their fatal failing. It was so with Marquis de Castellane; his losses were fearful, but he went on playing more heavily than ever, risking his patrimony and his estate, until his relatives felt themselves called upon to interfere. As the French phrase is, he was placed under the supervision of a judiciary council. That is to say, guardians of his fortune were appointed, and his associates were forbidden to play with him on credit. Such a terrible showing up as this, if a necessary check to the gambler, was a severe blow to the Deputy; and, of course, his political adversarie fairly reveled in the scandalous disclosure, and harped so pitilessly upon the painful theme that at last the patience of Marquis de Castellane could hold out no longer, and he challenged one of the most aggressive of the hostile scribblers. The affair went off in smoke, however, and the young Deputy was permitted to resume his nightly "little games" unmolested. He is still one of the most assiduous habitues of the gambling clubs, and at the races may always be seen making a heavy book in the ring. He had a "streak of luck" lately. He was "dead" on the French horse Jongleur, who easily won the Cambridgeshire, with odds of, forty to one, an offer against him up to the start. Marquis de Castellane had invested 200 louis on the crack, at forty, so he won 8,000 louis, or $32,000. This was a neat little winning in its way, but the Marquis was rather disgusted than otherwise, to think that he had bet so much on the horse, and had missed the chance of netting a million or two at a single coup. Compared to Castellane's previous losses, his gains on Jongleur were a mere drop in the bucket, just enough to whet his appetite for more. Since his lucky "haul" he has plunged into card and turf speculations with a new zest, like a giant refreshed, and probably his pallid, wasted face will be constantly seen this winter around the rouge-et-noir table at Monaco.

Another of the Parisian gaming notabilities is Albert Wolff, a curious character in more respects than one. Wolff is now one of the chief critics of the *Figaro*, that witty, flippant, all Parisian sheet, and is considered one of the cleverest men of the French press. His lively articles, dashed off with ready, trenchant pen, are eagerly read whenever he deigns to throw them on paper, between while, during the short intervals when he is not engaged in some heavy game. As his name indicates, Wolff is a German. He came to Paris some twenty years ago, friendless and penniless, barely acquainted with any other language than his own, but determined to force his way into some position. He thought journalistic notoriety the most easy of attainment, and strove for several years to become a successful litterateur. Those only who know by bitter experience how narrowly exclusive, how lacking in enterprise and initiative is the French press (and I trust such unfortunates are few) can appreciate how bitter and disheartening must have been the reception of the young German; how rude his rebuffs and his repulse. For several years Wolff suffered all the pangs of a sensitive spirit; crushed by the harshness and indifference of those who had arrived, to use the picturesque and expressive French phrase. Wolff himself says that he almost surrendered during this period of doubt and distress; but at last his struggles were successful, and he soon took a high place among Paris journalists, gaining a reputation for brilliancy and wit which he has since sustained. As soon as Wolff felt that his position upon the press was secured, he manifested a taste for the gayeties of Parisian life, which was probably fostered during the long period of disappointment and privations through which he had passed. High play was his chief vice. He soon became a frequenter of the gambling clubs, and passed his whole time around the green cloth. Wolff possessed all the requisites of a first rate card player. He is cool, wary, and observant; bold in gain, and prudent in loss. Like many of his countrymen, he has rather a mathematical turn of mind, so he soon completely mastered the rules of the game in vogue at his clubs, and applied them with a peculiar skill and daring. For a number of years Wolff has been renowned as one of the best card players in Paris; he was constantly lucky, as good players generally are, and won large sums very frequently. Not very long ago Wolff was known to have won some 3,000,000 francs in two years, and he should have foresworn play when he found himself such a large gainer. Three millions is a large fortune, even in these days of high expense and extravagance; and in the wildest dreams of his youth Wolff can never have imagined himself the possessor of such a sum. But even this cool, cautious German was unable to resist the constant, never-allayed cravings for gain which always lead the gambler to his ruin. Wolff lived for several years in the finest style, almost gave up journalism, and went in for speculation on a large scale in stocks and shares. The fluctuations of the market were unfavorable to the lucky player, who lost at the Bourse a portion of the sum he had won at the tapis vert. The cards ran against him, too, for a while; and a short time ago Wolff was obliged to betray how great had been the inroads upon his gambling gain, when he had to request a short but significant delay in the payment of 160,000 francs, which he had lost in one night at baccarat. Wolff produced the sum without any great difficulty, however, and has since had a return of his old luck; several thousands of louis have come back to him, and he is once more the terror of his set. Though he devotes his entire time to cards, Wolff occasionally pens some brilliant criticism or witty review; he shows in all his articles the possession of more taste, thought, and power of observation than the other men of the *Figaro* can lay any claim to, and it is certainly a pity that he should prostitute his talents to gambling.

A LONDON RESTAURANT.

Edward King in Boston Journal.

There is the vastness of the old baronial hall about some of the popular restaurants of London. At the "Criterion," for instance, a gigantic caravansary, there is a hall in the upper story where dinner is every evening served to some hundreds of people. The ladies lay their bonnets aside before they enter the dining-room; a waiter sternly exacts the gentleman's coat, hat, and the ever-needful umbrella; and sixpence is the fee which this functionary expects. You cannot take your hat with you; you would find no place to put it. The dinner, which consists of a brace or two of superfluously heavy courses and several badly-cooked foreign entrees, costs three shillings and sixpence. The wines are charged extra, and are generally charged with spirit so as to destroy whatever bouquet they may have had before their importation. One discovers that the enormous size of everything in the establishment extends even to the prices. Illuminated gas-jets proclaim that "The Baron will be served every Thursday" at a given hour. Now the "Baron" is a joint so mighty that the silver cover under which it reposes is worked by a pulley and chain, and the functionary who carves has the proportions and somewhat the air of an executioner. Around the hall statues are grouped, and there are ornate galleries, from which spectators may look down upon the scene. There is no noise; people are subdued, seem half inclined to whisper their thoughts, and besides devote themselves very steadily to the business of eating. The quantity of meat eaten in this country by those who can afford to pay for it is really alarming to a foreign judgment. In the morning, beef and ham; there's a combination for you; at the noontide, beef, kidneys, chops, steaks; at dinner, beef, kidneys, fowl, and ham (you rarely by any chance hear an Englishman speak of a chicken); and at supper, fowl, fowl, fowl,—and ham. Notable restaurants there be, where the most succulent of vegetables, the best of game and entrees not ruined in the kitchen can be had; but these are few and far between. And, if one enters the real, unadulerated English restaurant of the second class,—the gloom! It is better imagined than described.

THE DUKES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

New York Sun.

All things considered, the Dukes of England, Ireland, and Scotland, twenty-eight in number, are decidedly above the average twenty-eight gentlemen in point of character and attainments. There is only one now who is regarded as a *mauvais sujet*—the Duke of Newcastle, a ruined gambler, whose estate is in the hands of trustees, appointed under his father's will, and who subsists on the fortune of his wife, heiress of the late Mr. Hope, of the great Dutch house. His cousin, the Duke of Hamilton, having sown a plentiful crop of wild oats, has married a sister of Lord Mandeville and turned over a new leaf. The ablest of English Dukes is probably his Grace of Devonshire, a high wrangler of Cambridge, a consummate man of business, and perhaps as much respected by men of all sorts and conditions as it is possible for men to be. The Duke of Richmond is solid and sensible, and fills his place in the Government very respectably. The Duke of Somerset is a man of admitted ability, who has filled very responsible positions with credit. The Duke of Sutherland is devoted to mechanical science, and the improvement of his estates by its means. The Duke of St. Albans is very bright. The Duke of Cleveland is regarded as a man of very high character and a remarkably clear-sighted politician. The Dukes of Northumberland, Westminster, and Bedford are admirable country gentlemen, and always among the foremost in assisting any good and liberal work. The Duke of Buckingham is a hard-working, conscientious official, and the Duke of Marlborough is the same. The Duke of Norfolk is a deeply religious (but not bigoted) and munificent son of the Roman Catholic Church. Of the Scotch Dukes, the ablest are Buccleugh and Argyll. The former manages his vast estates with a judiciousness, kindness, and sagacity which have made him the idol of his tenantry, and the Duke of Argyll's ability is well known to all educated Americans. The two Irish Dukes, Leinster and Abercorn, are, in widely different ways, superior men.

A ROYAL GIFT.

Paris Letter.

The Duchesse de Galliera has made a present of her mansion in the Rue Varennes to the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. It stands in a garden of eleven acres, on the grassy part of which Brittany cows graze. This is how the Duchess came to think of giving her town residence to the Royal pair: They were regretting to her the impossibility of holding large receptions in the suite of rooms which the Duc d'Aumale assigned them in the Hotel Fould. Said the Comte de Paris: "What we want is a villa somewhere within the fortifications, standing in spacious grounds, in which we could give garden parties. The garden party is an admirable institution. Society has grown unmanageable. One can receive a crowd on a grass lawn which would be insupportable in a drawing-room. With sunshine, flowers, and a musical band, a little light refreshment goes far. There is no degrading scramble at the buffet. One's health is not wasted by turning night into day. The upper and middle classes can be brought together without the former feeling themselves too much shuffled up among the latter. Garden parties may help to restore the monarchy." "Then take my house and garden," cried the Duchesse. "In all justice it belongs to you. Was it not the property of your aunt, Mme. Adelaide? and it would now belong to your family but for the iniquitous confiscation of the Orleans estates. The Duc de Galliera bought it far too cheap. The sale of it to him was a disgraceful job. I never enjoyed an hour's happiness in it. May your tenancy of it drive away the curse which has lain over all the years of my occupancy."

A NEW WAY TO MAKE CONVERTS.

Capt. Burnaby, author of "A Ride to Khiva," in the course of a communication published in the London *Times*, says:

"From Adrianople I proceeded to Philippopolis. In that town I met Capt. Fife, her Majesty's Military Attache in this part of Turkey. Our conversation turned upon the events which have recently happened in Eski Sagra. He informed me that he had questioned a missionary who was in that place as to what had occurred there. The reverend gentleman replied to a question as to whether the Russians had committed any atrocities in the town, 'No; but the Bulgarians were let loose, and they did so.' Capt. Fife had also visited Kechi Dere, near Kazanlik. Here some Turkish women had been seized by the Cossacks. The trousers of the ladies had been taken from them, and the victims were then told that their nether clothing would not be restored until such time as they consented to be baptized and embraced Christianity. Now, if there is one part of her body which a Turkish woman dislikes to be exposed more than her face, it is her legs, and, frightened at the outrages perpetrated upon them, several of the ladies consented to become Christians. Their trousers were then restored, and the ladies were marched in rear of a military band to a Bulgarian church, and there publicly baptized by a priest. In the meantime the mosque in the village had been burnt to the ground."

A ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Correspondence Revue Brittanique.

BERLIN, December, 1877.—King Louis of Bavaria, who, no doubt, will be known in history under the name of the Solitary, has lately given an original festival in honor of the Crown Prince of Austria. It was, as usual, the night time that the Royal lover of the moon chose to give, in his winter garden, an entertainment to his guest. A method of lighting of the most ingenious character produced all the appearance of a tropical sky. Luminous balloons, of all colors, gave a soft light to the entire garden, while an immense star shown in the midst of them like a sun. In a kiosk, richly decorated, a table was spread with exquisite viands, around which were seated the King, the Crown Prince of Austria, and the Princess Gisele and her husband. From this spot the outlook over a mass of lilies embraced the whole extent of the garden, at the extremity of which was a column surmounted by a laurel, and standing in the midst of a fountain of sparkling water. Upon the sides, on the right and left, were paths ornamented with statues, inviting the guests into groves filled with musicians.

A feast given by Louis of Bavaria without music would have been absolutely impossible. There was, therefore, scattered among the trees the quartette of Walter, the double quartette and the chorus of the theatre, and the band of the Second Regiment of Infantry. All these musical parties performed vigorously, while now and then a flood of electric light added to the enchantments the fantastic character which comes from that kind of illumination.

THEY MET.

They met—'twas at the garden-gate;
The moon shone bright—the hour was late;
No prying eyes were round to see—
And he was there, and so was she.

They wandered through each well-known walk;
They talked the talk all lovers talk.
The moonbeams peeped through bush and tree—
And she was there, and so was he.

"Thou art my life, my soul," he cried;
"There lives not on this world so wide,
An angel without wings like thee"—
And he was there, and so was she.

And from her lips these accents fell:
"My love for thee words fail to tell;
'Tis boundless, dearest, as the sea"—
And she was there, and so was he.

Sweet moon, 'neath thy inspiring rays
What pranks mysterious Cupid plays;
A *moonshine* little god is he—
And he was there, and so was she.

"Hector—good dog!" the old man said,
"Yon maudlin fool should be in bed.
My noble hound, I'll cut thee loose;
We'll cook yon midnight-wanderer's goose."

"Adolphus, fly!" the maiden cried.
"Here Hector, with mouth open wide,
And eyes that glow like balls of fire,
Comes, followed by my wrathful sire."

He shook the dew-drops from his boots;
Like meteor through the air he scoots;
But Hector rushes like the wind,
And grabs the flying man behind.

A growl—a rip—ah! never, never,
Did pants from ties so quickly sever;
Freed from his clothes, Adolphus starts,
And o'er the fence like lightning darts.

The modest moon still brightly shone;
Such sights she oft has gazed upon;
Such sights, while Time remains, she'll see—
And she was there, but where was he?

ROBERT TURNER.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Amusements of the Devotees of Pleasure in Chicago.

An Extraordinary Outbreak of Surprises—Various Matrimonial Adventures.

Exploits of the Clubs—Announcements of Coming Weddings.

Novelties in Walking-Dresses—A Delicious Hat—Silver in Fashion.

Some Striking Costumes—Parisian and New York Fashion Gossip.

CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS SOCIETY.

No intelligent Chicagoan of experience has ever charged the ambitious town of St. Louis with being the home of aristocracy, and the specimens sent to the summer resorts hereabout have never inspired the frequenters of good society with feelings akin to awe by their demonstrations, easy language, or notions of etiquette. But the press of that place must necessarily make a show to the world, and the *Evening Post*, seeking to lead the other papers in enterprise, has organized a society reporter, upon whom the managers dote. Although new in his profession, he gives promise of developing into a modern Jenkins. Below are given a few of the most important items in his first masterly effort, which will, according to his own statement, corroborate the impressions of the outside public regarding the high character of St. Louis society:

Mrs. John Smith has returned to the city.

Buy your tin jewelry at Pinchbeck's, the emporium of fashion.

T. Jefferson Jones, the accomplished society beau, was observed yesterday picking his teeth in front of the Friendly Inn.

Miss Dulcinea Duggin, the belle of Duncan's Island, came up to the city yesterday, and was seen shopping in a pawnshop on the levee.

The promenade concert of the United Scullions was a perfect success, and the elite of St. Louis will long remember it as an occasion of which they may justly feel proud.

The most elegant wake of the season transpired on Thursday night, on the occasion of the demise of the Hon. Mickey Costello, of Kerry Patch. The keening could not be surpassed in County Galway, and the spiritual consolations offered on the occasion were imported direct from "the ould sod."

The Hon. Alexander Hamilton Napoleon Brown, the leading calcimining artist of St. Louis, is reported to be engaged to the bewitching daughter of one of our prominent capitalists,—a gentleman standing at the head of an immense transportation interest with a hand-cart. We are not at liberty to divulge the name of the fair intended as the cards have not yet transpired, but the affair is destined to create an intense excitement in colored circles.

Prof. George Washington Jones, the eminent tonsorial artist of this city, entertained a select party of the elite at his princely mansion in Clabber alley (the second story back) with a cake-walk of the most recherche description. After the usual festivities had been dispensed with, the guests departed, each dusky inamorata carrying in her agitated bosom a memory of the most delightful entertainment which it has ever been our lot to participate.

A surprise party invaded the residence of the Hon. Anthony Huempenfeiser on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entering public life in command of a city dump-cart. Among the participants our society reporter recognized Miss Wienerwurst, Miss Pickelhaube, Miss Eigenthinner, Miss Schulze, Miss Meyer, the Hon. P. O'Rafferty, V. Garrity, Jr. (son of old Vul Garrity), and many others. The greatest surprise of the evening was the easy manner in which the distinguished recipient of the terpsichorean festivity got away with twenty-five schooners of the ambrosial beverage of King Gambrinus. The airy grace of his manner was truly imposing.

ELLSROAD—ROOT.

Thursday evening last, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 865 West Jackson street, Miss Marion H. Root, only daughter of R. D. Root, Esq., and Mr. Harry O. Ellsroad, connected with the House of Kieth Bros., were united in marriage by the Rev. D. N. Vandevere, pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church. The guests in attendance were mostly relatives and immediate friends of the family. The presents were many and elegant.

STREET—PARDEE.

Last Thursday, at the residence of the bride's father, T. Pardee, Esq., No. 416 North State street, Miss Emily A. Pardee was united in marriage to Mr. William D. C. Street. The wedding was a brilliant one. Mr. and Mrs. Street will be at home Wednesdays at No. 6 Grant street.

DOWNS—JOHNSON.

Last Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the nuptials of Miss Bella H. Johnson and Charles R. Downs, for some time with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, were celebrated at the Church of the Atonement, the Rev. Francis Mansfield officiating. The bride was attired in a rich ivory-white Princess dress, en train, trimmed with tulle and natural flowers, a wreath of camellias fastening the bridal veil. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Moore and Miss Clara Milner. The groomsmen were Frank H. Collier and John A. Peppard. After the ceremony the happy couple adjourned to their residence, No. 155 Walnut street, where they received the congratulations of their friends. After parting of a sumptuous repast the company amused themselves with music and dancing until a late hour. The presents were elegant and tasty.

FREEMAN—LAMB.

At the residence of the bride's mother, corner of Green and Adams streets, last Wednesday evening, Miss Ella M. Lamb was married to Mr. J. C. Freeman, of the Chicago & Alton Road, the Rev. A. W. Freeman, of Aurora, Ind., officiating. The wedding was a quiet one.

PERRY—WICKIZER.

An unpretentious wedding was that on Thursday noon, of Edwin S. Perry, City Clerk of Bloomington, Ill., and Miss Delle, only daughter of Col. J. H. Wickizer, well-known in legal and political circles throughout the West. The ceremony took place at the residence of a relative of the bride, Mr. J. B. McDonald, No. 719 West Monroe street, Prof. Swing officiating. Outside the circle of family connections there were present only Leonard Swett and wife, and Mr. William Turner, of Calumet avenue. After the couple had been united in marriage, the merry party present enjoyed a handsome collation and a season of dancing.

BEAM—COOKE.

Miss Effie Cooke, daughter of T. E. Cooke, Esq., of Dubuque, Ia., was married at half-past 8 o'clock Thursday evening, the 17th inst., to Maj. Henry D. Beam, of this city, the Rev. Dr. E. K. Young presiding. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, in Dubuque, in presence of a small company of the more intimate friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The bride wore a seal-brown gros-grain silk dress, cut en Princesse, coral jewelry, etc. After the ceremony and the congratulations of friends a sumptuous repast was partaken of by the company, and at 8:20 p. m. the newly-married couple took the train for the East. Mr. and Mrs. Beam will reside in Chicago.

HOWE—CLINTON.

Mr. John C. Howe and Miss Julia Clinton were married at St. Columkill's Church Wednesday evening, the Rev. Father Burk officiating, Miss Gertrude Clinton and Mr. Mark Clinton, brother and sister of the bride, acting as bridesmaid and groomsman.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

Miss Mattie Johnson and Mr. Alonzo C. Mather will be united in marriage Tuesday at 5:30 o'clock at the Palmer House.

The marriage of Minnie M. Clayburg, daughter of Martin Clayburgh, Esq., with Mr. Benjamin H. Meyer, of New York, will be celebrated Tuesday at Standard Hall.

Mr. Z. B. Denman will be married the 7th of February to Miss Mollie Jenks, formerly of Monmouth, Ill.

It is reported that Mr. Cal Cobb, a well-known society young man of the South Side, is to be married about the first of next month to Miss Fannie Lyon, daughter of John B. Lyon, Esq.

AN ELEGANT PARTY.

One of the social events of the week was the party given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tebbetts at their residence, No. 823 Indiana avenue, Tuesday evening, it being the tenth anniversary of their marriage. About 100 guests pleasantly passed the evening in dancing and viewing the beautiful presents sent them by their many friends. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. William Hopkinson, Dr. and Mrs. I. McNeal, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Vary, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Huyck, Mr. and Mrs. George Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Alley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bee, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ashleman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cruver, Mr. and Mrs. Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Brookins, Mrs. Gen. Kilburn, Mrs. Jordan; Misses Gillett, Gallup, Ashleman, Aldrich, Promlee, James, Allen, Jordan, Grewey, Frisbee, Leach, Gildersleeve, Wheeler; Messrs. Wolcott, Gallup, Curver, Stewart, James, Skinner, Benedict, Aldrich, Tebbetts, Gildersleeve, G. W. Gillett, Wheeler, and others.

A PLEASANT PARTY

was given, last Monday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Jones, in the spacious parlors of the Revere House. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Jones, Miss Nellie Osborne, of Racine, Miss Carrie Hutchinson, Miss May Lewis, Miss Shourds, Miss Blanche Pinney, Miss Nellie Butler, Miss Cora Wheeler; Messrs. A. J. Buchanan, Fred K. Morrill, J. G. Goodrich, W. H. Lane, J. F. Brine, J. J. Augustine, A. C. Hutchinson, and Fred Jones.

A DELIGHTFUL GERMAN.

Tuesday evening the Misses Gore gave a delightful German at the residence of their father, George P. Gore, Esq., No. 951 Indiana avenue, in honor of their Boston friends, the Misses Stevenson and Miss Dore. The parlors were elaborately decorated with flowers and smilax by Allen, and the music was furnished by Johnny Hand. The German was led by Mr. Will Olcott. Among those who participated were Miss Neta Gore, Miss Kittie Gore, Miss Stevenson of Boston, Miss Dore of Boston, Miss Pelton, Miss Nellie Bickford, Miss Satterlee, Miss Bertie Bevan, Miss May Buel, Miss Lucy Fleetwood, the Misses Hilton, Miss Shaw, Miss Carter, Miss Genie Hoyne, Miss Gross, Miss Annie Swan, Miss Emily Lyon, Miss Elkins, May Bevan, Miss Florence Bryan, Mr. Will Olcott, Mr. Lathrop, Mr. Stanley Fleetwood, Mr. Baldwin, Messrs. Freeman Clark, W. H. Sard, Fred B. Carter, George W. Murison, Fred T. Haskell, N. H. Jones, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Fred Swift.

THE FORRESTVILLE CLUB

gave the fifth of their successful parties Tuesday evening. The hall was well filled, the music good, and all enjoyed themselves very much. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Melcher, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Organ, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. Kate Carter, Misses May Ruger, Ella Stevens, Nellie Melcher, Lucy Orlup, Jennie Ford, Ella Childs, Etties Carter, E. E. Gatch, Mary Moss, Minnie Organ, Jessie Purple, Clara A. Townsend, Messrs. George G. Melcher, G. L. Ford, Jr., L. Ely, W. Tyler, F. Carter, J. W. Simpson, S. Brennan, S. L. Hurst, E. D. Townsend, W. W. Schatz, W. H. Peek, Jr., L. K. Bensley, W. H. Barret.

SURPRISES.

Last Friday evening a select party of young people happily surprised Walter P. Walbridge at his residence, No. 1111 Prairie avenue. The evening was very pleasantly spent in dancing and partaking of an elegant supper prepared by the young ladies, under the management of Miss Jennie Reid. Among those present were Misses Jennie Reid, Belle Hollister, Libbie Rood, Fannie Stone, Lillie Reed, Cora Miller, Julia Davis, Katie Brown, Mamie Belding, Mary Couch, Mary Kellogg, Phila Barrett; Messrs. Reeve, Hall, Brush, Miller, Sweet, Marshall, Rea, Webb, Blocksom, Beers, Davis, Gridley, Rood, Stone, Brown, Clancy, Williams, Robbins, Hayes, and others.

Mr. Nelson Ludington was agreeably surprised by a number of his friends Friday evening at his home, No. 606 Michigan avenue.

Miss May Browne was very pleasantly surprised, at the residence of her father, No. 869 North Oakley avenue, Wednesday evening last, by about forty of her young friends. Fitzgerald's music was in attendance, and the evening passed pleasantly with dancing, games, and other amusements.

A very enjoyable surprise was tendered Miss Marcia Moore by her many friends, at her residence, No. 598 West Van Buren street, Wednesday evening. The young lady had been visiting, and on her return home found the house in possession of about twenty couples, who were enjoying themselves dancing. The company broke up at a late hour with happy hearts and many good wishes to the young hostess. The music was furnished by Martine.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Swan were made the happy victims of a surprise party at their elegant home, No. 68 Centre avenue, by a large and jovial party of their friends.

Miss Carrie Patterson, of No. 7 Park Row, was called upon to entertain a party of friends, who agreeably surprised her Friday evening.

A surprise party was given at the residence of Mrs. Barton, No. 313 West Randolph street, Wednesday evening, to Mrs. Jane Moss, by her friends, as a token of their esteem for her. There were about eighty persons present.

A delightful surprise was given to little Lillie Smith by her young friends at the residence of her father, Mr. E. K. Smith, No. 755 Fulton street, one evening last week.

Friday evening, Miss Bertha Higgins was agreeably surprised by a number of her friends at her residence, No. 113 West Adams street. The evening was passed very pleasantly.

Some of the friends of Miss Clara Thompson surprised her at her residence, No. 453 West Van Buren street, Friday evening, by calling, all of them arrayed in ghostly attire.

A pleasant surprise was tendered Mr. Alfred T. Davis at his residence, No. 224 Chicago avenue, Friday evening

SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

"Cake walk," is the name given to the latest feature of social entertainment in St. Louis.

A very pleasant party was given, last Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. H. L. Hawley, No. 1148 Wabash avenue. About thirty guests were present.

Mrs. Carvey, of No. 220 South Morgan street, very handsomely entertained about fifty of her friends last Wednesday evening.

Last Wednesday night the Congress Club gave one of its enjoyable parties at the residence of Dr. Hanley, No. 600 Van Buren street. Fitzgerald's parlor orchestra provided music for the dancing, which was not overlooked by any of the party participants.

The regular party of the Snowflake Club took place Thursday night, at the residence of Thomas E. Courtney, Esq., No. 463 Carroll avenue.

The La Circle Club gave an elegant party at the residence of Mr. George Miller, No. 1230 Wabash avenue, Friday evening.

A party was given by the Kenilworth Club in Russell's Academy, Friday evening, which was well attended.

The Ivy Social Club held its regular semi-monthly sociable in Avenue Hall last evening.

The La Belle Club was handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bunker at their residence, No. 441 West Van Buren street, Thursday evening. This was the fourth party of the Club this season, and was highly enjoyed by those attending.

The La Pleasair Petite Club gave its second entertainment Friday evening at the Club-rooms on West Monroe street, which proved a success.

The Fairview Social Club held its regular reception last Thursday evening at the hall, corner of Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, which was largely attended.

Mrs. E. S. Stickney, of No. 105 Pine street, gave an elegant breakfast at 12 o'clock yesterday to a dozen of her lady friends.

In honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawrence gave them a delightful surprise at their home, No. 14 Fillmore street, a week ago yesterday evening. A large number of relatives were included among the surprisers of these old residents. A beautiful set of china was left with them.

The Bric-a-Brac Club of Lawndale was entertained at the home of the Misses Hall, corner of Genesee avenue and Twenty-third street, last Tuesday evening. There was an unusually large number present, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the exercises, which consisted of music, instrumental and vocal, readings, recitations, and tableaux.

Mrs. J. E. Tillotson and Miss Gertie E. Pinkham entertained a few of their friends at their residence, No. 638 Fulton street, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Senyard celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding by the entertainment of a few of their most intimate friends at their residence, Wilcox avenue, Wednesday evening last. The evening was spent very pleasantly in feasting, dancing, and visiting. A number of useful tin articles were presented to the happy pair.

Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, of No. 120 Park avenue, gave a party to a number of her friends Thursday evening.

The Oneida Pleasure Club gave one of its enjoyable parties at Shrum's Academy Thursday evening. A grand masquerade will be given at the same place Feb. 5.

The third assembly for ladies and gentlemen in light gymnastics and dancing occurred at Natatorium Hall Thursday, and those present enjoyed a rare good time. Next Thursday evening there will be an organization for the season.

The Mignon Club held a reception Wednesday evening at the residence of Charles Walsh, Esq., No. 1086 Indiana avenue. About twenty couples were present.

The Y. L. G. Club gave a large party Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Cory, No. 220 Morgan street. About forty couples were in attendance, Fitzgerald furnishing the music.

Monday evening last Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Butler entertained a few of their friends at their pleasant home, No. 509 Carroll avenue. The evening was pleasantly whiled away with splendid vocal and instrumental music and the charms of the mazy dance. A nice "coffee" was served, shortly after which the guests took their leave.

"Carl Pretzel" (Mr. Charles Harris) and his wife held a reception at No. 261 Groveland Park avenue last Tuesday evening, which was largely attended.

Miss Addie Goode, of No. 825 Congress street entertained about twenty of her friends Tuesday evening.

The members of the N. N. Club, an amateur dramatic and social club of the West Side, gave their first entertainment Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. T. S. Albright, No. 765 West Monroe street. A large and select audience was in attendance, and was evidently well pleased with the programme, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations, and the farce of the "Laughing Hyena."

Our Friends held their regular party at Bourniqne's Hall last Thursday evening.

The ladies of St. Mark's Church gave a very large and delightful sociable Friday evening, at the residence of W. W. Watkins, Esq., No. 37 Lake avenue.

Mrs. P. V. Kellogg gave a very fine party Thursday evening.

Mrs. Col. Balcom handsomely entertained a small company at her residence, No. 724 Michigan avenue, last evening.

Wednesday evening Mrs. R. H. Hennegan, No 437 West Washington street, entertained a company of friends informally.

The Gladiolus Club gave the first party of the second series Thursday evening, and it was an enjoyable affair.

The Oak Park society people are on the qui vive in regard to a full-dress party to be given at Centennial Hall next Friday evening by the Basni-Bazouks.

Mebbie Adams celebrated his ninth birthday at the residence of his parents, No. 466 West Randolph street, last Friday evening, by giving a party to a number of his little friends.

At Princeton, Ill., Wednesday evening, a grand reception was tendered to Miss Miller, daughter of the Hon. Henry F. Miller, on her return from the East. This was the grandest society event that has ever visited the town. The spacious house was decorated with natural flowers, and at 9 o'clock some seventy-five couple began the dance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The First Regiment will inaugurate a series of entertainments Friday evening at Hershey Hall, which can but prove popular to the public, and thereby put money into the treasury of this gallant organization.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Parker, formerly of this city, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedded life Thursday evening at their elegant house on the banks of Lake Oconomowoc, by giving a grand party to their many friends. The invitations are accompanied by a card bearing information that a special car will leave the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot at 10 o'clock of that day for the accommodation of the invited guests from Chicago, and no presents are expected. It is expected that this will be the most brilliant affair of the kind thet has ever taken place in that section of the country.

Friday evening the No-Name Club will give a select party at the residence of Miss Theo Stiles, No. 263 Warren avenue.

The next party of the Vesta Club will be held at the residence of Mr. W. A. Shaw, No. 97 Loomis street. Tuesday evening.

Company C, First Regiment, will give a brilliant full-dress party at the Matteson House Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Collins, of No. 1617 Dearborn street, will celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary Wednesday evening, Feb. 6.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball will give a large party to-morrow night at her residence, No. 610 Michigan avenue.

Company A, Sixth Battalion I. N. G., will give its next reception at the armory Tuesday evening, Feb. 5.

The full-dress reception of the K. O. M. Club will take place Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, instead of the 23d, as previously announced.

Miss Cobb will give a large reception Tuesday at the residence of her father, S. B. Cobb, Esq., corner Prairie avenue and Twenty-first street.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Clark will give a reception next Tuesday evening.

The Farragut Boat Club will give a sociable at the residence of Mr. Silas Wright, on Ellis avenue, Oakland, within a short time.

The next reception of "Our Favorite" Assembly occurs next Friday evening.

The Queer Club will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Page at their residence, No. 271 Warren avenue, Wednesday evening.

The thirteenth annual ball of the Chicago Caledonian Club will be given at Parker's Hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, on Burns' anniversary, the 25th inst.

Queen Esther Chapter No. 41, D. E. S., will give a social hop at the hall, Nos. 62 and 64 Clark street, to-morrow evening. All Master Masons of the order are cordially invited.

The thirteenth annual ball of Division No. 10, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will take place at Twelfth Street Turner Hall Tuesday.

The Oriental Consistory will hold the fourth and last reception but one Thursday evening at the Asylum, No. 76 Monroe street. The dancing festivities will commence at the usual hour—8:30.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lida Phillips, of Covington, Ky., is the guest of Mrs. Ernst, at Highwood.

Miss Lucy Bierce, of Memphis, is visiting Mrs. J. Lafe Curtis, No. 1370 Indiana avenue.

Miss Neally Stevens, who has been studying at Vassar College for the past five years, and taken the first prize, has returned to Chicago.

Miss Ida and Miss Marion Morgan leave today for New York, and sail for Europe next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Dandy, nee Goodrich, left this week for their home at Boerne, Tex.

Mr. Fred T. Haskell and Mr. C. B. Hale, of the Farragut Boat Club, left Wednesday evening for Detroit, to attend a meeting of the Northwestern Rowing Association, held at the Russell House Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Eames left the city bound for California Thursday morning, there to remain several months.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Egan, nee Chandler, will be at home Thursdays in March at No. 216 South Morgan street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mautonya have returned from their trip East and are at home.

Mrs. Koons, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. William M. Greiner, of Philadelphia, are on a visit at Col. Elison's, No. 1005 Wabash avenue.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Are there any of those noble New Year's resolutions, made only twenty days ago, now remaining unshattered?

You may think this is charming winter weather, but how do you think the dealers in stoves, coal, fur, clothing, skates, sleighs, Tom and Jerry, and other winter goods, like it?

A book has recently been published, "How to Live Within Your Income." The advice is good; but if some benefactor of his kind would kindly tell people how to live without it, he would confer a boon on thousands.

The shrinkage in valuations the world over is working to peculiar advantage for buyers of jewelry, silver ware, and kindred goods. These standard articles, which always possess a high inherent value and are worth money even when worn out, are obtainable now at prices which actually make them sensible private investments, to say nothing of their striking beauty and usefulness. Of course, purchasers should exercise their customary care, and buy only of jewelry firms whose ample resources and high commercial rank is a surety that they can undersell all others and still maintain inviolate the perfect quality of their goods. Such a firm, pre-eminently, is that of N. Matson & Co.

Boots of the thirteenth century are occasionally dug up in London, with skeletons of cats of the same festive era. The relative positions of the boots and cats show that the ancients were not much better at aiming than we of today are.

The coming Paris Exposition bids fair to eclipse all previous ones in splendor and magnificence. To fully enjoy it, intelligent people should attend Prof. Etienne Lambert's classes, Simply mastering a few practical idioms, indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse, will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment while materially reducing expenses. No grammar, no silly exercises, but common sense conversational practice especially adapted to those who wish to learn rapidly. We advise all such to call on Prof. Lambert at his rooms in Hershey Hall, daily at 12.

A Washington Jenkins says that at the last White-House reception "Mrs. Key hung on the arm of the Postmaster-General, who was in black silk, and Miss Thompson accompanied her father, who was in lavender silk, with cardinal trimmings." The old gentleman must have looked stunning!

Leipsic women are arrested if found with sweeping trains on the streets, and are heavily fined.

Brand's photographery is the acme of artistic grace and fidelity. His elegant and matchless double suite of operating rooms make it possible for him to maintain the eminent art character of his work and still furnish his paragons of cabinet pictures at $6 and cards at $3 a dozen.

An eminent physician has undertaken to give reasons for the frequently-noticed fact that American city girls are very pretty, and grow in grace and loveliness until they are about 18 or 20, when they generally get pale, sickly-looking, and faded, going all to pieces at 26. He attributes it to lack of exercise in the open air, the wearing of veils that interfere with breathing, tight lacing, round dances, and too much study.

"More offense is given to taste, perhaps," says a writer, "in the arrangement of the shawl than with any other garment. It should never be worn uniform on both sides with the pattern up and down, but should be higher on one shoulder than on the other, or be in some manner irregular in order to break uniformity."

The latest and most correct of genuine society information is always to be found in the *Saturday Evening Herald*.

Mothers should be very careful to see that their daughters are well wrapped up while out on the piazza these treacherous nights to see "the satellites of Mars." A coat-sleeve, of course, is as good as far as it goes, and, to tell the truth, it generally goes as far as it can, but at best it can cover only about so much territory.

A chimney that smokes, servants who are careless and impudent, wives and husbands who are uncongenial, children that won't mind, and rooms which cannot be thoroughly ventilated, are serious barriers to home happiness. But a piano which is continually getting out of tune is the worst household misery of all. The patented improvements of the Hallet, Davis & Co's. Uprights, prohibited by law from being used by other makers, insure a lasting permanence of tune, and a consequent permanent enjoyment to their owners. No one can sell them in Chicago but W. W. Kimball, State and Adams streets.

How strangely sweet the name of "blue glass" sounds. It seems like a reminiscence of a hundred years ago. And yet a late English paper says it has just been put in certain windows of the insane asylum at Maidstone. The paper further states that "it has had a surprising effect on the demented inmates who have been subjected to the blue glass treatment." It had a surprising effect on many idiots in this country about a year ago.

All who have had the advantage of the services of John Wright know that his catering for social entertainments of every kind is a certain delight alike to hosts and guests. Office in Palmer House, Monroe street.

Cupid laughs at business dullness, and Hymen waves his torch defiantly at hard times. Chicago never had more notable weddings on the tapis than are in prospect just now.

It is gratifying to Chicago ladies to know that there is at least one place in the city where they can call with perfect propriety to order French delicacies, wines, etc., for home use. We refer to the establishment of Messrs. C. Cavaroc & Son, 179 and 181 Wabash avenue, an auxiliary of the famous New Orleans house. All goods are sold here at the same prices as when imported into that city.

A distinguished politician from the rural districts resolved to give a splendid dinner to some of his party friends. In order to make sure that everything should be of the best quality, he went to market himself, and bought first a turtle. After taking great pains to select one of the finest specimens in the lot, and, ordering it sent home, he said to the tradesman, by way of making it quite right: "This is a real genuine turtle, ain't it?" "Oh! certainly," was the reply. "One of the very best." "Because," added the politician, "although I ain't been in the city long, I ain't to be humbugged. It won't do for you to try to put off any of your mock turtles onto me."

The Domestic Paper Fashions are at once the newest, most beautiful, stylish, and economical of any in the world. A lady attired in costumes made from them is certain to be admirably robed. Sold at 180 State street.

A correspondent wishes us to tell him candidly if there are prospects of a general European war. He is probably arranging for a big wheat deal, and is trying to strike us for points. We don't know just what is going to happen in Europe, but won't encourage grain gambling by telling.

For elegant flowers of all kinds, whether for quiet home adornment or for embellishing for the most recherche of social entertainments, James Farrell, 175 Wabash avenue, Palmer House Block, will give the choicest of satisfaction.

One of the midshipmen on the United States frigate Constellation, at Newport, on being introduced to one of the belles of the day, seemed to think it necessary to apologize for so astounding a piece of presumption, and modestly stammered: "I beg your pardon, Miss ——; it is not my fault; but, ah! the Captain ordered me to ask you to dance."

The Louisville route has begun the sale of round-trip tickets to Jacksonville. They now have on sale round-trip tickets as follows: Chicago to Jacksonville and return, $68.50; Chicago to Pensacola and return, $45; Chicago to Nassau and return, $109.50; Chicago to Havana and return, $141. Address or call for circular, E. Gallup, General Western Passenger Agent, No. 121 Randolph street.

Gold necklaces fit closely like dog collars, and are in Cesnola designs of lotus leaves or beads; or else they are India patterns, made of gold beads all clustered together irregularly; or heavy gold fringes with each strand forming a ball or a tassel, while more expensive ones have Delhi paintings, and represent Hindoo gods. A novelty is the bangle necklace, which passes over the head as bangles do over the hand. This is a single stiff band with pendent ornaments, coins, campanella charms and crescents.

The variable Western winter weather, leading to pulmonary afflictions of all kinds, is even more depraved than ever this season, and victims of lung and throat distempers abound in melancholy profusion. We hope the day is not far distant when Dr. Robert Hunter, Chicago's eminent master of these dangerous diseases, shall be able to complete his proposed Sanitarium for the treatment of these and kindred maladies. We understand that some of our wealthiest and most distinguished citizens are practically interesting themselves in this very commendable project.

There is one man in the world who probably has titles enough to suit him. He is the Duke di Npdina Cœli, of Spain. He is four time a Duke, eight times a Marquis, and six times a Count, without reckoning minor honors. It may be added that he is only one time a man, and not much of a man at that.

The Morgan Park Military Academy has just erected a new drill hall, with a clean floor space forty by sixty feet. It is a new attraction to this deservedly popular preparatory school, and in addition to its advantages for drill and exercise will be a fine place for public entertainments at Morgan Park.

The baby of the period: "He screams, he kicks, he rolls on the floor, he assails the mirror, the picture frames, the bronzes, your shuddering person, with whatever offensive weapon he can seize. He wants to demolish things and make matters sprightly for the family and the family's friends, and he succeeds dreadfully. His parents—his mother generally—look on serenely, it may be admiringly, and mildly say, 'You should not do so, darling.'"

Miss Nellie Drew, the professionable bath operator, is engaged at Dr. Hayes' Medical and Electrical Rooms.

The latest styles of hair goods are always found at Mrs. Hattie M. Hull's, 40 Monroe street, Palmer House; also at 270 West Madison street.

At a recent New York ball an elegant costume consisted of pale amber satin and brocade, without other color, excepting crimson roses in the hair, and the crimson silk hose worn with the Louis XV. shoes.

The favorite shoe with the ladies are Hapgood's Spanish arched instep shoes. They are without exception the handsomest and best fitting in the country. The double-sole walking shoes are very fine French goat, vamp, and Matt kid top. M. Wheeler & Co., 74 East Madison street, sole agents.

A Bangor gentleman contributes to the *Whig* of that town a little story of one of his children, whom they have sought to teach to be polite. "We had," he writes, "pork steak for dinner the other day, when an old friend, whom the little folks had never seen, dropped in. Of this our little 6-year-old is very fond, and as we helped our friend the little fellow spoke up, 'It's very hard to sit here and see the largest piece of lean go into a stranger's plate.'"

NEW YORK.

WALKING SUITS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The weather continues so unseasonably mild that one does not have occasion to require such heavy garments as are generally suited to this time of the year. Still all the winter things are so rich and elegant that one hesitates to discard them, and one wears them just as if it were bitterly cold. I have seen so many charming walking suits that to give particular mention to any particular one seems almost an invidious distinction. One especially pretty costume is of myrtle-green faille and cashmere d'Inde. The skirt, made demi-train, is of faille. It has three very narrow plisses of the same, alternated by three gathered cashmere ruffles of equal depth. The cashmere ruffles are bound with faille, and are rather scant than otherwise. The overskirt is cut off straight across the bottom of the front, and falls to within a few inches of the flounces. It is trimmed with a narrow, fine pleating of faille. Pointed pieces about a foot deep are cut out at regular intervals, and the openings thus made are filled in with pleatings of faille. The back falls in perpendicular pleats from the waist to the top of the flounces. Every second pleat is of faille, the alternate one being of cashmere. The sacque is of cashmere, having in the back an elaborate hood, long and pointed. The hood consists of finely-laid pleats, which meet in a point in the centre. A bow with long ends of handsome dark green ribbon ornaments the pointed end of this hood, which is of faille. The front of the garment, which is of French sacque pattern, has a rolling collar and lapels like a gentleman's coat. These are of faille. The sacque is fastened with malachite buttons trimmed with gold. The cuffs are plain deep ones of faille, finished top and bottom with a fine pleating. They also are ornamented by the handsome green and gold buttons. Worn with this pretty and stylish costume is a charming coronet bonnet of dark green velvet. The front is covered with finely shirred velvet of the palest blue tint. The outside is garnished with folds of dark green velvet, and at the left side is a full bow of pale blue satin. From this rise several short ostrich tips, one of dark green, the others pale blue.

ANOTHER VERY STYLISH TOILETTE

which attracted much attention among the Fifth avenue promenaders Saturday last was of black camel's hair of the roughest description. The skirt in front and on the sides is of the usual gored style, and is trimmed with a side-pleated flounce a little more than a foot deep. The back is laid in three full box-pleats, the centre one being the broadest. The top of the pleating in front and on the sides is finished by a row of half-inch wide gold braid. A long scarf, one-half yard in width, is made of the camel's hair, and is trimmed all around with three rows of the gold braid. This scarf is passed around the waist, and is loosely tied in a knot at the left side. It half confines a pleated waist, which completes the costume in the house. When worn in the street there is added a charming little coat-shaped garment, which is trimmed with three rows of braid and gold buttons innumerable. There are large, square pockets, ornamented with braid and buttons, and in front is a smaller breast pocket for the handkerchief. Accompanying this unique and withal pleasing costume is a round soft hat, like a gentleman's, simply trimmed with a band of gros grain ribbon, its too masculine look relieved by a small bow and a gilded wing at the sides.

HATS AND BONNETS

are peculiarly attractive just now, and those for evening and reception wear are bewitching beyond words. One I met this evening en route to the theatre was highly artistic. It was a Marie Stuart in shape of finest soft white plush. The crown was encircled by a wreath of rich bronze foliage, whence fell a very thick, short fringe of orange chenille. The end of each piece was tipped with scarlet and at the back gleamed a cluster of scarlet chenille loops. The front was filled in with puffs of glistening white satin, over which is a fall of rare old lace. Narrow strings of white satin were caught on the breast with a bunch of scarlet blossoms. Another very lovely bonnet I noticed not long since atop the dainty chevelure of one of our brightest belles was of pale blue velvet and faintest buff or lemon-colored satin. The bonnet, itself of velvet, was trimmed with both materials, and the edge of the brim was set off by a full fluffy trimming of pale lemon and blue marabout feathers. Feathers, as a rule, are seen only on hats and bonnets. The great rage for feather borderings and trimmings which existed last winter has apparently died out. Plumes and tips are, of course, highly esteemed by elderly ladies for ornamenting the coiffure on full-dress occasions, but even for this purpose they are not so largely used as formerly. Hence it is safe to say that they are recommended only for head gear, and here we find them in profusion. From the long drooping plume, which may measure a yard, to the saucy little wing, all are admirable and "in style." One of the most lovely varieties is that which consists of long slender quills thickly feathered, curling, and very willowy. These are beautiful, especially in the pale delicate tints suited for evening hats, and impart a charmingly light and graceful effect. The little gilded and silvered quills and wings which I mentioned some time ago, have risen rapidly and steadily in favor. They certainly deserve their popularity, for they are, when used with discretion and moderation, a great ornament. Three slender gold quills handsomely relieve the sombreness of a green or brown bonnet, and a little silver wing brightens and wonderfully enriches the appearance of a dark-blue or wine-colored bonnet. Only the smallest and most perfect wings and quills should be dressed with either gold or silver. Large and ungainly ones are to be studiously avoided. A good deal of bronze, silver, and gold foliage and berries may be noticed on some very handsome bonnets. Only the most judicious use of the two latter can produce an advantageous effect. Too much here is far worse than not enough, for the result cannot fail of being something tawdry and shocking to good taste. The bronze garnitures are less conspicuous, and may be used in somewhat greater profusion, but too much of these, even, is to be condemned. Some of the leaves made in bronze and lined with gold are very beautiful; especially noticeable are the oak and holly leaves. These are in much demand, and I have lately seen a ball toilette trimmed with gold-veined bronze, holly-leaves, and scarlet berries, which, was exquisite. The dress itself was of black tulle richly garnished with these beautiful leaves and berries, and was as handsome as it was novel.

I have several times mentioned that

BANGLES

are no longer considered elegant, and yet I must seem a false chronicler, for they are still worn by a few ladies of unquestionable taste. The explanation is this. The ladies have bangles of exquisite designs and costly prices, and so they continue to wear them rather than utterly discard them, for in themselves some bangles may be very beautiful, but the use of them is essentially barbarous, and the habit of wearing them in such great numbers vulgar. Though by some ladies they are still considered "in style," I do not hesitate to pronounce it a very bad style. As a substitute for the profusion of bangles are some very narrow gold bracelets, of which either one or two may be worn on one arm. One of these consists of a very narrow band of dull gold made with square edges. Set along the centre of the surface is a row of turquoises about the size of a pea. Another style has the same gold band with faceted edges, something quite new and very handsome. This band is ornamented with small raised stars in black enamel. Still a third design consists of pale yellow gold, the bracelet being made of three strands of seemingly flexible gold, which are braided together and clasped by means of a bow of gold in which is a small buckle of garnets. These are all very pretty, and are in perfect taste. One of these handsome ornaments made with exquisite taste and beauty is certainly preferable to ten or twenty jingling bangles which now having lost the novelty are of no value. The long slender scarf pins continue to be much worn and admired. They are made in every conceivable design, some of which are beautiful. The handsomest combine two or three varieties of gold, and some are richly enameled. I have seen a few in silver filagree which are lovely. Indeed, ornaments of this exquisite workmanship increase every day in popularity. It is hard to find anything more beautifully suited for wearing with young girls' evening toilettes. It is so light and graceful that I wonder it does not find even more admirers. It is not too costly, neither is it so cheap that one need imagine it a worthless article. Of course there are many imitations which turn black at one wearing and remain so, but the pure silver retains its brilliancy, and when dusty or soiled requires but soap, water, and a soft brush. The designs are very beautiful—the most delicate flowers and foliage, the most intricate patterns of nothing in particular, and yet lovely and delicate as the rarest lace. I have seen a set in which are two bracelets as well as earrings and pin. They are about two inches wide, and are made in a dainty and beautiful pattern. From each depends a cord, with tassels of pure silver, but as flexible and pliant as silk. They are beautiful, and attract much favorable comment where worn.

SILVER

is largely used in the decoration of ball-dresses. It has, I think, a much prettier effect by gaslight than has gold. I have been shown many toilettes with either fringes, broderies, or garlands of silver. These latter comprise flowers, leaves, and fruits, and are charming. Two ball-dresses being prepared for the Martha Washington reception are for young ladies who are twins. They are of silk and finest gauze, and are exactly alike in every detail, save that one is of the faintest rose-color, the other of the most delicate shade of pale green. The over-dresses of gauze are richly embroidered in silver, the design being morningglories and their foliage. There is also a sash or scarf of silk, bordered with silver fringe one-fourth of a yard deep, and embroidered all over with the design on the overskirt. With these lovely dresses are to be worn sets of silver jewelry made to suit the dresses. Another toilette being made up for the same occasion is a dress of brown velvet of a most exquisite bronze tint. This is worn over a petticoat of white satin, richly worked with bronze beads, which give a most beautiful effect in the gaslight. The trimmings on the dress are of pale blue satin and point Duchesse.

I have just seen a most beautiful morning dress which I cannot forbear mentioning. It is of pale ciel blue cashmere of finest quality, and is made *en Princesse*. It does not fit quite closely to the figure, but is confined by a belt at the waist. Beginning at the neck, covering the whole front of the waist and extending down the entire length of the skirt, is the richest embroidery done in the most brilliant hues. In the back, the upper part of the waist is similarly enriched, and the remainder of the robe is perfectly plain. The embroidery is in the most beautiful floral designs, and is all hand-made. It is one of the most handsome robes I have seen.

We have not much more time for gayety and dissipation before we must repent of all these frivolities in sackcloth and ashes. For the time is not far off when all this butterfly raiment will be succeeded by the penitential attire of Lent, and fashionable ladies, realizing this, are crowding into each day all that is possible, resolving to "make hay while the sun shines" and "repent at leisure." MATTIE S.

THE FASHIONS.

JEALOUS OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

Paris Correspondence New York Herald.

The great idea now is to have what the bourgeoisie cannot get,—whole shrubberies sent up from one's own park in the provinces. But a singular set of people are the French bourgeoisie,—we shall soon see the shrubberies coming somehow to them. Meanwhile, ball-rooms are graced with an undergrowth of laurel, arbutus, evergreens, and laurustinus. Trellises are of roses in a few aristocratic homes, but more generally chrysanthemums, and so much attention has been paid to this, our last autumnal flower, that in a little time we shall find different species,—the saffron, yellow, and scraggy mauves, for instance, living on all through the winter, even until early spring relieves them of their long service. Nothing can be prettier, for the crysanthemum straggles wildly or she sits up like a Queen, and in dark-brown hues is as rich as the dahlia. A screen of laurustinus when slightly heated by gaslight sheds a peculiarly delicate fragrance, and so do the bays, while their sombre masses form an effective background for our many brilliant hues. We are more than ever like butterflies in scarfs marked with Venetian sunsets and embossed floss flowers on tulle. But the charm of all charms is Queen Mab's opera-cap. It is two puffs of gauze with an aigrette on one side and a powdered feather over the top.

POLISSONS TO BE REVIVED.

I said above that we are like butterflies, but since chenille has been so much used in combination with soft downy textures and beaten down floss; since we who are not strait-laced have so laced in our figures, nevertheless we do as well—remind men of wasps. Seulement, as say the Belgians, there is going to be an end to excessive slenderness. It is difficult to explain what is going to be put on, and where, but that absurd little rolly-polly which our forefathers called a polisson is to be made with a protuberance behind, which protuberance is to form a seat. It is intended at present for ladies who have been created without the faculty of sitting, or rather that part of anatomy to which it seems a chair is acceptable. It is a pity these fashions are not in French, as there are terms in this polite language which express exactly that the polisson and roundabout is not a tournure, but a supplement.

THE SHINY GLOSS OF BEAUTY.

Writers have always found it difficult to give a short and clear definition of beauty, consequently whole folios have been blackened on the subject, but all this lovely palaver in verse and prose proves less than Shakspeare's statement. "Beauty," says this great genius in three short words, "is a shiny gloss." This is exactly the case with the new evening dress called "Dona Sol," which shines all over. It is a black sicilienne, leaf cut work, veined with gold and silver fibres, each bit of foliage being edged with beads, and this trellised foundation is worn over a velvet underdress. The back of a Dona Sol is a pair of braces filled up in the middle space space with a cascade of black satin loops that shudder at every motion; and so glossy is this tremolo that it outshines flowing water down the spine. Theophrastus, who was rather a cynic, has also defined beauty in three words, but the fair sex cannot be expected to indorse his acidulated opinions of it, for he called their peculiar charm "a silent deceit." This holds good for fichus menteurs, a charming piece of hypocrisy made for demi-toilets of plain Brussels net, but of embroidered gauzes for low bodices. The fichu menteur was first intended for high waists, but a more attentive study of the renaissance taught the art of enriching bare white shoulders. Much talent is now shown in executing with pins and needles what is far more easily done with brush and paint. In order to avoid a bunchy aspect fichus menteurs have to lie as flatly as their nature will permit, and yet to simulate proportions which nature has not given.

All the fashions will in a few weeks be Spanish; we shall have Infanta everything; already the Andalusian comb and pelerine are worn at the opera. I say, advisedly, pelerine, because a Spanish mantilla is not always accompanied with a carrick, as at present. Madrilene frills of blond fall round the cape and hood, and the blond itself is worked with many-colored beads, besides being raised on one side with a large phosphorescent thistle. These luminous flowers are not in good taste, but accessories have now to shine, glitter, and flash. We have glowworms in chenille and moss, glaring flies in velvet bows, and even peacocks' tails are rendered more refulgent by having tinsel under each separate feather.

ORNAMENTS FOR BONNETS AND HATS.

The favorite ornament for bonnets and velvet hats is the Italian nurse pin with a tremendous head. These spits are made of gilt and silver, or even plain nickel, a metal much used for snaps, bouquet-holders, buckles, and brooches. It is now grand genre to wear one's chatelaine attached to the skirt with a monogram brooch that keeps it in place. A pretty crusader fashion this. We all know that the first alms pouch known came from the Holy Land, and that it was made of embroidered kid, bearing the name of its owner, his colors and his battles "portrayed." Old silver, or argent melle, is now worn for half-mourning. This reminds me, by the way, that young widows have a new evening toilet, a dress that would have made old Brantome, the chronicler, very indignant; for already, in his old-fashioned days, he wrote a tirade against widows, who, instead of adding real skulls to the end of their silken cords, had them imitated in ivory, and who, instead of embroidering crossbones on their scarfs, made pretty little tombs in flosswork all over the ribbon they wore; just as if those fancies could make men believe that their thoughts of worldliness were buried with their dear defunct.

Modern widows do not go to parties in skulls and crossbones, but they have a dead-white poult, made tight, and it is ornamented with deep marabout, which latter trimming is headed with a deep violet and pensee galoon. This dress is called "remember," the last word said by Charles I., and which has never before been thus applied.

COURT TRAINS.

New York Post.

For full-dress occasions the most noticeable feature in this season's fashions is the almost uncalled-for length of the court trains. The Empress dress, beautiful as it is, seems rather designed for a court dress than for our reception or ball rooms; but fashion is fashion, and we have but to note the exceeding richness with which these dresses are finished. The front of a dress may be of some simple material, such as gauze or crepe; it is tight and clinging to the figure, is short enough to show the feet, and is easy to walk in; but the back of the dress, which swells out in an immeasurably long train, is of some rich brocade or Pompadour material, and is held back by quaintly designed ornaments, in which ribbons, birds' wings, gold ornaments representing daggers or pins or the ubiquitous horseshoe are all mingled together; or long lines of embossed leaves and flowers, or laces thick with tassels of seed pearls set amid floss embroideries, are carried nown the edges of the train or trim the square-cut Pompadour waists and sleeves; or else butterflies in the prismatically-shaded beads are embroidered all over the train, or garlands of shaded roses rise into pyramidal festoons half way up the back, as if trailed on trellises, with humming-birds spitted on tiny pins of gold set among them; all this to be trampled under foot or held patiently for long hours over the arm.

In some of these dresses, where the Louis XVI. coat is copied, tinted satins are used for the vest and closely-fitted fronts of the skirt, but they are so embroidered with designs in seed pearl, silver thread, and beads resembling the plumage of tropical birds that we seem to be looking at the court suit of some Lovelace on which has been squandered the revenues of a year.

The most effective dresses worn, perhaps, are those from some of the artistic French houses which copy the "faience" effects and tones, and really rest the eye amid all the glitter of the rich costumes. In these the blending of trimmings and materials set one upon the other show all the exquisite tints, the blending colors, and the studied and delicious finish of old china, or else the bolder effects of olive greens combined with warm browns and yellows.

There is quite a prevalence of violet shades among the imported evening and dinner dresses. A dress of two shades of mauve and violet damask, forming a long apron front, has the back or train of satin, which is merely three breadths of satin made long enough to be caught up here and there in soft folds; and violets of different shades and worn in the hair and in the square-cut waist.

Young girls whose movements in dancing would be much impeded by the long court trains wear dresses made conveniently short for dancing; the materials used are thin gauze and tulles, with silver or gold threads running through them, or else frosted so as to resemble hoar-frost; these are made quite simply, according to the French fashion, with very slight trains, cuirasse-shaped waist, and very often made low-neck instead of square. White is universally used, and white flowers with silver wings and other silver designs.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE DRAUGHT EDITOR, P.-O. Box 215, Chicago, Ill.

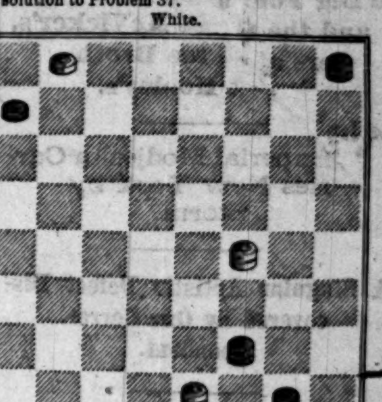
CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.

Athenæum, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street.

PROBLEM NO. 49.

By W. M. PURCELL, M. D., Terre Haute, Ind. Occurs at the seventh move of T. M. REDD's solution to Problem 37.

White.



Black.

Black to move and draw.

POSITION NO. 49.

BY C. COOPER, OWOSSO, MICH.

Black men on 10, 15, 19. Kings, 5, 20.
White men on 21, 28. Kings, 11, 31.
Black to move and win.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Will Johnson—Solution correct.

C. Hefter—Will examine your play.

Tommy—Position too easy for publication.

R. E. Bowen—Quite satisfactory; thank you.

A. Hill—The problem is neat, and shall be used.

William E. Davidson—Problems both accepted.

J. C. Wallis—Corrections of your play sent by mail.

George Conway—See published solutions in last Sunday's paper.

Charles Bateman—Your position is rather neat, but too easily solved for publication in this column. (2) Will write you about the other matter.

S. Siegel—Mr. Hefter asks how you can show a draw in Game 151 if Black plays 22—25 for 9—13 at the thirty-fifth move, thereby gaining a move.

Billy Conkling—You are probably right in your correction of Game 150. At thirty-second move, 15—11, 8—15, 24—19, 15—24, 28—19, 6—9, 22—15, 14—18, 19—16 draws.

CHECKER ITEMS.

Beaver Dam, Wis., has a checker and chess club-room.

J. Willis Underwood, of Fond du Lac, claims the championship of Wisconsin. So writes a correspondent.

A correspondence match is now pending between Mr. John Kirk, of Burnett, and Mr. Edward Beckwith, of Berlin, Wis.

In the Glasgow Central Club Tournament Mr. Tomlinson carried off the first prize, Mr. Colgan the second, Mr. Lewis the third, and Mr. Stitt the fourth.

Messrs. Matteson and Rittenhouse contested a match at Flemington, N. J., recently. Score: Matteson 5, Rittenhouse 0, drawn 7. Total, 12 games.

Messrs. McEntee and Wright closed a match a few days ago at Syracuse, with the following score: McEntee, 5; Wright, 2; drawn, 9. Total, 16 games.

The balance of the Yates-Barker games will be published in next Sunday's TRIBUNE, to be followed by the Fitzpatrick-Bowen correspondence games.

Hill offered Hefter a new hat if Hefter would go to Providence and defeat Hill. Score: Hefter, 3; Hill, 0; drawn, 5; total, 8 games. Pass the hat this way, Hill.

Messrs. Bush and McEntee recently played a match of 22 games at Syracuse, N. Y., with the following result: McEntee, 7; Bush, 5; and 10 games were drawn.

Mr. William H. Broughton, the noted player of Portland, Me., recently played a match of three games simultaneously with Messrs. Libby, Lapont, and Young, winning two, and the game with Mr. Lapont resulting in a draw.

Our correspondent W. M. Purcell, M. D., writes that the little twelve-game, $10 match, between Messrs. Owen and Grace, of Terre Haute, Ind., terminated on the 15th inst. in Barry's favor, as follows: Owen, 7; Grace, 1; drawn, 0; total, 8 games; whereupon the latter yielded most *Gracefully*.

We can say that Mr. Yates is irresistibly attractive personally, and makes friends at sight. Draught players of every degree of strength and all shades of opinions on matters connected with the championship unite in cordial expressions of admiration of him, not alone as the wonder of wonders at our game, but as a splendid specimen of a young gentleman.—*Boston Globe.*

The remaining scores made by Mr. Hefter during his recent Eastern visit, and not published in this column, are as follows:

Hefter... 3	C. F. Barker... 3	Drawn... 2	Total... 8
Hefter... 3	Littlefield... 3	Drawn... 9	Total... 15
Hefter... 0	Kirkwood... 0	Drawn... 4	Total... 4
Hefter... 3	Bugbee... 2	Drawn... 2	Total... 7
Hefter... 4	Freeman... 1	Drawn... 6	Total... 11
Hefter... 3	Casserly... 0	Drawn... 1	Total... 4

SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 48.

30—26(2)	22—31(1)	23—19	27—23	19—16 Drawn.

(1)

27—9	26—17	9—6	17—14	Drawn.

(2)

23—18	23—18	9—5	15—18	5—9
27—23	14—9	11—15	1—5	22—26
18—15	18—11	5—1	18—23	30—25(a) Drawn.

(a) Although Blacks have the move, they cannot win by first position.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 48.

24—28	2—6	31—27	6—15	27—23 B. wins.

ANDERSON'S "THIRD POSITION"—BY PAYNE.

Black kings on 1 and 6. White man on 5,—kings on 14 and 15. Black to play and draw, which is done by his being enabled to keep the command of square 13.

SOLUTION TO THIRD POSITION.

6—9	9—13	13—9	9—13	Drawn.
15—18	18—22	14—18		

GAME NO. 153.—GLASGOW.

The following games were played in the Boston tournament, between R. D. Yates, champion of the world, and W. R. Barker. The number of the variation corresponds with the number of the game played. Barker played the black in all odd numbers and Yates in even numbered games:

(1)

11—15	24—20	10—15	21—27	11—15
23—19	16—19	32—28	12—16	2—6
8—11	25—22	6—10	26—22	15—18
22—17	4—8	28—19	32—28	6—10
11—16(3)	29—25	15—24	22—17	18—23
24—20	19—24	13—6	28—24	10—15
16—23	17—13	2—9	18—15	19—24
27—11	9—14	22—17	10—26	15—18
7—16	26—23	24—28	17—1	24—28
20—11	8—11	17—13	24—31	Drawn.
3—7	22—18	1—6	13—6	
28—24(5)	5—9	30—26	16—19	
7—16	25—22	28—32	6—2	

(5)

25—22	29—25	25—22	15—11	30—26
7—16	15—18	12—16	18—9	24—28
28—24	24—19	23—18	13—6	8—3
16—20	10—15	27—31	2—9	28—32
31—27	19—10	18—15	17—13	3—8
4—8	6—15	20—24	9—14	32—27
17—13	21—17	22—17	10—7	28—23
8—11	14—21	24—27	14—18	18—22
26—23	23—14	32—23	7—2	23—18
9—14	15—19	31—26	16—19	21—25
22—18	14—10	23—18	2—7	8—11
10—15(a)	19—24	26—22	1—6	Yates wins.
18—9	27—23	18—14	11—8	
5—14	24—27	22—18	19—24	

(a) Barker claims a win here by 5—9, and he seems to be correct.

(3)

15—18*	12—16	9—14	19—26	10—17
19—15	30—26	24—19	31—22	21—5
10—19	9—13	15—24	5—9	6—10
24—8	25—22	28—19	17—13	16—11
4—11	18—25	11—15	2—6	10—15
17—14	29—22	19—16	10—7	11—7
11—15	16—20	15—19	3—10	15—19
28—24	32—28	22—17	22—17	7—3
7—11	6—9	13—22	14—18	Barker wins.
26—23	14—10	26—17	17—14	

*This move forms the "Woburn" or "Centre" opening. Barker won a game off Wyllie with this opening.

GAME NO. 154.—FIFE.

Played at Boston, between Messrs. R. D. Yates and W. R. Barker.

The variations are numbered to correspond with the number of the game.

Barker moved first in odd numbered games, Yates in even ones.

(2)

11—15	13—17 (3)	11—16	19—23	6—9
23—19	21—14	20—11	15—10	7—3
9—14	10—17	7—16	23—26	9—13
22—17	31—26	15—11	10—7	11—7
5—9	11—16	16—19	26—30	5—9
26—23	20—11	11—8	21—17	8—11
9—13	7—23	12—16	30—26	9—14
24—20	26—19	8—3	7—3	7—2
13—22	17—22	22—26	26—22	14—17
25—9	25—21	30—23	17—14	3—7
6—13	4—8	19—26	22—18	17—21
29—25	27—24	3—8	14—10	7—10
15—24	8—11	26—31	2—6	18—14
28—19	24—20	8—11	10—7	Drawn.
7—11 (4)	3—7	16—19	1—5	
23—18	19—15	18—15	3—8	

(4)

10—14	3—7	7—10	13—17	12—19
25—22	22—18	9—5	15—10	24—15
8—11	14—17	10—14	17—22	31—27
22—18	21—14	5—1	5—9	10—6
1—5	10—17	14—17	26—30	27—23
18—9	18—15	1—5	32—28	15—10
5—14	11—18	22—26	30—26	4—8
30—25	23—14	31—22	27—24	9—23
7—10	17—22	17—26	26—31	2—9
25—22	14—9	19—15	20—16	13—6
				Drawn.

([illegible])

3—8	11—16	5—14	8—11	7—16
18—14	20—11	23—[illegible]	22—18	14—9
10—17	8—24	17—21	14—17	16—20
21—14	27—20	32—27	18—14	9—5
13—17	1—5	4—8	11—16	20—24
14—9	31—26	27—23	20—11	5—1

AMUSEMENTS.

Why the Von Stamwitz Engagement Was a Failure.

The Big Four a[illegible] and the G[illegible] McVicker's, [illegible]ers a[illegible]lue Brothers [illegible] Hooley's.

The Imperial Modjeska Carries New York by Storm.

A Singular Artistic Defect Discovered by Our Correspondent.

She Is Naturally Too Good to Make a Strictly Life-like "Camille."

The "Exiles" at the Boston Theatre—The Costliest Play Ever Brought to the Hub.

Gilmore's Band at the Tabernacle—Kellogg and Cary on the Way to Chicago.

Annual Concert of the Musical College—The Foundlings' Home Concerts.

THE DRAMA.

RETROSPECTIVE.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MME. VON STAMWITZ at Hooley's Theatre would have turned out to be more creditable to herself and more gratifying to her friends, had she selected "Messalina" as her opening piece, and played nothing else all the week. The unhistorical drama of "Lady Jane Grey" is so unspeakably stupid as a literary performance that even the genius of a Janauschek would have been choked and stifled in the rubbish, and it was therefore not surprising that Von Stamwitz should have labored in vain. In "Deborah" she had to contend with two serious disadvantages. First, she is incapable of interpreting a character in which the predominant elements are passionate love, tenderness, and the despair that comes of unreturned affection; and, secondly, she was surrounded by a company which, as a whole, was still more incompetent than herself. Her ponderous style of acting is conspicuously unsuited to express what is called in theatrical language the "emotional" phases of human life, and a *Deborah* who cannot call forth a single throb of sympathy, a single tear of pity, must be set down as a failure. Mme. Von Stamwitz's method is seen to advantage in the depiction of another kind of emotion, such as a *Messalina* can awaken, and here she is comparatively at home,—that is, in character which demands heroic treatment. Her delineation of the lustful Empress was full of tragic force and impressiveness—strong with the strength of physical robustness, powerful with the power of lungs. The character is an unlovely one. Her love is of the kind that "in a wink turns to hate"; it absorbs her whole being while it lasts, and borders closely on the mere madness of lust. She is enveloped in a whirlwind of blind passion which eventually devours her and produces insanity. She is a Cleopatra without the complexity of character, the waywardness, the capriciousness, the "infinite variety" which captivates the imagination in the royal Egyptian. She is simply a woman of insatiable appetites, and with the power to gratify them. And the story told in this old German drama, which, by the way, has been poorly rendered into English, is the dramatic relation of an episode which was one of a many such, if history tells us true, in the career of this rampageous heroine.

THE MAIN DRAWBACK

to the performance of Mme. Von Stanwitz is a distressing ungainliness of movement. She has not acquired the art of walking on the stage. Her declamation is good, her gestures appropriate, and her accentuation extremely creditable, considering the short time she has devoted to the study of English. As soon as she moves, however, the good impression she creates is completely destroyed. This was no less a conspicuous part of her acting in *Messalina* than in *Deborah*, and it constitutes a serious blemish upon her otherwise creditable effort.

As to the support, with the exception of Miss Marian P. Clifton, who acted *Airia* with much dignity and power, it was deplorably bad, and turned the drama at times into a mere burlesque. If this is a fair specimen of the kind of dramatic companies that pass current in St. Louis, we cannot congratulate the playgoers of that city on their taste.

"THE UNKNOWN."

Among the notable features of the past week we have to record a decided success achieved by Mr. John A. Stevens at the Adelphi in his new play, "Unknown," which, with considerable pruning, is a very creditable performance of its kind. It belongs to a class of drama that used to be known in London as the "Transpontine," so called because they were produced in the Surrey and the Victoria, over the river. Douglas Jerrold's earliest were produced there, and were mostly of this order, varying scenes of low comedy and intense pathos, calculated to please the taste of the chronic theatre-goers of that quarter of the metropolis. Mysterious titles, each an enigma, are the inducements to attend. Sudden surprises, and rapidity of action in connection with plots made up of crime, cruelty, love, and the ultimate triumph of virtue over vice, are the leading characteristics of the kind of play. "Unknown" is decidedly of this type. Well written, with a plot sufficiently intricate to be interesting, yet simple enough to be easily followed, it keeps the audience in a pleasing suspense till the fall of the curtain. Mr. Stevens is a young man of fine stage presence, and of unusual ability, and his impersonation of the leading part is full of vigor and freshness. The company contains several actors of superior merit, who accord an excellent support.

M'VICKER'S COMPANY

were engaged during the week in presenting "Lost in London," one of Watts Phillips' dramas, which has long been a favorite. The representation at McVicker's was not devoid of merit, particularly in the comic portions of it, but the cast was in several respects injudiciously distributed. Mr. John Dillon has, as was to be anticipated, proved a valuable acquisition to the company, and the large increase in the attendance since Monday shows that his popularity in Chicago has not waned any more than his command over the risibilities of his audience.

PROSPECTIVE.

"ALL THE RAGE."

A new comedy, which has been in rehearsal for some time, entitled "All the Rage," will be produced to-morrow evening at McVicker's, with the full company. The cast is appended:

Dr. Arthur Atwood	John Dillon
Dr. James Galton	Roland Reed
George Galton	J. H. McVicker
Horatio Braney	Harry Pearson
Charles Granger	G. F. Learock
Arthur Atwood	Harry Lee
Metropolitan Policeman	G. W. Wessels
Eliza Galton	Laura Don
Julia, her cousin	Alice Hastings
Mrs. Atwood	Clara Stonesall
Annie Atwood	Geraldine Maye
Mrs. Cleopatra Braney	Emma Marble
Laura Braney	Cora Tanner

"OUR BACHELORS."

Those popular comedians, Robson and Crane, open to-morrow evening at Hooley's with their new comedy, "Our Bachelors," written by Mr. Joseph Bradford, of Boston. It is in four acts, and, judging from the success that has attended its production, it ought to prove an enjoyable treat. It will be cast as follows:

Juan Bangle	Mr. Stuart Robson
Judge Joseph Jowler	Mr. William H. Crane
Edward Waring, his nephew	Mr. R. B. Grahame
Dr. Bruce	Mr. Chapell
Muldoon	Mr. J. H. O'Neil
Snug	Mr. Dunbar
Mrs. Eve Clinton, a young widow	Miss Lettie Allen
Mrs. Mouser, a landlady	Mrs. Howard Rogers
Clara Courtney	Miss Alicia Robson
Bella, Mrs. Mouser's niece	Miss Helen Standish
Kitty, a housemaid	Miss Kate Tucker

SIX COMEDIANS.

Robson and Crane being regarded as "strong cards" in Chicago, or, to borrow another sporting phrase, "heavy weights," Mr. McVicker has come to the front with the formidable announcement that he will put four big comedians on the stage, all in one piece. This looks like fight. He means to overwhelm the "glue brothers," as they have been called, and make them kick the beam. The four solid comedians are John Dillon, Roland Reed, Harry Pearson, and J. H. McVicker. A personal investigation made yesterday for the benefit of those who are willing to bet on the results, brought the subjoined statistics:

Harry Pearson weighs	226
John Dillon weighs	152
Roland Reed weighs	141
J. H. McVicker weighs	178
Total	697
Robson	137
Crane	163
Total	300

This seems like taking an unfair advantage of an opponent,—pitting 697 pounds weight of comedy against 300,—but both Crane and Robson are wiry, plucky little fellows, and their friends will probably see that they get fair play.

NOTES.

Mr. Will Vreeland, a well-known Chicago amateur, and connected with the "Just For Fun" and "Ivy" Clubs at one time, is now in Silver Lake, Kan. Mr. Vreeland is within six miles of an Indian reservation, and may be preparing a Border romance.

At the Adelphi Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, the popular and versatile comedian and character actor, begins an engagement to-morrow evening in his celebrated play of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," which will be produced with new scenery and mechanical effects, and with a selected company. Mr. Chanfrau's engagement is only for one week.

At the New Chicago Theatre this evening Alexander Wurster will bring out, after weeks of preparation, a new local burlesque opera, especially adapted to the capabilities of his present company, entitled "A Trip Through Chicago in Eighty Hours." The burlesque is founded on D'Ennery's celebrated play, "A Trip Around the World in Eighty Days."

There will be at Standard Hall next Thursday an entertainment for the benefit of the Woman's Refuge,—a worthy charity that has never before made an appeal to the public in this manner. The Board of Managers is composed of ladies from each of the Chicago churches. In the last thirteen years over 800 women have been provided with a home, and at this time there are forty-three inmates. The institution is very much in want of money to carry on the good work. The play of "Dora" has been selected, with Misses Robertson and Harmon, and Messrs. Powers, Olcott, Walker, and Reeve in the cast. Vocal and instrumental music by Miss Emma M. Shaw and Mr. Roney. Tickets can be had at the principal book, jewelry, and other stores, and also of the lady managers or at the door Thursday evening.

MODJESKA.

HER WONDERFUL ACTING IN "CAMILLE."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Modjeska daily grew in favor as *Adrienne*, a role that permitted only the promise of her powers to appear. As *Camille* she has at a single stroke taken the metropolis by storm. The enthusiasm is genuine and significant. The Fifth Avenue Theatre has but one trouble now,—it is not large enough for its "star." No wonder the San Francisco audiences were beside themselves. The stories from the Pacific Coast which were laughed at incredulously not long ago, are accepted pleasurably to-day. Modjeska brought the truth of the matter with her. She revealed it Monday night fully enough to stop cavil. I have seen many New York audiences, including those presumably critical of the critical, Boston, but this one put them at a discount. I never saw one in a theatre show so much life in the way of deep demonstrations of delight and approval as did that in those Fifth Avenue Monday evening. And the same manifestations, increased if anything, are reported from every succeeding performance. This is, happily, not a popular furore. It is the deserved recognition of merit of genius.

The *Camille* of Mme. Modjeska is wholly her own. The statement that she studied and perfected the part without a model is interesting, but scarcely necessary. This *Camille* is unlike any other,—it is incomparably superior to any other that has been seen on the American stage. There is none even to compare with it. It is as much a new revelation of the character as of the gifted artist who has created its changed features; it is a proof that what is not in itself fine may be made fine in fine hands. The *Camille* of Matilda Heron was

FAMOUS IN ITS DAY,—

a striking performance; it was no more like this of the Countess Bozenta than the common red or scarlet camellia of the Chinese shrub is like the pure white flower of the florist's nursing.

The last scene, in the present rendering of it, is radically changed, and as radically improved. In this, the death scene, it was that Heron was regarded most effective, by many most terrible. In this, also, Clara Morris sought success by a vivid portrayal of dread disease and awful death, to say nothing of the violent spasms of coughing affected throughout the piece. Mme. Modjeska has no need to violate art for the sake of effect. There is no startling episode, no violence of effort, no perceptible striving to impress. Her art is the most perfect,—perfectly concealed, but with no point neglected or slurred. Hence it was natural that she should suggest a revision of the last act. Now it is simple as judicious cutting could make it. Bustling *Mme. Prudence*, forever hungry, makes no appearance. There is no pitiful hectoring and robbing of a dying mistress, no agonizing coughing. In place of these there is infinite relief at their absence. Nothing distracts the attention from the pale, faltering woman, who is more beautiful than ever in her white robes. The winning *Nanine* is always within call; the generous *Gaston* displays his goodness of heart; and, and at the tearful close, when *Camille* sees the heavenly beauty and sinks back lifeless from the arms of the faithful *Armand*, the group around her is completed by *Nichette*, the bride, and *Gustave*, the husband of an hour. The true artist did not aim to produce a striking picture of physical suffering. The suffering of this *Camille*, from the first seen of her to the end, is of the soul, not of the body.

There is one regard in which Mme. Modjeska cannot thoroughly identify herself with such a character as this. The

PURITY OF HER PRESENCE

renders impossible the impersonation of Dumas' courtesan. You cannot believe this *Camille* to be, or to have been, what the words and surroundings paint her. This soul could never be held in such bondage of sin and shame. The confessions of remorse which fall from these lips seem to belie themselves, for they have no place there. The moral injury, spoken of by some critics, of making vice so fine by such a portrayal of the highest nature in the lowest creature, is not apparent in this representation. The impression of *Camille* is nowhere made as that of a fallen beauty. Mme. Modjeska from her very nature raises the part above its own level, and you remember only the woman whose heart longs for love and sympathy; who is capable of a heroic sacrifice; who comes forth from the furnace purified, as the worthiest must be, by suffering. This woman was never bad at heart. As a sustained effort, this characterization has not been surpassed on the metropolitan stage. It is almost painful in the intensity of emotion, and the continued strain upon the nervous powers. The slight and delicate figure of the actress does not seem to warrant such calls upon endurance, and it is no wonder that Mme. Modjeska lost her health, and found a sea-voyage necessary. Yet she cannot play less intensely. If she takes the part she must be it, not play at it. When she was *Adrienne*, the spectator did not think of the actress Modjeska, who had presented herself for his favor, but of the actress *Adrienne*, whose first appearance was

IN THE GREEN-ROOM,

practicing to go before an unseen audience. Her *Camille* is not less an entire identification, except in the one particular I have mentioned. She is exquisite in her bantering with *De Varville*. She plays in the most unaffected manner a charming piano passage, as a means to escape the wearisome Count. She passes from gaiety to sadness in a flash. Her scenes with *Armand* are wonderfully touching. Belonging to the French school, she is a master of that school in nicety and finish of detail. In her lighter moods, moreover, she is thoroughly French in manner. But with these moods the likeness of her *Camille* to French models ceases. In all that is deep, and true, and womanly; in the sweetness of her expression, the grace of movement, the peculiar fineness, she is herself; and this is true in whatever role she may be seen. There is more than

ART IN HER LOVE-MAKING.

A gentleman said to me yesterday: "There is some excuse for the elder *Duval's* being won over by such a woman; and as for *Armand*, he would be a blockhead if he didn't fall in love with her. I can understand," he added significantly, "how a man could love such a woman unchangeably and forever, in any circumstances; and that is something I never saw in a *Camille* before."

It was during the scene with *Armand's* father, and after her farewell to *Armand*, that the artist received such applause as is rarely witnessed in this city. On three times appearing in acknowledgment, the lady was greeted

WITH A ROUND SHOUT,

which but increased as she clasped her hands and raised them in a simple manner most expressive of her delight and appreciation. It she saw the tearful eyes before her, no doubt she read in them a deeper praise than noise could possibly convey. It was her hour of triumph, and the experienced actress seemed like a child in her enjoyment of it, rather than as the admired heroine. A shower of hats from the boys in the gallery; men and women standing on their chairs as if to heighten their acclaims; a wild confusion of enthusiasm,—these were the manifestations in San Francisco, as told me by a friend who shared in the discovery of a bright "star" on the Pacific Coast; but not more full of appreciation or meaning were they than the meed of more quiet praise here bestowed. I cannot find anybody who has seen her that will deny the advent of a great artist, a woman of surpassing emotional powers and high mind and soul, in the debut of Mme. Modjeska. A critic's sentence, "The greatest artist since Rachel," has passed into a popular saying among theatre-goers, and none think less, while some think more.

A LADY'S OPINION.

As showing how the representation impressed another spectator, I am permitted to quote the following, found in the letter of a lady to a friend in the country, and not at all intended for wider publicity. It was unquestionably written *du coeur:*

"Last evening we heard Modjeska in *Camille*. I wish you might hear her. She is complete in all the graces and charms of the ideal actress. She is very handsome, with a wonderful magnetism. Last night the audience screamed with delight, and after one scene she had to appear before the curtain three times. She holds your attention from first to last, and you feel that her friendship would be a continual delight. She is so simple in manner, yet finished so exquisitely in all her movements, that you cannot help almost loving her. I enjoy hearing so much talent; still, to hear Modjeska seems to end the theatre where she is not. I seldom rave, but I am truly carried away by her art and womanliness, the latter so rare on or off the stage."

The disposition to rave has been shared in by hundreds of people of whom not all were feminine by any means. But if women praise a woman, there is something in it.

WHO WROTE "LONDON ASSURANCE."

As John Brougham's benefit was approaching, certain persons began to agitate the old question as to who wrote "London Assurance." One paper went so far as to give the benefit of the doubt, though there should have been no doubt, to the genial and popular John, who is wrestling as well as he can with that pain-inflicting persecutor, rheumatism. A reporter was, in consequence of this statement, sent to visit the actor, and found him as sociable as ever, while as comfortable as care and attention could render him. He disposed of the story about the popular play very quickly, saying that Mr. Boucicault's claim to every bit of its authorship was perfectly just. He had been closely connected with Mr. Boucicault at the time it was written, and in that way, or some other unaccountable to him, certain of his friends had persisted in ascribing the piece to him. Thus for the thousandth time, as the veteran remarked, he had knocked down and stamped upon the report, which happily had never affected his kindly relations with Mr. Boucicault. So everybody had better allow that Mr. Brougham, as the most interested party, is right, and knows what he is talking about. His benefit is to be, beyond question, an immense success, and nobody will begrudge him a cent of the thousands he is booked to receive.

There are propositions to have Fechter play *Armand* once, at least, to Modjeska's *Camille*, before her engagement terminates. Fechter was the original *Armand*. It hardly seems possible that the now famous Sothern played the role with indifferent success in support of Matilda Heron, but such was the fact. The *Armand* of Mr. Burroughs is better than his *Maurice de Saxe*, but not thoroughly worthy of the cast.

H. G.

"THE EXILES."

A GREAT PLAY AT THE BOSTON THEATRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The great popular play of "The Exiles," of which I made mention in my last letter, has a better and a deeper plot than I had been led to expect by the criticisms I had seen upon it. In French hands, upon the French stage, fresh as it came from the pen of Sardou,—for the play is really mostly the work of this distinguished dramatist,—it has very little of Eugene Nus or Prince Lubornirsky in it. The latter, indeed, merely gave the suggestion of the plot. And this, worked over by the inimitable skill of Sardou, gives us the dramatic story, which I will indicate. It is a drama, in five acts and nine tableaux. The action is in Russia and Siberia, in the year 1857. It will be perceived at once by this locale what the scenery must be if fully carried out in a realistic manner. The managers and the proprietors of the Boston Theatre have certainly spared no expense in this matter; and, if we may believe travelers' descriptions and the verdict of the initiated, we must be satisfied that

WE HAVE GOT THE THING WE BARGAINED FOR

at last,—a piece of perfection in the way of realistic representation. They have paid $10,000 for the sole American right to the play to begin with. Then, nearly $80,000 more has been expended for new scenery, furniture, properties, etc. And, to the novice's eye even, the results are magically real. In the opening scene, in the office of *Schelm*, the principal character, who is Chief of the Fifth Bureau of Imperial Police of St. Petersburg, there is nothing specially distinctive of any different life from our own, as in this day in all civilized countries the interiors are not unlike each other. But, when the curtain rolls up in the second scene

AND DISCLOSES THE SQUARE OF THE "SHERBAKOFF,"

in a lonely and dreary part of the Imperial City, any one who has carried in his brain a picture of Russian scenery must at once realize that this is the land of the Czars. The next scene, which opens on the interior of the palace of the Grand Duke, where the stage is set as a superb drawing-room, is again one of those interiors which might easily be of French, or English, or American *locale*. The furniture, by the way, of this drawing-room, which is of yellow brocaded satin, was imported at a cost of over $2,000. It is a very imposing scene. The stage of of the "Boston" is so large that the effects of all this magnificence,—the shining satin, the great malachite vases, filled with flowers, the raised conservatory beyond, where a fountain falls, and gayly-dressed peasants are dancing the national dance for the pleasure of the guests,—all this is very splendid. But the scene that shows the cabin of the exiles in Siberia, with a view of the fitter landscape from the windows, and "the cross-roads of the stone pillar,—an opening in a pine forest in Siberia where cross-roads meet,—these are tableaux which make the spectacular triumph complete. In the latter of these tableaux appear the four reindeer harnessed to a sledge,—in reality a sleigh,—

AND THE TEAM OF RUSSIAN DOGS.

The wonderful reality of all this is apparent when an old theatre-goer remarks, as I overheard one remark as the glacial forest is displayed, with all its bleak landscape: "It makes me cold to look at it." Mr. Shewell, the manager of the "Boston," who takes the part of *Schelm*, the Chief of the Fifth Bureau of Imperial Police, has adapted the play with as few alterations from Sardou as possible. The character of the infamous *Schelm* is portrayed by Mr. Shewell with such close fidelity to the original that one finds it impossible to separate the identity, and there arises in the mind one of those impulses of detestation for the man, by whatever name we may call him—Shewell or *Schelm*—that we hate him, for there seems to be no *acting* in the matter, so close and perfect is the representation. The only other notable acting in the play is that of Louis James, who takes the part of *Max Lussieres*, the young Frenchman, and Dan Maguinness, who represents *Lussieres'* faithful servant, *Carcassin*, once a soldier in the Crimean war. The difference from the French play upon French boards must be marked here, for no Frenchman could ever conceive such a character as the *Carcassin* of the "Boston,"—Dan Maguinness, a veritable Irishman in appearance and reality. In each of these parts there is a certain simplicity of outline, a presentation of real human life, which is incomparable, because neither admits of the slightest exaggeration, as the character of *Schelm* does. In *Schelm* the mixed force of original low birth and present high official position creates a combination of elements, the result of which is seen in sharp contrasts of brutality and cunning. Scarcely any amount of violent contrast, then, is out of fact and place; consequently, an actor has a margin which it would not be difficult to overstep in the character of *Lussieres*,

A YOUNG AND GALLANT FRENCHMAN

of modern times; and his Irish servant, however Sardou conceived the character, to whatever nationality he assigned it, in the American adaptation, on the stage of the "Boston," it is one of the best specimens of the Irish individuality we have had for a long time,—not the coarse and vulgarized Celt, who says "Begorra" and "By the howly virgin," but the sly, quaint, humorous fellow, who sees the situation at every point, and, with native readiness, takes advantage of it. *Max Lussieres*, the Frenchman, is both the ideal and the real Frenchman of to-day, not the vile product of absinthe-stimulated brains; not the reproduction of a certain class of whom Octave Feuillet says: "We have nowadays in France our Young America which is not happy if it does not blaspheme a little after drinking; we have some agreeable little ruffians, the hope of the future, who have neither father nor mother, who have no country and no God, but seem to be the brute production of some heartless, soulless machine which has dropped them by chance upon this globe, to become its very indifferent ornament." No, this creation of Sardou's is the gay and gallant representative of the old nobility of the Faubourg St. Germaine. It is the direct descendant of those brave and illustrious gentlemen of the French army who made such a delightful impression upon all Americans during the War of the Revolution. And it is

THE HIGHEST PRAISE THAT CAN BE GIVEN TO MR. LOUIS JAMES

to say that he interprets for us, that he brings before us, this charming character without a shade of exaggeration, without a modicum of self-consciousness. There is no posturing, there is no making up, there are no "hits" of melodrama. From beginning to end we see a simple, brave, manly gentleman, full of vivacity and sparkle, but not of volatility. The usual interpretation of the French character does not make this nice distinction. It shows what a consummate artist Mr. James is, and the genius of which he is possessed, that he is able to place before us such a masterpiece. It will be remembered that he is the actor who, in "The Danicheffs," made so fine an interpretation of *Ossip*. But the character of *Max Lussieres* is a more difficult one to portray, for the reason that it is less accentuated by the author. The part of *Ossip*, though it needs an artistic rendering as emphatically as that of *Lussieres*, is more clearly within certain bounds, from which it would be more difficult to wander. It is not the character of a man of the world, and that world centered in France,—a character of which there might be endless interpretations, each one more or less satisfactory, but out of which it is one of the most difficult things in art to delineate a simple and natural gentleman, well bred and fine tempered. This Mr. James has done as effectually as Jefferson delineates the happy, delightful Dutch vagabond, *Rip Van Winkle*.

MISS MARIE WAINRIGHT,

who is, according to rumor, the daughter or niece of Commodore Wainright, and who is now advertised on the bills as specially engaged for the part of the heroine of the piece,—*Mlle. Nadege*,—is a very amateurish young actress who has neither voice nor genius for the part. What her engagement means by so clever a manager as Mr. Shewell is one of the conundrums which *Dundreary* would say, "No fellow can find out." I have heard from no one but this verdict, and the wondering question of whys and wherefores. It may be that Manager Shewell found that he must draw a line somewhere in the expenses of this costly undertaking, and that he drew it here, for it is scarcely probable that Miss Wainright, novice and almost debutante as she evidently is, can count in price beside the accepted lights even of the lesser magnitude. But one can't but regret that the part was not filled as it should be, and the regret with some amounts to indignation; for why Miss Marie Wainright should be introduced to the public in a prominent character, in a play which, from its eclat of heralding, etc., and its fine presentation, has acquired a certain prestige, which the public have a right to demand shall be adequately carried out, is, as I say, one of the unsolvable conundrums.

The plot of the play is partially given by the title itself, "The Exiles," which with the *locale* of St. Petersburg and Siberia, at once suggests the story of

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INTRIGUE,

consequent banishment, and final restoration. With an actress like Mary Anderson to fill the part of *Mlle. Nadege*, the play as presented on the American stage would be worthy its French origin. As it stands now it is very splendid as a piece of scenic display, but it does not represent as it should in every part the genius of Sardou. The proof of what I say is in the fact that the piece is generally spoken of as a sensational play, the strong points of which are equally shared, if not overpowered by the grand spectacular effect. Given a fine interpretation of *Mlle. Nadege* by an actress of genius, and the play would at once be lifted into the highest regions of art, by its harmonies of dramatic action and presentation.

N. P.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE DAVENPORT FAMILY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The death of Lily Davenport Thorn has caused a ripple of excitement, and has recalled the incidents of her marriage, the only one in the Davenport family. Lily was the third daughter, and was born, as were also Fanny and Blanche, in London during their father's first visit to London to support Anna Cora Mowatt. Her age has never been given, but she was probably about 30. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Chestnut Street Theatre in this city under the management of her father. She was probably the prettiest of the five daughters, having the broad shoulders and large, well-rounded limbs of the family, with greater personal beauty than either of the others. She had been on the stage only a short time when she became acquainted with Mr. Frost Thorn, one of the jeunesse dore of the metropolis, and her marriage with him was as much against her father's wishes as it was repugnant to the feelings of his family. He forgave her, however, but they never did. They secured an ascendancy over him, and, although he did not neglect her, he, nevertheless, kept on good terms with the family despite the fact that they ignored his wife. His father made his money in pork-packing and in Texas land speculations. His sister married Commodore W. V. Garner, and the circumstances of their death need no recalling to mind. They were drowned by the sudden capsizing of the yacht Mohawk, and Mr. Thorn was lost in the same catastrophe. Commodore Garner left something like twenty millions. Since his death the family's treatment of her has been shameful. She attended her husband's funeral in New York, but the relatives ignored her presence even over his dead body, and never lifted a finger to help her or the two bright children that were the result of their union. While her father lived he supported her, but at his death she felt compelled to return to the stage. She was offered several engagements, but accepted one with John McCullough to go to Baldwin's, San Francisco. But consumption had claimed her, and, when the cancellation of Mr. McCullough's compelled the closing of his contracts, disease had already made it impossible for her to have filled it. She grew worse, but began to mend in the fall. Before Christmas, however, she was worse, and on Wednesday she was buried. Fanny has helped the family nobly, and fortunately has been able to do so, her season's work having netted her over $10,000.

MRS. EDWIN ADAMS.

Mrs. Edwin Adams was in the city for a few days recently, but went back to Long Branch to attend to her business. All the old creditors of Mr. Adams resigned their claims and sent receipts in full,—one for $1,500, and the total amounting to over $3,000,—except the Jersey farmers. These men had been paid handsomely year after year, and had found in poor Ned one of their best customers, but they were the only persons to invoke the aid of the law and try to get the amount of their claims, irrespective of the sacrifice it would cause. Mrs. Adams was compelled to make a deposit to enable her to get a couple of blankets and a chair that he wanted from home, but she never told him of it. He never knew that the house was in the hands of creditors. But Mrs. Adams got her spunk up and determined to fight them. Luckily they had made a mistake and attached her house,—there are two, and of them belonging to Mrs. Adams and deeded direct to her, while the other stood in Mr. Adams' name. All the furniture and household goods belonged to her and were in her house, which was the one they occupied. It was a standing joke of Ned's, "If you don't treat me well here I'll go down to my own house." Mrs. Adams went down to Long Branch to attend to these suits just as soon as she had recovered from the effects of her close confinement, and it had a good effect, for it changed the current of her thoughts, and had a good result in enabling her to pick up in health and spirits. She spent a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson at Hoboken, and at Long Branch has been living with Mrs. James W. Wallack. I do not think it has ever been mentioned that Ned left a will devising everything to his wife, appointing her sole executor. The money raised by the benefits, about $15,000, has been invested, and a surplus left enough to meet all the funeral charges, which were very heavy, as the medical attendance was all that he asked for, and there were many visits at $25 with consultations at $100, just because he wanted them, although all hope was past. Two large oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Adams are to be presented to the Actors' Order of Friendship, and in the spring, when she has examined the things that are left, she will try and remember all his friends with some relic of the genial actor and jovial good fellow. The play of the "Iron Mask" with the mask was given him by Mrs. James W. Wallack, and Mrs. Adams returned them to Mrs. Wallack. Mr. Adams owned a number of manuscripts, among them "Enoch Arden," the "Dead Heart," "Narcisse," and several which are not so well known. Mrs. Adams is in hopes that she will get through with her business so as to go South with Mr. Jefferson in the spring.

R. W. M.

ABROAD.

GENERAL MENTION.

"My Awful Dad" has been revived successfully at Wallack's.

Marie Gordon (*Mrs. Col. Sellers*) has been dangerously ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Kate Claxton gave each of her Baltimore Company a bag of bon-bons containing a $10 gold piece.

The New York critics attribute the success of "Risks" not to Bartley Campbell, but to John Raymond. Just so.

Sam Piercy, a favorite Chicago actor, has made a hit as *Henri de Lagadere* in the "Duke's Motto," in New York.

The Academie Royale at Brussels has offered a prize of 800 francs for the best critical study on Gretrig's life and works.

Boucicault is sick of the management of the New York Grand Opera-House, and will leave it at the end of his two weeks' engagement.

Colville's Folly Troupe is the appropriate name of a new organization which contains the principal members of the late Thompson troupe.

John McCullough is in New York making arrangements for the production of "The Exiles." The place is not yet named, but it is probable that Booth's will be the selection.

Mr. George Clarke has returned from England, and resumed his place in the Fifth Avenue company. He will make his first appearance on the 28th in a part especially written for him.

"My Son," a new domestic comedy-drama by Mr. Fred Williams and Dr. F. A. Harris, has been accepted by Manager Field, and will shortly receive its first representation at the Boston Museum.

The Saulsbury Troubadours have been doing a fine business at Melbourne, where they opened Christmas with a new pantomime. They will not return to this country before next fall, having struck a gold mine in the Colony which will occupy their attention till that time.

They have a society in Boston for the elevation of the stage, and the Secretary, in a letter to the *Globe*, says he has not the slightest doubt that "they enjoy the full sympathy of the Master." As he writes Master with a big M, we are not bound to suppose that he alludes to Dion Boucicault.

Mr. Fechter's repeated failures to keep his appointments with the public have led many to think that he is in a chronic state of intoxication. It is asserted, however, that Fechter is really ill, and that his recent failure at the Broadway was caused by his bursting a blood-vessel in his stomach in a fit of coughing.

Miss Augusta Chambers, a charming young actress, who recently went out as leading-lady of Mr. Daniels' Theatre in Deadwood (Black Hills), has, in the time she has been there, a little over two months, received 276 offers of marriage. In one day she received seventeen. Listening to them interferes with the time necessary to study her roles.—*Dramatic News.*

Apropos of Henry Irving's sneers at the press, a correspondent writes to the Yorkshire *Post:* "Seven years ago I saw Mr. Irving take the part of an old woman, with a gingham umbrella, in a burlesque at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Liverpool. I have just seen his *Macbeth*, and of the two performances I think he displayed more art in the old woman with the gingham umbrella."

The one-thousandth representation of "Colonel Sellers" in New York was graced by the presence, in the last act, of a jury composed of twelve prominent "society citizens." At the end the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." The *Colonel* waved his hat frantically, and the *Clerk*, evidently thinking that his hearing had deceived him, asked again for a verdict. It was "not guilty" that time, for it was a versatile and elastic-minded jury. The curtain came down amid a burst of applause and laughter, while *Sellers* grabbed the foreman's head, holding that worthy person in chancery, while his legs kicked frantically at the juror directly behind him.

Mrs. Lillie A. Thorne died in Philadelphia on the 14th. She was one of the four daughters of the late Mr. E. L. Davenport, the actor, and the widow of Mr. Frost Thorn, who was drowned by the capsizing of Commodore Garner's yacht Mohawk in New York harbor. She was brought up to the stage, and was a popular and beautiful actress; but on her marriage she retired from publicity, and lived with her husband in New York and elsewhere. Miss Fanny Davenport, the eldest of the family, has been seized with symptoms of the disease of which her father died. She went to Philadelphia, however, to attend her sister's funeral, and her physicians say she will be able to play again in a short time.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following bit of gossip about Montague, the young and pretty man whom the girls adore: "Montague's empire over the younger and less sensible portion of the sex is unshaken. Some years ago the adoration of him reached such a point that a Montague Club of young ladies was formed, for the express purpose of worshiping him. He received flowers from some member of this absurd organization at pretty nearly every performance,—they took turns in this celestial privelege,—and I am assured that it is a literal fact that one member had a large photograph of Montague erected in a sort of shrine in her room, before which she kept candles burning night and day!"

A new play, thought to be written by Boucicault, has unexpectedly been put in rehearsal at Wallack's Theatre, and the managers of the Union Square have received hints that it is to be a version of the "Celebrated Case," which is announced for the 28th. From the fact that the name of the piece is kept a profound secret, some suspect that Dion is at his old tricks again. The *Dramatic News* questioned Mr. Palmer on the subject. He says: "There are singular circumstances in this case that leave me in a painful state of uncertainty. The fact that he is getting a play ready so hurriedly, and producing it two nights before us; his evident unwillingness to let me know what it is he is about to do, and the fact that Mr. Boucicault is concerned in it, all tend to raise a suspicion. Outside of this I might mention that a person, formerly connected with this theatre, and who was discharged for dishonesty, offered Mr. Cazauran $200 for the privilege of having a copy of the play from 12 one night until 7 in the morning. I do not pretend to idetnify Mr. Wallack or even Mr. Boucicault with this, but the fact is significant as showing an intense desire somewhere to become possessed of this play."

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

THE MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS

of the past week have been few and far between, and our record to-day therefore is mainly confined to announcements, the most prominent of which is the season by Gilmore's Band, which has become as familiar as a household word in Chicago, announced for three concerts at the Tabernacle, next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. Who Mr. Gilmore is, or what Mr. Gilmore's Band is, we certainly need not stop to tell. It is only of interest to the public to know that these are farewell concerts previous to the departure of the Band to participate in the Paris Exposition, and that the prices of admission have been fixed at 25 and 50 cents, which will enable every one to go. The vocalists will be Miss Juliet Fenderson, a new comer, and Mme. Marie Salvotti, who has already sung here. The following is the opening programme, which is substantially one that will be played in Paris:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Der Freischutz" .... Weber
   Gilmore's Band.
2. Saxophone solo, grand fantasie on airs from "Norma" .... Bellini
   Mr. E. A. Lefebre.
3. Nocturne religioso, "Monastery Bells" .. Wely
   Gilmore's Band.
4. Grand scene ed aria, "Il Traviata" ...... Verdi
   Miss Juliet Fenderson.
5. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2 .... Liszt
   Gilmore's Band.
6. Cornet solo, "Leviathan Polka" .... Levy
   Mr. B. C. Bent.

PART II.

7. Overture, "Oberon" .... Weber
   Gilmore's Band.
8. Grand aria, from "Nabucco" .... Verdi
   Mme. Marie Salvotti.
9. Grand international quadrille, introducing the airs of all nations, with variations for the principal instruments, as follows:
   1. Introduction and Russian Hymn.
   2. March, battle scene, and Marseillaise Hymn.
   3. Thema, introducing variations for clarinets, piccolos, oboes, and other instruments.
   4. "Partant Pour la Syrie," with solos for euphonium and cornet.
   5. Serenade and tarantelle.
   6. Grand finale, introducing various national and popular airs, including "The harp that once through Tara's Halls," "Watch on the Rhine," and a great variety of interesting melodies, closing with "America."
   Gilmore's Band.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME CONCERT.

The last of the series of concerts in aid of the Foundlings' Home will be given to-morrow evening at Hershey Hall. There is an opportunity on this occasion for those who have been unmindful of the claim of this deserving charity to make reparation. The Foundlings ought to have a crowded house. The programme will be as follows:

1. Grand prelude and fugue in A minor ..... Bach
   H. Clarence Eddy.
2. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" .... Handel
   Miss Abbie Whinnery.
3. "Oh! Pity, Savior .... Haydn
   W. P. Tyrrell.
4. Sonatia pathetique, op. 13 .... Beethoven
   Mme. Julia Rive-King.
5. Recitative and aria, "Dove Sono" .... Mozart
   Mrs. Clara D. Stacy.
6. { Impromptu C sharp minor, op. 66. / Valse D flat, op. 64, No. 1. / B flat minor, op. 31. } Chopin
   Mme. Julia Rive-King.
7. "The Wanderer" .... Schubert
   W. P. Tyrrell.
8. "Swiss Song" .... Eckert
   Miss Abbie Whinnery.
9. Theme and variations in A flat .... Thiele
   H. Clarence Eddy.
10. "Bride Bells" .... Roeckel
    Mrs. Clara D. Stacy.
11. Nocturne in A, No. 4 .... Field
    Mme. Julia Rive-King.
12. Grand March from Tannhauser .. Wagner-Liszt
    Mme. Julia Rive-King.

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE CONCERT.

The regular annual concert by the pupils of the Chicago Musical College, assisted by full orchestra, will take place at McCormick's Hall to-morrow evening, when the following programme will be presented:

1. Quintetto .... Schotte
   Miss Ida Rosing, Messrs. Rosenbecker, Kurth, Fehl, and Eichheim.
2. Robert! toi que j'aime .... Meyerbeer
   Miss Norah McMahon.
3. Concerto op. 85. First movement, with orchestral accompaniment ..... Hummel
   Mrs. LeRoy Grant.
4. Duet, "Ida, oh Ciel" from "La Prigione di Edimburgo" .... Ricci
   Misses Ada Somers and Alice Lansden.
5. Concerto op. 21, first movement, with orchestral accompaniment .... Chopin
   Miss Mary Wishard.
6. Carnival di Venezui and Variations ..... Benedict
   Miss Ettie Butler.
7. Concerto op. 61, first movement, with orchestral accompaniment .. Beethoven
   Mr. Adolph Rosenbecker.
8. { a. Coro "Giovin Belta". (Hug'ots) / b. Cavatina et Coro, "No, no, caso egual" } .... Meyerbeer
   Miss Alice Lansden and Chorus.

CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

The Chicago Conservatory of Music gave its regular monthly soiree last Tuesday evening at the Southern Division, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost. The Schubert Club, under the baton of Mr. C. A. Havens, sang several numbers, and the hearty reception given them is proof of their increasing popularity. Miss Aggie Ferguson developed a high soprano voice of unusual purity and freshness. The quartette, "Requited Love," given by Mrs. Havens, Miss King, Messrs. Cleveland and Evarts, received a well-deserved encore. Among the instrumental numbers, the "Serenade," by Hummel, was played in a very pure and refined style by the Misses L. Green and D. Atwood. Miss Atwood played the "Soiree de Vienne," by Liszt, with a precision and clearness of touch which gives fair promise for the future of that young lady, just in her "teens." The remaining numbers were the familiar "Silver Spring," by William Mason, played by Miss L. Lamson in excellent style, and a composition of Heinrich Hoffman for four hands, given by the Misses Munch and Miller with remarkable spirit. The last piece on the programme was the E flat polonaise of Chopin, played by Mr. Ledochowski in his usual refined manner. The next entertainment will be upon the occasion of the inauguration of the new concert organ built for the Conservatory.

THE GERMANIA MANNERCHOR.

The Germania Mannerchor will give its monthly concert and evening entertainment next Saturday evening, the 26th, at Brand's Hall, corner of North Clark and Erie streets. The programme will consist of a piano solo, by O. Schmall; a quartette, by members of the Society; two soprano solos, by Miss Kleinofen, lately returned from her studies at Germany; and a violin solo by Mr. Friese. The whole will conclude with the great composition by W. Tschirch, entitled the "Rheinfahrt" ("A Pleasure Trip on the Rhine"), consisting of twelve descriptive male choruses, viz: 1. "Sunrise on the Rhine"; 2. "On the Beautiful Blue River"; 3. "Cottage on the Shore"; 4. "Toast to the Wine of Ruedesheim"; 5. Polka, "Rheinlaender"; 6. "Song of the Raftsmen"; 7. "The Legend of the Lorelei"; 8. "At the Kaiserstuhl"; 9. "The Legend of the Dragoon"; 10. "To the Names of Beethoven and Arudt"; 11. "The Maids of Cologne"; 12. "At the Cathedral of Cologne." This composition received, last year, the first prize at the Dusseldorf Saenger Festival, and is considered by connoisseurs one of the best productions for Mannerchors. A limited number of tickets can be procured at the music store of John Molter, No. 100 Madison street.

THE LIESEGANG CONCERTS.

The Liesegang Quartette gave the first of its series of chamber concerts last Tuesday evening at Brand's Hall. The cosy little hall was completely filled with an audience of musicians and connoisseurs, and the performance was in every respect enjoyable. The quartette, including Mr. Rosenbecker, first; Mr. Clauder, second; Mr. Allen, violin; and Mr. Liesegang, cello; assisted by Mr. Kloss in the piano parts, played a Hayden quartette, a Raff trio, and Schubert's Forella Quintette in a manner that showed not only careful study, but very conscientious work. With the exception of a somewhat scrapy effect and some thinness of tone in the middle instruments, the numbers were given in a very musicianly way, and they were received with great enthusiasm by an audience which was very critical. At the next concert, which takes place on the 29th inst., Beethoven's quartette, op. 18, No. 4; Rubinstein's Sonate, op. 13, for piano and violin; Schumann's "Schlummerlied" and Reber's "Berceuse" for cello; and Rheinberger's quartette, op. 38, will be given. The North-Siders may well congratulate themselves on these pleasant concerts.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The Chicago Concert Party gave a very successful concert at Peru, Ind., last Tuesday.

The Haydn Orchestra will give its second concert of this season on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at McCormick's Hall.

The Strakosch troupe, with Kellog, Cary, and Marie Roze at its head, will give a two-weeks' season of opera in this city at Hooley's Theatre, commencing Feb. 9. The details of the season will be given hereafter.

The Plymouth Congregational Church Society have abandoned their chorus choir, and once more reamed their quartette. The new choir, which includes Miss Ettie Butler, soprano; Miss Lizzie Foresman, alto; Mr. Charles Smith, tenor; and Mr. Frank A. Bowen, basso, will commence its duties to-day. Mr. Flagler will retain his position as organist.

The Turner Hall programme this afternoon will include the following numbers: "King John March," Hauschild; overture to "Martha"; cornet solo by Schubert, performed by Mr. A. Jahn; overture to "Fidelio"; Haydn's serenade for strings; Saint-Saens' "Danse Macabre"; Meyerbeer's "Inaugural March," composed for William I. of Prussia; Conradi's "Vox Populi" potpourri"; Strauss' concert waltz, "Morgenblatter"; and a quadrille by Lumbye.

A series of four concerts is to be given in the Third Presbyterian Church for the benefit of the organ fund. The following well-known singers will take part: Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mrs. J. A. Farwell, Mrs. J. A. Balfour, Dr. Charles T. Barnes, Mr. Charles A. Knorr, Mr. A. L. Goldsmith, Mrs. O. L. Fox, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mr. Robert T. Howard, Mr. H. L. Sloan, and Mr. O. F. Dodge. The first concert will take place next Thursday evening, the remaining three during February and March

The time for the first production of Eichberg's comic opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," at the West End Opera-House, has been fixed for Tuesday, the 29th, instead of the 22d, as heretofore announced in these columns, the *Doctor*, Mr. Frank T. Baird, deeming another week necessary to bring it to that state of perfection which he desires before presenting it to the public. With the well-known soloists, a select chorus, and new scenery and stage appointments, the opera cannot fail to please the music-loving people of the West Side.

The fourth reunion of the Beethoven Society will take place at Hershey Hall on Saturday evening, the 26th. The programme will include for instrumental numbers the Verdi string quartette in E minor; Schumann's Toccata, op. 7, by Mr. Liebling; the Boccherini minuet for strings; and Saint-Saens' quintette for piano and strings. Mrs. F. Hall will sing the "O Salutaris," from Rossini's "Messe Solenelle"; Mr. Dexter the aria "If with all your heart," from "Elijah"; and Mrs. Jewett Schumann's "Nussbaum" and an Arditi romance.

ABROAD.

A GREAT VIOLONCELLO.

The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday last says:

It can rarely be the good fortune of an American audience to hear such a superb violoncello as that on which Mr. Frederick Bergner played at the Philharmonic concert last Saturday. It is a genuine Cremona, a masterpiece of Antonio Stradivari, finished with all that exquisite perfection of outline, harmony of proportions, and elegance of external aspect which distinguish the best works of this inimitable maker. As there is a certain air of nobility in the face of a thoroughbred gentleman, so there may be said to be dignity and beauty in the countenance of an old Cremona. The instrument which Mr. Bergner handled with such skill and sympathy on Saturday is probably beyond price; if it were possible to fix a market value for a rarity which is never in the market, its value, we suppose, would be set somewhere in the thousands. Its pure, round, even, and luscious tone was distinguished above all the rest of the instruments in the orchestra, although it was not unduly loud, and was certainly not forced in the playing. There were passages in the Volkmann "Serenade" where nine 'cellos were struck together, and yet this marvelous instrument, absorbing the other eight, was the only one heard.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Ernst Perabo is going to Europe.

Mlle. De Belocca has arrived at Madrid.

Mme. Adeline Patti sang in Florence Dec. 29.

Since the fall of Plevna the Czar has permitted the Opera-House again to open its doors.

Mme. Pappenheim will return to New England Feb. 4, and give a few concerts under the auspices of Roberts' Music-Hall Agency.

Mr. S. S. Sanford, pianist, is announced for a series of concerts with the Thomas Orchestra, beginning at New Haven on the 15th inst.

Miss Lottie Sargent, of Boston, is able to sing each of the four parts of a quartette with equal ease. Her voice has been cultivated under the instruction of Boston's best teachers, and is considered one of the most wonderful on record. When she sings bass her hearers find it difficult to believe that it is not a man singing. Her high notes are also strong, clear, and sweet.

Han von Bulow has written three clever sarcastic letters in the musical journal called *Signale fur die Musikalische Welt*, published in Leipzig. He tells us of his late concerts in England and Scotland, and does not spare the *Musikalische Welt* of either country. Of English orchestra conductors he says: "Like their omnibus conductors, they are always behind time!"

Mme. Marie Roze, Mr. Max Strakosch's new prima donna, who made her debut last week in Philadelphia, seems to have met with a decided success. Her voice is said to be something between a soprano and mezzo-soprano, of a thoroughly serviceable quality and well trained, and her acting is spoken of in terms of the warmest praise. "La Favorita" was chosen for her first appearance.

The Paris *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, of the 30th ult., states that the proposed Conservatorium at Bayreuth will not be opened yet. Herr Wagner has announced that the musical school must be postponed, owing to the hard times, and for the same reason the production of his new Buhnenweihfestspiel "Parsifal" cannot take place before 1880, at which period he hopes his musical school will supply the artists for the execution of the new opera (the sequel of "Lohengrin") as well as of his other operatic scores.

The last number of the London *Athenaeum* says: "The English adapatation of Otto Nicolai's 'Merry Wives of Windsor' (German libretto by Dr. Mosenthal) has fared better in the provinces than at the Royal Italin Opera. Herr Carl Rosa is familiar with the German composer's score, and Mr. Hersee, the adapter, has adhered more closely than Mosenthal to Shakspeare's text, restoring the parts of *Pistol* and *Bardolph*, which, with *Sir Hugh Evans*, *Justice Shallow*, *Nym*, and *Mrs. Quickly*, were suppressed in the German and Italian versions. The work has met with the greatest success at Edinburg, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Leeds, and at Liverpool on the 29th ult."

The same journal also says:

Some of the names of the Foreign Commissioners for the musical section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878 will certainly provoke a smile when the respective countries represented are considered. Germany will send no Commissioner, and Russia has not yet named a representative. The list is as follows: "Great Britain—Mr. Arthur Sullivan, composer, and Director of the South Kensington National School of Music in London. Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Grand Duchy of Luxemburg—M. Joseph Dupont, composer, Director of the Popular Concerts of Brussels, Professor of the Royal Conservatorium of Belgium. Italy—Signor Sighicelli, violinist and professor. Spain, Portugal, and Greece—Signor Avelino Valenti, composer. Austria, Hungary—Dr. Edward Hanslick, publicist (musical critic), Councillor of the Government. Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, China, Siam, Cambodia, and Japan—M. Oscar de Tunis. Sweden and Norway—M. Ivar Hallstroem, composer, and Librarian of Stockholm." Perhaps the best commentary on the above list is supplied by the Paris journal which supplements it by the announcement that M. Colonne, who will be the conductor of the International concerts, will include in the programme Berlioz's "Mass for the Dead."

A SCHOOL-HOUSE WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—We are sadly in want of school-house accommodations in the Thirteenth Ward. We have two good Aldermen in our ward,—Wheeler and Thompson,—but they are not blessed with many children, and do not feel the necessity that we do for the want of seats for our children. Fully one-half of the young children in our ward are deprived of seats. We want immediate relief. The School Commissioners should obtain a building or buildings forthwith. We cannot wait for appropriations. Our children are in the street, and we cannot keep them housed up in our small houses. Will you assist us? Yours, JOHN BURKE, and 100 others.

THE TRUE WOMAN.

Her name shines not in bannered field,
Where Right and Wrong so boldly war;
Nor rings her voice in any cause
Which men and women battle for;
Yet in her presence, softly sweet,
You long to kneel and kiss her feet.

No wondrous romance wreathes her life:
Nor hath she led a martyr train;
Nor beautiful nor rich is she,
But poor, and some would call her plain;
Yet in her two dear eyes you see
A beauty shining constantly.

No silken robe enfolds her form;
No dainty leisure hath her hands;
Her jewels are a simple ring;
A ribbon binds her hands' smooth bands;
Yet in her garments' simple grace
Her soul's regality you trace.

No gift hath she to shake and thrill
A thankless world with warbled songs;
And art that wakes the ivory keys
To other hands than her's belongs;
Yet, in her words of tender cheer,
A richer music charms the ear.

She walks in humble ways of life,
That lead ofttimes through gloom and shade;
And cares and crosses not a few
Are on her patient shoulders laid;
Yet smiles, and drinks each bitter cup,
And keeps her brave eyes lifted up.

And homely ways she wreathes with grace,
Harsh duty turns to loving zest;
And cheery hope and steadfast will
Are at her side, in work and rest;
Yet never dreams she you can spy
The angel looking from her eye.

ROANA BATCHELDER.

UTICA, Minn., Jan. 11, 1878.

RETROSPECTION.

I sit to-night in the fitful light
Which the dying embers throw,
And idly dream: again I seem
To live in the Long-Ago.

The din of strife from the war of Life
Rings faintly through the night;
My pulses beat as I long for the heat
And clamor of the fight.

Through a mist of tears, the vanished years
In spectral dimness rise;
A thrill of pain, like a weird, sad strain,
O'er my heart-strings sweeps, then dies.

I vainly pray for the coming day
To exorcise my grief;
Though morning's light usurpeth night,
It bringeth no relief.

G. R. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

The Palmer House Earnings for the Year 1877.

Supply and Demand Both Scarce in the Loan Market.

Some Principal Loans—Inquiries for Real Estate Not Numerous.

List of Transfers for the Week—Real Estate in St. Louis.

The question, Is business improving? would doubtless be answered in different ways by different classes of merchants and business men. In some departments a substantial improvement may have been realized, and perhaps not in others. Merely loose statements are of no value. It is only by balancing the ledgers that the public can know whether any real progress has been made, and no better exponent of general business can be found than the hotels afford. The times are hard—decidedly so; but in spite of that the figures which at least one of our leading hotels has realized during the past year show most conclusively more activity than perhaps any one expected. Confessedly the Palmer House is the largest individual enterprise in our city or the Northwest. Not only is it fire-proof, but in all respects it is one of the largest and most elegant hotels in the world. In all its appointments it has been built and furnished liberally "without regard to expense,"—so much so that it has been sneered at as one of Chicago's follies, sure to involve its enterprising proprietor in ruin and disaster. In order to answer all such croakers we have at our request been furnished with the actual figures taken from the books showing the result of last year's business. These figures prove that the hotel, with the rent of the stores in the building, has paid a net profit of $215,000 above all and every expense of conducting the business, taxes, and keeping the building and furniture in good repair. This is over 7 per cent on a fair valuation of to-day. To the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, who have suffered somewhat for carrying a very large loan for Mr. Palmer, he has paid $55,000 since last September on the principal of his loan, and the interest has been fully met as it became due. These facts are not only highly satisfactory in themselves, but they show that our city and the Northwest are recovering from the depression that has for several years weighed down its business and seriously crippled its prosperity. The people East and West have good reason for congratulation, and hope that the worst is over,—especially if the silver dollar is remonetized, as it doubtless soon will be.

THE LOAN MARKET.

The transactions foot up a respectable week's business, considering the times. But some $70,000 of this amount was not a loan, but an incumbrance placed upon property for a special purpose, and at least $20,000 was a mortgage to secure part purchase money. New loans have not been brisk, and the demand is very small. Those who are hard pressed for money have already mortgaged their property for as much as it will bear, and the few that can read their title clear are determined to turn a deaf ear to the charming voice of the loan agent, charm he never so wisely. Money is freely offered at 7 to 10 per cent on the presentation of the proper collaterals, and renewals are obtained at even lower figures. Payments are very fair. The promptness with which obligations maturing this month are being met is a subject of general commendation. The following are the principal loans of the past week:

North Clark street, 26 feet north of Elm street, east front, 26x150 feet, $9,000, five years at 7 per cent.

Lot on the northwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth street, 64 feet, south front, $6,000, five years at 8 per cent.

Lot on State street, between Harrison and Polk streets, east front, 24x115 feet, $8,000, five years at 8 per cent.

Michigan avenue, northeast corner of Fourteenth street, 70x130 feet, $7,000, five years at 8 per cent.

No. 159 State street, 20x100 feet, $25,000, five years at 7½ per cent.

Two lots in Block 66, Hyde Park, $5,000, five years at 8½ per cent.

Charles street, undivided one-half of 120 feet frontage running to river, north of Harrison street, $5,000, ten years at 7 per cent.

Nos. 305 and 307 West Monroe street, $8,000, three years at 9 per cent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 19.

Instruments	1878. No.	1878. C'siderat'n	1877. No.	1877. C'siderat'n
Trust-deeds	110	$229,654	141	$295,540
Mortgages..	33	104,480	31	35,684
Aggregate..	143	$334,134	178	$331,224
Releases...	130	....	188	....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM JAN. 1 TO JAN. 19.

Instruments	1873. No.	1873. C'siderat'n	1877. No.	1877. C'siderat'n
Trust-deeds	261	$945,240	379	$864,329
Mortgages..	88	1,094,203	84	151,071
Aggregate..	349	$2,039,443	463	$1,015,400
Releases...	404	....	478	....

SALES OF THE WEEK.

Sales drag along very slowly. There is no life in the market. It is the fashion to report numerous inquiries when the market is more than unusually dull, but, so far as our inquiries have gone, we can find no basis of facts for any such report. There is plenty of money seeking investment, but confidence in the near future of real estate deters capitalists from putting their spare cash into what these old-fashioned gentlemen are pleased to call cats and dogs. There is no want of faith in the future of this great and growing city, but the question is, Can the would-be purchaser afford to buy and assume a mortgage which was placed upon the property in flush times, and which, at present valuations, is almost as much as the property is worth? There is no doubt that foreclosure sales are a sad thing, but they eventually clear away the clouds that are resting over the real-estate market, and place the property where investors can safely take the risk of buying. There must be some more weeding-out before there is a revival of business.

The transfers of the past week were few and unimportant. The total number was 139, and the consideration $408,261. We note the following:

No. 129 Dearborn street, 23x80 feet, sold for $40,000.

P. H. Putnam sold to A. A. Bishop 337x125 feet at the southwest corner of Wallace and Fifty-third streets, with twenty other lots in the same subdivision, for $13,200.

Henry Straus sold the triangular lot at the northwest corner of Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street for $13,000.

A. and H. Loescher sold 68 North Clark street, 24x100 feet, for $9,500.

Lot on Van Buren street, 152 feet west of Fifth avenue, north front, 20x105 feet, for $3,500.

There was a slightly better business in suburban lots: ten lots at Rogers Park sold for $15,000; twelve blocks in the W ½ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 34, 40, 13, lying north of Grand avenue and west of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, comprising thirty-eight acres, sold for $18,923; W. H. Colehour sold 333 lots in Ironworkers' Addition to South Chicago for $30,500, the purchaser assuming an incumbrance of $50 on each lot as part of the purchase money; six lots in Palatine, $2,400; three lots in Small's Addition to La Grange, $1,500; two lots in Brown's Addition to the same, $200; four lots at South Lynne, $800; four lots at Evanston, $900; four lots at Thornton, $775.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Jan. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Leipzig st, s e cor of Ems st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 19 .... $200
North Throop st, 116¾ ft n of Madison st, w f, 42x89 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 17... 1,000
Tompkins st, 316 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 20x125 4-10 ft, improved, dated Dec. 28, 1877 4,000
Wesson st, 120½ ft n of Oak st, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 17 1,500
Thirty-fifth st, 312 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, undivided ½ of 24x125¼ ft, dated Nov. 26, 1877 245
Harding av, 50 ft s of West Indiana st, e f, 50x125¼ ft, dated Jan. 5 1,500
Oakley av, 260⅔ ft s of Polk st, w f, 100 x125¼ ft, improved, dated Jan. 18... 2,500
Park av, 208⅓ ft w of Robey st, n f, 30x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 16 (Lucinda M. Gloyd to Henry W. Austin).. 8,000
Chestnut st, 108 ft e of Rush st, s f, 42x74 ft, dated Jan. 19 1,800
Groveland Park av, 154 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 29 9-10x98 9-10 ft, improved, dated Jan. 19 (Edwin O. Lanphere to Conrad Seipp) 8,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Dearborn st, 188 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 10 .... $1,400
Rawson st, 128 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 26x135 ft, dated Jan. 19 800

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 19: City sales, 56; consideration, $209,649. North of city limits, sales 5; consideration, $8,100. South of city limits, sales 10; consideration, $20,960. West of city limits, sales, 1; consideration, $1,350. Total sales, 72. Total consideration, $240,059.

REAL ESTATE IN ST. LOUIS.

The real-estate business of 1877 in St. Louis is reviewed by the St. Louis *Republican*, and pronounced limited and unsatisfactory. The rental rates of the year preceding were maintained in the choicest business districts only. Elsewhere throughout the city there was a falling off, ranging, say, from 10 to 20 per cent, according to street and immediate surroundings. The number of sales was 3,890, and the amount involved $10,606,469. In 1873 the value of property sold was $15,500,000. The number of building permits issued during the year was 2,115, and the cost of the buildings was $3,714,184.

WITH THE ENTREES.

Bret Harte in New York Sun.

"Once when I was a pirate!——"

The speaker was an elderly gentleman in correct evening-dress, the room a tasteful one, the company of infinite respectability, the locality at once fashionable and exclusive, the occasion an unexceptionable dinner. To this should be added that the speaker was also the host.

With these conditions self-evident, all that good breeding could do was to receive the statement with a vague smile that might pass for good-humored incredulity or courteous acceptation of a simple fact. Indeed, I think we all rather tried to convey the impression that our host, when he was a pirate,—if he ever really was one,—was all that a self-respecting pirate should be, and never violated the canons of good society. This idea was, to some extent, crystallized by the youngest Miss Jones in the exclamation, "Oh, how nice!"

"It was, of course, many years ago, when I was quite a lad."

We all murmured "certainly," as if piracy were a natural expression of the exuberance of youth.

"I ought, perhaps, explain the circumstances that led me into this way of life."

Here Legrande, a courteous attache of the Patagonian Legation, interposed in French and an excess of politeness, "that it was not of a necessity," a statement to which his English neighbor hurriedly responded, "*Oui, oui.*"

"There ess a boke," he continued, in a well-bred, rapid whisper, "from Capt. Canot—a Frenchman—most eenteresting—he was O, a fine man of education—and what you call a 'slavair,'" but here he was quietly nudged into respectful silence.

"I ran away from home," continued our host. He paused, and then added, appealingly, to the two distinguished foreigners present: "I do not know if I can make you understand that this is a peculiarly American predilection. The exodus of the younger males of an American family against the parents' wishes does not, with us, necessarily carry any obloquy with it. To the average American the prospect of fortune and a better condition lies *outside* of his home; with you the home means the estate, the succession of honors or titles, the surety that the conditions of life shall be kept intact. With us the children who do not expect, and generally succeed in improving the fortunes of the house, are marked exceptions. Do I make myself clear?"

The French-Patagonian attache thought it was "charming and progressif." The Baron Von Pietzel thought he had noticed a movement of that kind in Germany, which was expressed in a single word of seventeen syllables. Viscount Piccadilly said to his neighbor: "That, you know, now the younger sons, don't you see, go to Australia, you know, in some beastly trade,—stock-raising or sheep,—you know; but, by Jove! them fellahs——"

"My father always treated me well," continued our host. "I shared equally with my brothers the privileges and limitations of our New England home. Nevertheless, I ran away and went to sea——"

"To see—what?" asked Legrande.

"*Aller sur mer*," said his neighbor, hastily.

"Go on with your piracy!" said Miss Jones.

The distinguished foreigners looked at each other and then at Miss Jones. Each made a mental note of the average cold-blooded ferocity of the young American female.

"I shipped on board of a Liverpool 'liner,'" continued our host——

"What ess a 'liner'?" interrupted Legrande sotto voce, to his next neighbor, who pretended not to hear him.

"I need not say that these were the days when we had not lost our carrying trade, when American bottoms——"

"*Que est ce*, 'bot toom,'" said Legrande, imploringly, to his other friend.

"When American bottoms still carried the bulk of freight, and the supremacy of our flag——"

Here Legrande recognized a patriotic sentiment, and responded to it with wild republican enthusiasm, nodding his head violently; Piccadilly noticed it, too, and, seeing an opening for some general discussion on free trade, began half audibly to *his* neighbor: "Most extraordinary thing, you know, your American statesmen——"

"I deserted the ship at Liverpool——"

But here two perfunctory listeners suddenly turned toward the other end of the table, where another guest, our Nevada Bonanza lion, was evidently in the full blood of pioneer anecdote and narration. Calmly disregarding the defection, he went on:

"I deserted the ship at Liverpool in consequence of my ill-treatment by the second mate—a man selected for his position by reason of his superior physical strength and recognized brutality. I have since been told that he graduated from the State Prison. On the second day out I saw him strike a man senseless with a belaying pin for some trifling breach of discipline. I saw him repeatedly beat and kick sick men——"

"Did you ever read Dana's 'Two Years Before the Mast'?" asked Lightbody, our heavy literary man, turning to *his* neighbor, in a distinctly audible whisper. "Ah! there's a book! Got all this sort of thing in it. Dev'lishly well written, too."

(The Patagonian, alive for information), "Who ess this Dana, eh?"

(His left-hand neighbor, shortly)—"O, that man who wrote the Encyclopædia and edits the *Sun*."

(His right-hand neighbor, curtly)—"The fellow that was put up in Boston for the English mission and didn't get it."

(The Patagonian, making a mental diplomatic note of the fact that the severe discipline of the editor of the *Sun*, one of America's profoundest scholars, while acting from patriotic motives, as the second mate of an American "bottom," had unfitted him for diplomatic service abroad)—"Ah ciel!"

"I wandered on the quays for a day or two, until I was picked up by a Portuguese sailor, who, interesting himself in my story, offered to procure me a passage to Fayal and Lisbon, where, he assured me, I could find more comfortable and profitable means of returning to my own land. Let me say here that this man, although I knew him afterward as one of the most unscrupulous and heartless of pirates,—in fact, the typical buccaneer of the books,—was to me always kind, considerate, and, at times, even tender. He was a capital seaman. I give this evidence in favor of a much ridiculed race, who have been able seamen for centuries."

"Did you ever read that Portuguese Guide Book?" asked Lightbody of his neighbor; "it's the most exquisitely ridiculous thing——"

"Will the great American pirate kindly go on, or resume his original functions," said Miss Jones, over the table, with a significant look in the direction of Lightbody. But her anxiety was instantly misinterpreted by the polite and fairplay-loving Englishman. "I say, now, don't you know that the fact is these Portuguese fellahs are always ahead of us in the discovery business. Why, you know——"

"I shipped with him on a brig, ostensibly bound to St. Kitts and a market. We had scarcely left port before I discovered the true character of the vessel. I will not terrify you with useless details. Enough, that all that tradition and romance has given you of the pirate's life was ours. Happily, through the kindness of my Portuguese friend, I was kept from being an active participant in scenes of which I was an unwilling witness. But I must always bear my testimony to one fact. Our discipline, our *esprit du corps*, if I may so term it, was perfect. No benevolent society, no moral organization, was ever so personally self-sacrificing, so honestly loyal to one virtuous purpose, as we were to our one vice. The individual was always merged in the purpose. When our Captain blew out the brains of our Quartermaster one day——"

"That reminds me—*did* you read of that Georgia murder?" began Lightbody; "it was in all the papers, I think. Oh, I beg pardon——"

"For simply interrupting him in a conversation with our second officer," continued our host quietly. "The act, although harsh and perhaps unnecessarily final, was, I think, indorsed by the crew. James, pass the champagne to Mr. Lightbody."

He paused a moment for the usual casual interruption, but even the active Legrande was silent.

Alas, from the other end of the table came the voice of the Bonanza man:

"The rope was around her neck. Well, gentlemen, that Mexican woman standing there, with that crowd around her, eager for her blood, dern my skin! if she didn't call out to the Sheriff to hold on a minit. And what fer? ye can't guess! Why, one of them long braids she wore was under the noose, and kinder in the way. I remember her raising her hand to her neck and givin' a spiteful sort of jerk to the braid that fetched it outside the slip-knot, and then saying to the Sheriff: 'There, d—n ye, go on.' There was a sort o' thoughtfulness in the act, a kind o' keerless, easy way, that jist fetched the boys—even them that hed the rope in their hands, and they——" (suddenly recognizing the silence.) "Oh, beg pardon, old man, didn't know I'd chipped into your yarn—heave ahead; don't mind me."

"What I am trying to tell you is this: One night, in the Caribbean Sea, we ran into one of the Leeward islands, that had been in olden time a rendezvous for our ship. We were piloted to our anchorage outside by my Portuguese friend, who knew the locality thoroughly, and on whose dexterity and skill we placed the greatest reliance. If anything more had been necessary to fix this circumstance in my mind, it would have been the fact that two or three days before he had assured me that I should presently have the means of honorable discharge from the pirate's crew, and a return to my native land. A launch was sent from the ship to communicate with my friends on the island, who supplied us with stores, provisions, and general information. The launch was manned by eight men, and officered by the first mate—a grim, puritanical, practical New Englander, if I may use such a term to describe a pirate, of great courage, experience, and physical strength. My Portuguese friend, acting as pilot, prevailed upon them to allow me to accompany the party as coxswain. I was naturally anxious, you can readily comprehend, to see——"

"Certainly." "Of course." "Why shouldn't you?" went round the table.

"Two trustworthy men were sent ashore with instructions. We, meanwhile, lay off the low, palm-fringed beach, our crew lying on their oars, or giving way just enough to keep the boat's head to the breakers. The mate and myself sat in the stern sheets, looking shoreward for the signal. The night was intensely black. Perhaps for this reason never before had I seen the phosphorescence of a tropical sea so strongly marked. From the great open beyond luminous crests and plumes of pale fire lifted themselves ghost-like at our bows, sank, swept by us with long, shimmering, undulating trails, broke on the beach in silvery crescents, or shattered their brightness on the black rocks of the promontory. The whole vast sea shone and twinkled like another firmament, against which the figures of our men, sitting with their faces towards us, were outlined darkly. The grim, set features of our first mate, sitting beside me, were faintly illuminated. There was no sound but the whisper of passing waves against our lap streak and the low, murmuring conversation of the men. I had my face toward the shore. As I looked over the glimmering expanse I suddenly heard the whispered name of our first mate. As suddenly, by the phosphorescent light that surrounded it, I saw the long trailing hair and gleaming shoulders of a woman floating beside us. Legrande, you are positively drinking nothing! Lightbody, you are shirking the Burgundy,—you used to like it!"

He paused, but no one spoke.

"I—let me see! where was I? O yes! Well, I saw the woman, and, when I turned to call the attention of the first mate to this fact, I knew instantly by some strange instinct that he had seen and heard her, too. So, from that moment to the conclusion of our little drama, we were silent, but enforced, spectators.

"She swam gracefully—silently! I remember noticing through that odd, half-weird, phosphorescent light which broke over her shoulders as she rose and fell with each quiet stroke of her splendidly-rounded arms that she was a mature, perfectly-formed woman. I remember also that when she reached the boat, and, supporting herself with one small hand on the gunwale, she softly called the mate in a whisper by his Christian name. I had a boyish idea that she was—the—er—er—female of his species—his—er—natural wife! I'm boring you—am I not?"

Two or three heads shook violently and negatively. The youngest, and, I regret to say, the *oldest* Miss Jones uttered together sympathetically, "Go on—please; do!"

"The—woman told him in a few rapid words that he had been betrayed; that the two men sent ashore were now in the hands of the authorities, that a force was being organized to capture the vessel; that instant flight was necessary, and that the betrayer and traitor was—my friend, the Portuguese, Fernandez!

"The mate raised the dripping, little brown hand to his lips, and whispered some undistinguishable words in her ear. I remember seeing her turn a look of ineffable love and happiness upon his grim, set face, and then she was gone. She dove as a duck dives, and I saw her shapely head, after a moment's suspense, reappear a cable's length away toward the shore.

"I ventured to raise my eyes to the mate's face; it was cold and impassive. I turned my face toward the crew; they were conversing in whispers with each other, with their faces toward us, yet apparently utterly oblivious of the scene that had just taken place in the stern. There was a moment of silence, and then the mate's voice came out quite impassively, but distinctly:

"'Fernandez!'

"'Aye, aye, sir!'

"'Come aft and—bring your oar with you.'

"He did so, stumbling over the men, who, engaged in their whispered yarns, didn't seem to notice him.

"'See if you can find soundings here.'

"Fernandez leaned over the stern and dropped his oar to its shaft in the phosphorescent water. But he touched no bottom; the current brought the oar at right angles presently to the surface.

"'Send it down, man,' said the mate, imperatively; 'down, down. Reach over there. What are you afraid of? So; steady there; I'll hold you.'

"Fernandez leaned over the stern and sent the oar and half of his bared brown arm into the water. In an instant the mate caught him with one tremendous potential grip at his elbows, and forced him and his oar head downward in the waters. The act was so sudden, yet so carefully premeditated, that no outcry escaped the doomed man. Even the launch scarcely dipped her stern to the act. In that awful moment I heard a light laugh from one of the men in response to a wanton yarn from his comrade. James, bring the Vichy to Mr. Lightbody! You'll find that a dash of cognac will improve it wonderfully.

"Well—to go on—a few bubbles arose to the surface. Fernandez seemed unreasonably passive, until I saw that when the mate had gripped his elbows with his hands he had also locked the traitor's knees within his own. In a few moments—it seemed to me, then, a century—the mate's grasp relaxed: the body of Fernandez, a mere limp, leaden mass, slipped noiselessly and heavily into the sea. There was no splash. The ocean took it calmly and quietly to its depths. The mate turned to the men, without deigning to cast a glance on me.

"'Oars!'

"The men raised their oars apeek.

"'Let fall!'

"There was a splash in the water, encircling the boat in concentric lines of molten silver.

"'Give way!'

"Well, of course, that's all! *We* got away in time. I knew I bored you awfully! Eh? Oh, you want to know what became of the women—really, I don't know! And myself—oh, I got away at Havana! Eh? Certainly, James, you'll find some smelling salts in my bureau. Gentlemen, I fear we have kept the ladies too long."

But they had already risen, and were slowly filing out of the room. Only one lingered—the youngest Miss Jones.

"That was a capital story," she said, pausing beside our host, with a special significance in her usual audacity. "Do you know you absolutely sent cold chills down my spine a moment ago. Really, now, you ought to write for the magazines!"

Our host looked up at the pretty, audacious face. Then he said sotto voce—

"I do!"

The "Bradley Promethor."

That new motor which was stopped at Baltimore by the steamboat inspectors struggles under the name of the "Bradley Promethor." It is a sort of Keeley motor, watery vapor and all. Mr. Bradley is from Cambridge, Md., and claims that the actual motive power is a certain kind of gas, which is evolved by mechanical disintegration, the water being forced through solid silver by hydrostatic pressure, which is automatic, and is operated by the engine. This product is introduced into small cells of one inch internal diameter, made of the best decarbonized steel, and there quickened into gas by heat, which does not need to be over the ordinary temperature to produce steam. There is no water introduced as water into the generators. The apparatus, he claims, contains nothing but pure gas, without any likeness to a steam boiler. Three hundred pounds pressure can be had from a thimbleful of water, and the pressure can be raised any degree, to thousands of pounds to the square inch, by regulating the supply of water. The gas frequently reaches so intense a state as to show great signs of electrical action, but, before being admitted to the cylinder of the engine it is oxidized, which fully prepares it to act with all the smoothness of steam on the piston. The vessel is a yacht, twenty-five feet long, and it is said has made fifteen miles in an hour and a half.

BABY.

One little head of yellow hair;
Two little cheeks, so round and fair;
Two little lips, with fragrant sighs;
One little nose, and two blue eyes;
Two little hands, as soft as a peach;
Two little feet, with five toes each;
Two little smiles, and two little tears;
Two little legs, and two little ears;
Two little elbows; two little knees;
One little grunt, and one little sneeze;
One little heart; no little sins;
Plenty of skirts, and lots of pins;
One little cloak, and plenty of frocks;
One little hood, and two little socks;
A big disposition to haul and to pull;
One little stomach, never full;
One little mouth, of the rose's tint;
One little bottle of peppermint;
Plenty to eat, and lots to wear,
And yet this baby 's cross as a bear.

MARY S. AND NELLIE WOODHEAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.

An Oil-Pipe Line 230 Miles Long.

The seaboard pipe-line to run from Butler, Pa., to Baltimore, is reported sure to be built during the coming season, the entire right of way having been obtained, and lands purchased for refineries and barrel manufactories on Baltimore harbor. The distance which the line is to run is 230 miles. The following particulars as to its construction are given: The pipes will be four and a half inches in diametr, and laid two and a half feet below the surface of the ground. They will be made of boiler-iron, lap-welded and galvanized, so as to be impervious to the action of the oil, and not rust. The line to Baltimore is designed to be a trunk line, with connections from the Pennsylvania terminus and from different points on the route. Its transporting capacity will be 6,000 barrels of oil per day, and it will operate incessantly, day and night. The quantity proposed to be taken to Baltimore annually is about 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MARY BURBACH, RETURN AT once or send information of whereabouts. Absolute necessity. WARNER BURBACH, 1505 South Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—A WIDOWER OF 35, WITH ONE child, wishes to correspond with a good-looking, educated lady, with a view to matrimony; one who can sing, and play, and make home pleasant. E 58, Tribune.

PERSONAL—SOME AMUSEMENT-LOVING GIRL will find a companion by addressing P 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WOULD like to make the acquaintance of two ladies fond of attending places of amusement. Address, in confidence, S 49, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—D. K.—BE AT OLD PLACE TUESday at 2 o'clock. H. K.

PERSONAL—THURSDAY A. M.: LADY WITH fur cape and cap; had letter in hand; took car corner Madison and State-sts. going west. Will she please address PHILADELPHIA, O 46, this office, with whom she had conversation in store some time ago?

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN (PORTRAIT-PAINTer) desires the acquaintance of a wealthy lady. Address, for one week, O 47, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN AGED 38 WOULD like to make the acquaintance of a pretty girl; object amusement. Address, giving particulars, R 53, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 30, a young lady acquaintance. Address, in confidence, R 55, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MARCELLUS RICHARDS, YOU didn't call 4th inst. This week when? Important information. Address R 9, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—PRETTY BLONDE M 20 WAS TO meet Saturday, 4 p. m., on State-st.; impossible to meet you. Please address once more and will explain, R 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CHARLES F. STRUTZ, OR ANY one knowing his address, please address his anxious wife. P 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THE LADY WHO MADE THE offer of $200 for the diamond ring will call again she can have it. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

PERSONAL—SAW YOU THREE MORNINGS THIS week on street; Saturday on Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Letter in Post-Office for you.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMEN OR LADY WHO SAW boy stealing mink sacque from show-case 109 State-st. last Tuesday will confer a favor by calling at same number.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST AND LARGEST ASsortment of 4-ply 2300 linen collars and cuffs ever shown in this market. Collars, 20 cents each, or $2 per dozen; cuffs, 35 cents a pair, or 3 pair for $1, reversible styles. These are the very finest goods and latest styles. Give us a call this week, before buying elsewhere; it will pay you. "Lone Star" Shirt Company, 188 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SALOON COUNTER AND stove, separate or together. 231 West Erie-st., corner Rucker.

FOR SALE—CYLINDER DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, tables, lounges, office partition, railing; work warranted and bottom prices. MILLER'S Desk Factory, Lake and Jefferson-sts., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—10,000 ORIGINAL SIGNATURES REceived within the past three months, at a bargain. Address Box 58, P.-O.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Inquire of R. P. PRICE, 154 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GROCERS' FIXTURES, NEARly new. Apply at 89 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZE SAFE, PERFECT IN every respect; price, $50. Apply at 39 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SHIRT THE WORLD PROduces made to fit you at $2.25 each, or six for $13; a good shirt for $1.50. We use only reliable goods, and guarantee every shirt to give entire satisfaction or refund the money. Try us. "LONE STAR" Shirt Factory, 188 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SET OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS, INcluding a new delivery wagon, together or separate; shop to rent. Address P 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DIAMOND EARRINGS, THE VERY finest pair of Indian gems, five karats weight. Any person in want of an exceedingly beautiful pair will save money by seeing these before purchasing. Apply to ORVEL, HOLDEN & CO., 187 East Kinzie-st., near Clark. No money loaner wanted.

FOR SALE—THE "LONE-STAR" SHIRTS ARE the best in the world. Try them, at 188 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PAIR SOLITAIRE DIAmond earrings, cost $375, price $225. Room 3, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY WILL SELL AT A GREAT sacrifice an elegant point lace set. Address Q 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE CLUSTER DIAMOND ring, cost $150, price $75. Room 3, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, TWO FINE DIAmond studs and cluster pin; also two fine stem winding gold watches, at 224 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—TWO COWS AND CALVES AT 196 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STONE DIAMOND RING for $35, cost $75; a bargain to-day or to-morrow at 188 Dearborn-st. (shirt store).

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—COUNTERS, SHELVing, bins, five sets new scales, two sets large tea-cans, stove, cheese-box, coffee-mill; all nearly new; must sell. Apply at 635 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR FARM OR city lands, about $1,500 in cloths, white goods, trimmings, cloaks, shawls, etc. Address Q 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SOLITAIRE DIAMOND STUD, COST $175; will sell cheap or exchange for other goods. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME LADY'S WALtham watch, cost $90, price $48. Room 3, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY—A good bargain for cash. F. L. BOYCE, Room 9, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VESSEL PROPERTY, STEAM AND sail, at low prices. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GRACELAND CEMETERY, near entrance, very desirably located. Address S 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A first-class real-estate office. Address S 41, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE SHIRTS TO FIT AND guarantee them to please you in every respect, at the lowest prices consistent with fine work. Lone Star Shirt Factory, 188 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD GOLD WATCH; IT is in pawn and I cannot redeem it. Address S 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA GOOD SHIRT MADE TO order for $1.50, at the Lone Star Shirt Factory, 188 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

FOR SALE—BANKRUPT STOCKS AND JOB LOTS of hardware; great inducements to auctioneers. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—IRON CORNICE, BRAKE, AND glazier's diamond, pipe, folder, and two office desks, and table, lady's writing-desk. P 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$40—ONE BILLIARD-TABLE COMplete, worth more than double that, on installments or for cash. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 333 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5,000 DOZEN PAPERS TINNED TACKS at 20 cents per dozen. A. W. WHEELER 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SAD-IRONS AT 3 CENTS per pound by the case. A lot of steel rat-traps at $2.50 per dozen. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF TEA SCALES, $1; 8-LB. scales, $2.50; 240-lb. scales, $6. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE LATEST IMPROVED CLOTHES-wringer at $3.75 each; fluting-machines, $1.50, $2.25, and $3 each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A 12-FOOT UPRIGHT WALL CASE, half glass doors and half with shelves; price, $15. 188 Dearborn-st. (Shirt Store.)

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SHOVELS, 50 CENTS each; buck-saws, 50 cents; handled axes, $1 each; braces worth $1.50 for 75 cents. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF FINE QUALITY SEVEN-shot nickel-plated revolvers, $1.50 each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY IS COMPELLED TO SACRIfice her elegant diamond ring for $135, cost $325; I must have money. Address P 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN IS FORCED BY CIRcumstances to sell his fine diamond stud for $130, only one-third the value; original cost, $375. Address P 89, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand vehicles, including four phaetons, several buggies, new speeding-wagon, Ten Broeke's make, six-seat rockaway, and others, that will be sold very cheap. We also have in stock a large assortment of our well-known business and pleasure buggies, and a full line of rockaways, coupes, broughams, phaetons, etc., at popular prices, and invite inspection. PENNOYER & CO., 390 to 398 Wabash-av.

AT A BARGAIN, A LIVELY BUSINESS HORSE, harness, and covered rockaway carriage for $75; 5 open buggies, 1 and 2 seats, $20 to $40; must be sold. 1118 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, harness, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, commencing 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND MILK WAGON, OPEN top, and 2-seated buggies for sale, cheap, at 175 West Adams-st.

A SPAN OF BAY HORSES, 2,500, FOR HEAVY hauling, either single or double, for less than $150; will sell separate. 1443 Garibaldi-st.

A SECOND-HAND, FIVE-GLASS LANDAU FOR sale cheap. Also, an extension-top, two-seat light carriage. Will exchange. R 17, Tribune office.

A BLACK COUPE-MARE, 17¼-HANDS; 10 TROTters that can beat 2:40; good truck horses, and fine drivers. R. C. ANTHONY, 133 Michigan-av.

BEFORE YOU BUY CALL AND SEE US; WE have some second-hand buggies in good repair; top grocery wagon; also, one fine sulky, first-class make, and one heavy lumber wagon in good repair; we will sell the above at a bargain. 74 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—7 HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE; ONE week's trial given and warranted; 2 close coupe rockaways, 2 extension-top carriages, 2 second-hand phaetons made by Coen & Ten Broeck, side spring top buggy made by Pennoyer & Co., top grocery wagons, express wagons, or any kind of a wagon you may want, or buggy; harnesses of all kinds, new and second-hand. Horses and wagons to let by the day or week. Must be sold to pay advances. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Money advanced. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF MULES, 5 AND 6 years old, at TAYLOR'S Sale Stable, 317 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, GOOD style and gentle; will sell cheap, having no use for him. E. P. BAKER, 172 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DELIVERY WAGONS IN GOOD order. Call at 914 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH 5-YEAR OLD GRAY horse, set of harness, and covered spring wagon, nearly new. 188 Jackson-st., corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FAST BAY HAMBLETONIAN horse, 6 years of age, warranted sound and kind, and one good work-horse, chunky built, and weighs 1,300 pounds, 7 years of age; color is a black roan; is a good worker in double and single harness; parted with for no fault, only the owner has no further use for them. Apply at No. 19 Harmon-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—A FINE SOUND AND YOUNG GENtleman's road horse; would make a splendid and safe family horse; will be sold reasonable; only those wishing a good horse need apply. Address S 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE AND TEAM, young and sound; no better in Chicago. WM. MARBACH, 1242 Milwaukee-av., near Robey-st.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE SECOND-HAND BUGgies, good as new; also new and second-hand cutters; also painting and repairing at fair prices. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

FULL-BLOODED HORSE, VERY HIGH SPIRITED, and afraid of nothing, time inside of 3 minutes, a decided bargain for cash. HOOPS, 94 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—HORSE, HARNESS, BUGgy, sleigh, and bells. Horses always on hand for sale. Bring on your tender-footed horses; we will cure them. At boarding barn rear 200 Madison-st. Dr. Cook in attendance. SHATUCK & ERWIN, proprietors.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE HEAVY DRAUGHT horses; 2 farm mares; 3 farm wagons; 1 express wagon; 2 top buggies, and harnesses of all kinds; wanted, a horse that can trot in 2:40 at 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOUR HEAVY TEAMS, young and sound, and some others fit for grocery and express wagons, and harness; these horses must be sold. 569 West Eighteenth-st., two houses west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR OF HORSES, JUST FROM MISsouri; drivers and workers. Must be sold at some price. A pair of sorrels, 5 and 6 years old, for $125; one pair of bays, weight 2,200 pounds, $150. Call Monday at 218 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RIG AT YOUR OWN price, horse, top buggy, and harness, all first-class, and most new; must and will have money. Inquire at meat-market, 445 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—7 HORSES FIT FOR wagon or buggy; have been used in livery; also a very fast little trotter, several buggies, and a fine light, top delivery wagon for $65, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., one block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A DARK GRAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high, 5 years old; is a first-class business or driving mare; is warranted sound in every respect; can be driven by a lady; will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner has no further use for her. Apply at rear 830 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—ONE DRAFT HORSE AND ONE black pony; also two single drivers, at 543 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MILK WAGON, HORSE, AND harness. 213 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW BUGGY FOR $50; cost $190. Apply at 753 Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DRIVING-TEAM—Kind, sound, and fast. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR $50 IF TAKEN MONDAY—ONE shifting-top buggy, with patent wheels, worth $100. Apply to P. HICKS, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE CAR-LOAD HORSES—Some heavy team horses and some farm mares, and also some fine driving horses; to be sold cheap. 208 Rebecca-st., one block west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SQUARE BOX-TOP BUGGY, sleigh, and single harness in perfect order, or will trade for a two-seated carriage, either coupe or rockaway. Call at 413 West Van Buren-st., opposite car stables.

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, GOOD TRAVELER, ONE light delivery, and good harness. 23 Honore-st.

FOR SALE—A LIVELY BUGGY-HORSE. CAN BE seen at 125 Canalport-av.

FOR SALE—ONE DRAY. APPLY AT 182 LAKE-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE GRANDEST ROADhorses in Chicago; over 16 hands high; dark-grey; 6 years old; prompt driver, and can trot fast. Also a 15½-hands grey horse; young, sound, and good roadster; must be sold. MITCHELL, 838 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness for $75. Call at 483 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE SECOND-HAND OPEN buggy for $35, one second-hand family rockaway, light for one horse, one new open buggy, seat four persons, with pole, cheap. Inquire at 279 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A FAST YOUNG BASHAW ROAD horse. Can be seen at CROSSMAN'S stable, 414, 416, and 418 West Randolph-st.

HORSES TO WINTER—I PROPOSE WINTERING horses at a low rate; I take them to and from the city free of charge; the best of care guaranteed. R. W. RATHBONE, 189 East Washington-st., Room 8.

I WANT A HORSE TO RUN 4 HOURS A DAY for his board, or will pay a little. 1152 State-st.

MUST SELL AT SOME PRICE, 1 FINE TOP-BUGgy; 1 good open buggy; cash takes them; owner leaves city Thursday. Call at 11 Cottage Grove-av.

NICE 2-SEATED CARRIAGE, VICTORIA, FOR sale, cheap. 88 Washington-st. IRA HOLMES.

SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY, WITH BREWSTER springs, for sale, cheap. IRA HOLMES, 88 Washington-st.

SADDLE-HORSE AND PHAETON WANTED IN exchange for clear lot at Washington Heights, worth $250; will pay some cash. P 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUND, LIVELY BUGGY HORSE FOR his keeping; light use and good care guaranteed, or will give good organ and other personal property for a No. 1 driving horse. E. H. BROWN, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A GOOD-SADDLE-HORSE; MUST BE cheap for cash. Address, with price, P 53, Tribune.

WANTED—A PAIR OF FARM HORSES IN EXchange for piano or lot in Norwood Park. Address P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD HORSES IN EXchange for a secured note. C. GILLESPIE, 391 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for lot in city. 125 Clark-st., Room 48.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGLISH SADdle. Address, giving price, Q 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ROAD-HORSE, FOR WHICH I will give three lots, free, and a diamond worth at least $100. Address P 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND TOP-BUGGY IN EXchange for large oil paintings or clear suburban lots. L. W. FELT, 149 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A TEAM OF GOOD TRUCK HORSES, or one good horse to weigh 1,350 or 1,400. Call at 151 Huron-st. L. STAPLETON.

WANTED—LIGHT ONE-HORSE FURNITURE-wagon. Address R 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A VERY LIGHT 3-SPRING TOP wagon; must be in tip top order; not to cost over $40. Bring your wagon to 1547 South State-st.

WANTED—5 OR 6 WORK-HORSES AS FIRST payment on cottage and lot in choice location in city. Apply at 146 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO SELL—THREE HEAVY HORSES; just the thing for the pineries; two small ones; must be sold. 591 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GOOD EXPRESS RIG, OR RIG SUITable for delivering furniture, and pay for same in good hunting-case Elgin watch; cash difference, if any. Call on F. JOHNSON, 79 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A NICE HORSE, WITH HARNESS and covered buggy or single carriage. Will pay with good board and room for single person or family. Address S 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE NEW OR SECOND-hand saddles, bridles, harness, single or double, collars, lines, etc. Apply to Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 and 81 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY THE WEEK AT THE PALMER House, team to haul coal; permanent employment.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS (or either separate). Must be at a bargain; not to exceed $125; open buggy; no fool horse. Give full description, price, and where seen. R 31, Tribune office.

10 GOOD HORSES, FIT FOR ANY USE, MUST be sold Sunday or Monday. Call at 223 West Twelfth-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

AT THE SINGER OFFICE, NO. 228 SOUTH HALsted-st.: one Singer, $20; one Domestic, $20; one Singer Family, $10. Machines exchanged and rented.

A NEW GENUINE FAMILY SINGER OR HOWE machine, for hay, oats, and feed. O 33, Tribune office.

I HAVE A FEW SHUTTLE MACHINES FROM $5 to $10; Improved Wilson, with cover, extension table, and 4 drawers, $20; folding-cover Singer, $25, cost $85; No. 2 Singer, $20; Weed (nearly new), $25. 289 Milwaukee-av.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—PARTIES WISHING TO buy new Singer sewing-machines cheap for cash, address for three days R 45, Tribune office.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

TWO FAMILY SINGERS, 1 HOWE, 1 WHEEER & Wilson sewing-machine, in perfect order, with attachments. PURCELL, 50 North Market-st.

293 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., IS THE CHEAPEST place in the city to buy all kinds of new or second-hand sewing-machines.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—600,000 BRICK FOR ONE-HALF CASH, balance clear real estate. JOHN H. OHLERKING, 125 Clark-st., Room 48.

TO EXCHANGE.

ANY ONE HAVING SHOW-CASES TO EXCHANGE for fine shirts, made to order, at the lowest prices, address LONE STAR, 188 Dearborn-st.

DESIRABLE EQUITIES IN IMPROVED PAYING property centrally located for clear lots. Address F, 374 West Madison-st.

EXCHANGE—100X161 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-eighth-st., all clear, for green prairie in Illinois or Iowa; will give bargain. Q 86, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—A FARM, ILLINOIS, $8,000, INcumbered $2,500, for business city property with equal incumbrance. HAIR BROS., 69 Dearborn, R. 18.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE BUSINESS BLOCK WELL rented, $40,000; will take $18,000 in vacant inside property or choice suburban. E. C. WARE, 5 Methodist Block.

EXCHANGE—200 ACRES RICH FARM LAND; want furniture or stock of goods; will pay cash. Call or address HULL, 170 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FLOURING-MILL PROPerty and farms not far from Chicago for large Western farm or prairie land. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND lot, no cash required, title perfect. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—80, 160, OR 320 ACRES UNIMproved land near railroad for personal property or stock of goods; give good trade. Q 9, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—760 ACRES IN MONROE COUNty, Missouri; 2 good frame houses, 2 barns, and other out buildings; good stock scales; 13 miles good fencing, well divided into meadow, cultivation, and timber; 60 acres now in wheat; 5 miles from county seat and railroad. A first-class grain and stock farm. Will take two-thirds value in improved city property. R. H. ROWLAND, 26 Metropolitan Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—SALE—OR RENT—8-ROOM house at South Evanston, every convenience and in splendid order; lot 50x160 feet. Want clear South Side residence lots for equity. Q 68, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—STEAM SAW MILL, 40 HORSE power, for good farming lands. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR EXCHANGE—NORTHERN TEXAS AND Western lands; also a large quantity of machinery, consisting in part of engines and boilers, and one of the finest residences in the State of Wisconsin, for other real estate or personal property; will pay part cash on a good trade. Room 14, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—MILLINERY GOODS AND good note for furniture for 4 or 6 rooms; also good lands for a 15 horse-power engine and boiler. R 20, Tribune office.

I DESIRE TO EXCHANGE A SMALL SUBURBAN farm, suitable for dairy and vegetables, with barn, good orchard—a pleasant home, for residence in city; will assume small incumbrance. CUNNINGHAM, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

IF YOU WANT TO TRADE ANYTHING CALL; we have good clear lots in city for a dwelling; will assume; have a cottage and lot to trade for suburban lots and other chances. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 162 LaSalle-st., Rooms 33 and 34.

MONEY! MONEY—TO EXCHANGE—FROM $1,000 to $20,000 of good farms for goods; will pay part cash. Address C. ORA, care Carrier No. 20, West Division, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.:

One of the finest 5-story and basement brick hotels, 100 rooms, furnished complete (clear), in the State of Illinois; rents $5,000; want a good, large stock farm in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, or Iowa. Price, $75,000; will take one or two farms with stock; this is one of the finest houses in the West. Be sure and call and see me about it.

Fine 100-room hotel, completely furnished, 8 stores and grounds; house is 4-story and basement, doing a splendid business,—one of the best in Milwaukee; price $70,000; mortgage $13,000. I will take good farm or A 1 wild lands in Iowa or Kansas, or good improved farms in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, or Kansas.

459 North Clark-st.—This is a fine 3-story and basement brick store and lot, 33x150, east front, near Division-st.; rents $100 per month; want good improved farm in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri; will assume $2,000 on first-class farm.

Fine 3-story brick dwelling, every modern improvement, and lot 50x180, east front, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; want smaller house in city or suburbs.

212 acre farm, 20 miles south of city, ¼ mile from depot on D. & V. R. R.; finely improved, with nice stock of groceries and two stores, with lot 100x130, and fine dwelling; clear; I want good stock farm in Illinois, Iowa, or Missouri, worth $35,000.

50x180 foot lot, east front, corner of Wabash-av. and Forty-first-st. I want any good trade—horse, buggies, jewelry, or pianos. Price $2,000.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL EXCHANGE ADVERtising space in one of the leading newspapers in the United States for unincumbered real estate in city or country to amount of $10,000 to $20,000; can give such terms as will rapidly convert the real estate into cash. Address BANCROFT, care of C. K. Miller & Co., Tribune Building, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—AT $1.50 PER ACRE, 1,280 acres splendid farming or grazing land in two bodies of 640 acres each, a portion covered with the best walnut, oak, hickory, and maple timber; railroad now being built which will put it in direct communication with the markets. No better land for stock raising in the country. Healthy climate, 25 miles from Blue Ridge. Will take goods, horses, carriages, jewelry, or pianos, or any good city or town real estate. Title absolutely perfect, and no taxes due. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR IOWA FARM FOR GROcery stock; saloon fixtures cheap; cash and time, or will exchange for watches. 379 Division-st.

TO EXCHANGE—75X126 FOOT IN IRVING PARK; will take personal property or stock of merchandise. ALBENSON, 276 Division-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WATCH OR DIAMONDS—A horse; will travel in three minutes. Box 28, P.-O.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PATENT, SOMEthing entirely new, for unincumbered Western lands or merchandise of any kind; a rare opportunity. Call at 135 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR stone-front house, with all modern improvements, for a stock of groceries or liquors. Address R 41, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN LAKE VIEW, NEAR lake shore drive, very desirable, clear, for furniture or anything movable. R 46, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN HOME AT OAK Park and clear lots for property in city or houses on leased land. Give precise location and full particulars. Address R 44, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A PAIR OF SOLITAIRE diamond earrings or two well-matched stones, large size, one billiard table, Phelan & Collender patent cushions, full sized, and but little used; also an elegant set of marble-top chamber furniture, with upholstered chairs and sofa, lambrequins to match; also parlor organ. Address R 32, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE FINE FRAME DWELLing, brick basement, lot 37x125, house has every modern improvement, on Carpenter, between Madison and Washington-sts.; want smaller house in city. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NO. 1 BUSINESS PROPERTY for clothing or gents' furnishing goods. Address R 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE LOT and large brick house on Warren-av., worth $15,000; incumbered for $7,000; wanted a small house and lot. JAMES G. MACLAY, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BRICK STORE AND lot, clear, in centre of city, worth $15,000; suitable country produce and commission business; wanted, a farm on railroad, near Chicago. JAMES G. MACLAY, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF GOOD LAND 7½ miles from Emporia, 2½ from Americus, Kan., for a cottage and lot in Chicago, will assume some, or an interest in a foundry in the country. Address H E T, 4641 Butterfield-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MONEY AND WESTERN LAND for house and lot or small farm; will assume $1,500 or less. Address F. A. WINKELMAN, 32 and 34 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF DR. KIDDER'S MEDIcal batteries $18 size, for Chamber's or Zell's Encyclopedia, or a Webster's Unabridged, latest edition. Address O 51, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS WITH small incumbrance and $500 for house and lot with small incumbrance. Address P 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN LOT for a safe. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCAANGE—SEVERAL LARGE AND VALUAble oil paintings. Will trade for anything. Willing to take silver money. L. W. FELT, 149 Chicago-av.

TO EXCHANGE—SECURED NOTES FOR $2,000 for stock of any kind of goods. Communications strictly confidential. Address S 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR COTTAGE AND LOT, AN improved farm of 40 acres, well stocked, near Palmer Station, in Kankakee County, Ill. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW PARLOR OR CHAMBER furniture for lumber or bricks. Address R 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—12 GOOD HORSES, 3 UNINcumbered lots in Cook's Subdivision, and $1,500 in cash for whisky. R 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEARLY NEW SWELL-FRONT brick house, 2-story, with all modern improvements, with lot 26x150, situated on Bellview-av., near Forty-fourth-st.; cost $4,500; will exchange for merchandise on favorable terms. Address W. BARKER, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS JOB-printing for merchant tailoring; also for fine shirts. O 59, Tribune office.

WHAT PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE YOU FOR clear house and lot at Maplewood and Nebraska lands? Address Q 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND RIG, EITHER light wagon or top-buggy, in exchange for first-class board with room. Address S 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A GOOD HOUSE AND large lot in a live railroad town in Central Illinois for vacant lot, clear, on South Side, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-second-sts., east of State and west of Prairie-av. Address F, Room 48 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—STOCK OF GOODS IN EXCHANGE for good unimproved property on the South Side and cash. Apply to WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 141 and 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE WORTH from $10,000 to $100,000 for clear, productive business property. F. A. OGDEN, Room 10, 144 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF MILLINERY OR DRY goods in exchange for a lot at Campbell Park, which cost $1,000 in 1871, incumbered for $550; or will sell equity for $350 cash. Q 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—VESSEL PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for real estate. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BASTIAN & TAYLOR, 180 E. ADAMS-ST., MATERialized full-form seances every night, except Tuesday and Saturday. Clairvoyant sittings daily from 11 to 3.

MADAME MAYNARD, CLAIRVOYANT; FEE $1. Materializing seances Sunday and Thursday evenings by Dr. Mathew. Fee 50 cents. 167 West Madison-st.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 1398 State-st., near Thirty-first; established 1865.

MME. TERHUNE IS THE WONDER OF THE world in telling past, present and future. 239 Hubbard-st.

MADAME BROWNE, CLAIRVOYANT AND DOCtress. 969 West Madison-st.

REMEMBER MRS. A. H. ROBINSON CAN BE CONsulted as heretofore at 894 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—12-HORSE PORTABLE STEAM ENgine at half value. F. G. WELCH & CO., Room 2, 142 South LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PORTABLE ENGINE EACH 4, 7, 12-horse power, at low figures. 150 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE TAYLOR SWEEP horse-power, No. 1, heavy, one horse; in general use in Chicago. F. F. OVIATT, Room 14, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER from 6 to 10 horse-power. Must be good, and cheap for cash. Address, stating price, Q 27, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LONG POCKETBOOK ON SATURDAY 12TH inst., either on Madison-st., from State to Clark, or in the Cottage Grove-av. cars; contents are papers valuable only to the owner. A suitable reward on return to EMILY W. ROGERS, 122 Vincennes-av.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY, 13TH, A SMALL GOLD neck-chain and cross attached to it at the clasp; there is a red coral face. If found, return to 1153 State-st.

LOST—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; COLOR black, white breast, and tips of toes on fore feet white. Any one returning him to 177 South Paulina-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON WABASH-av., near Fourteenth-st., two carriage blankets. Finder please return to 1636 Wabash-av. and receive reward.

LOST—SATURDAY, ON STATE-ST., NEAR MADison, cabinet photograph and two "mats." Suitable reward at KUGEMANN'S, 174 East Madison-st.

LOST—I WILL GIVE $10 FOR RETURN OF OVERcoat stolen from Room 14, 125 LaSalle-st., last Tuesday.

LOST—ON THE 15TH INST., ON RUSH OR STATE-sts., between Huron and Madison-sts., a dark onyx sleeve-button, gold setting, marked "K." The finner will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 108 Pine-st.

LOST—TWO RINGS, ONE CHASED GOLD, AND one amethyst with diamond cross setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to NAT FAXON, 233 State-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, JAN. 12, FROM 58 PEARCE-st., a coach dog, 6 months old. Suitable reward will be given for his return.

LOST—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. TO COTTAGE Grove-av., Indiana-av., Twenty-first-st., or Michigan-av., a sage green silk pocket corded with red, and handkerchief embroidered with red. Leave at 170 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INST., A LIVER-COLORED hunting dog, in the vicinity of Fullerton-av. and Clark-st. Liberal reward for any information. Address D R S, 122½ South Water-st.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 6 SEMINARY-AV. ON THE night of the 16th, brown mare about 9 years old, blind in left eye and paces. A liberal reward for her return to No. 6 Seminary-av., or where she can be found. W. P. BALLOU.

$5 REWARD PAID FOR THE RETURN OF TOOLS stolen from Nos. 228 and 230 West Ohio-st., the 9th inst.; no questions asked. Address X Y Z, No. 169 North May-st.

$25 PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR return of watch and chain taken from 521 West Adams-st. Jan. 14. Other things taken may be kept.

$25 FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO the recovery of small black-and-tan female dog, name Rosebud, stolen from poultry show Thursday evening. Address S 44, Tribune office.

$40 PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR the return of the jewelry, etc., taken from 273 Ashland-av. on Sunday evening, Dec. 23.

MUSICAL.

ALBUM OF MUSIC (LATEST, JULES BERR), LET me dream again; Rose Marie; Speak to me; Flying Dutchman; Hearest thou; Palm trees; It was a dream; are some of the songs out of the forty gems, vocal and instrumental. Bound richly. Sold for $1 at KIMBALL'S piano-rooms, 205 State-st.

A DECKER BROS. PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP; nearly new, and in perfect order. Inquire at 82 Van Buren-st.

A SPLENDID 6-STOP ORGAN FOR SALE; GREAT bargain. 332 Hurlbut-st., near Centre.

A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, 7¼ OCTAVE, FOR sale cheap for cash, or will take a good work-horse as part pay. Address or call at 410 West Taylor.

A NICE STEINWAY PIANO, ALMOST NEW, FOR sale at less than half its value; cost $650. Address Q 67, Tribune office.

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition; $50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS,
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS,
BRADBURY PIANOS,
STORY & CAMP PIANOS,
and the unrivaled ESTEY ORGANS.

Over 500 first-class instruments for sale, rent, or exchange upon the most favorable terms. Best bargains in the city.

STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, FULL 7⅓ octaves, carved legs, overstrung bass, made by one of the very best makers; has been used but a few months, and is equal to new; cost $550; for sale for $220 cash. Inquire at 1167 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—OR EXCHANGE for any kind of household goods, one very elegant Chickering piano, cost $500 new; one elegant Haynes Brothers, New York, cost $475 new. Inquire of I. GOLDSTEIN, 561 State-st.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY PIANO, VERY CHEAP, for cash only. R. C. GIVINS, 168 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN A. REED & Sons organ; a fine instrument in perfect condition. PROSSER & CO., 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF ITS VALUE—A GRAND square, 7¼-octave piano, with modern improvements; only been used 6 months; must be sold; 5 years' guarantee. Address, for 3 days, R 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUSIC-BOXES, ALBUMS, AND ALL sorts of musical instruments, for about one-half the usual price, at the South Side Music Store, 318 South Clark-st.

IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD SECOND-HAND pianos and organs that you wish to dispose of at a bargain, please call or address 318 South Clark-st. H. C. KLEINSCHMIDT.

PIANO-TUNING, $2; SATISFACTION GUARANteed; fourteen years' experience; 1,400 references; mail orders receive prompt attention. BLOOMFIELD, 342 Madison-st., or 111 Twenty-second-st.

PIANOS, ORGANS, 100 NEW SEWING-MAchines, buggies, books, furniture, etc., etc., for sale to pay advances. STORAGE CO., 200 Randolph-st. (Hale Building).

PIANO CHEAP FOR CASH; MUST HAVE THE money. S 21, Tribune office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE to pay advances; one Steinway scale upright piano, nearly new, $250; one Vose piano, $90; one Mason & Hamlin organ, 7 stops, $60; one Smith do, 5 stops, $40. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

TEACHING AND PRACTICE ROOMS 50 CENTS per week; pianos taken on storage; a 6¾ octave piano, in splendid order, for $60. West Side Music Store, 235 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD PIANO—CHEAP TO CAREFUL prompt-paying party. Call (Monday) at 554 West Madison-st., or 4330 Greenwood-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO FOR $150, OR WOULD loan on one. State make and how long in use. Address Q 100, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A WELL KNOWN (PARIS) FRENCH TEACHER wishes to exchange daily tuition in French for board in a family expecting to go to the Paris Exposition. Best of references. Address Q 32, Tribune.

A LADY, COMPETENT TEACHER OF PIANO, would like to give lessons in exchange for her washing and ironing. Address O 32, Tribune office.

A RESPECTABLE FRENCH LADY DESIRES TO enter into a family to give lessons in French or to travel as an interpreter; references given. Address O 39, Tribune office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY MUSIC-TEACHER DEsires a few pupils; South Side preferred. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS—KNOWLedge of French necessary for a journey to Europe satisfactorily taught by PROF. L. EDOUARD. Terms moderate. Apply at Chicago Musical College, 493 Wabash-av.

FRENCH STANDARD SHORT-HAND; SIMPLEST in the world. Instructions and books from PROF. PERNIN, 548 Wabash-av.; terms low.

FRENCH OR GERMAN LESSONS GIVEN BY A gentleman if wanted in exchange for English. P 40, Tribune office.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION AT THE CHICAGO Commercial Institute and Select School, 88 LaSalle-st. Conversational German by Dr. Zur Brucke. Prof. A. J. Pernin will give a few lessons in the French standard shorthand next Tuesday night.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN ELOCUTION ON A NEW system, giving full control over voice in a very short time; terms low. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

NEGATIVE RETOUCHING TAUGHT. WHITING'S Art-Studio, 622 West Lake-st.

PIANO OR GUITAR MADE EASY—A NEW METHod of teaching, by which a complete knowledge of either instrument can be given in twenty lessons; terms very low. 289 West Lake-st., 57 East Washington-st. MISSES GREER.

PHONOGRAPHY—FIRST LESSONS FREE TO PERsons sending their address to PROF. DAN BROWN, Chicago Athenæum, 65 Washington-st.

PIANO AND VOCAL LESSONS $2 A MONTH each by competent lady teachers; practice reasonable. Rooms 7 and 8 Farwell Hall.

ROUND-DANCING AND NEW GLIDE WALTZES taught individually, private, day and evening, by ROBERTO ("the little Professor"), 127 South Clark-st., Rooms 17, 18, 18½.

TWO LADIES EXPERIENCED IN TRAVELING and teaching, who intend to spend the year in Europe, giving due time to the Paris Exposition, are prepared to take charge of a few young ladies and give them instruction in history, art criticism, French, German, etc. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address I 87, Tribune office.

VOCAL CLASS FOR BEGINNERS EVERY MONDAY night at 8 o'clock, at church corner Sangamon and Adams-sts.

WANTED—TWO WELL KNOWN PROFESSIONals, attached to the stock company of one of the principal theatres, are organizing a dramatic association for practical tuition. Regular stage and scenery will be used in our instruction. No theoretical or fanciful ideas advanced. The most practical course adopted. Pupils under our instruction will appear before the public at least twice a month, and governed by the rules employed in every legitimate theatre. Those desirous of adopting the stage as a profession preferred. Address P 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—INSTRUCTOR TO TEACH A PARTY OF ladies and gentlemen in singing; either in English or German language. Q 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NATIVE OF FRANCE TO GIVE INstruction in the French language two or three evenings a week at the residence of the advertiser. Address P 26, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF LOCKS, knobs, and butts at a sacrifice. Great bargains in builders' materials. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW WHEELER & WILSON IMproved full cabinet sewing-machine; also a Howe machine, in good condition, at a bargain. Call and see them, at 770 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—THIRTY CORDS OF RUBBLE STONE. Must be cheap for cash. Address S 27, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A COMPLETE STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSEHOLD and all other goods, 200 to 206 Randolph-st. Safe storage; low rates; cash advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.: facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; advances at legal rates; safety vaults.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

LIBRARIES WANTED; HIGHEST PRICE PAID for standard books. SMITH'S Cheap Bookstore, 101 Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN A LARGE CONCERN; must loan $500, for which ample security can be given. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART MAN, 25 TO 30 YEARS OF age, who understands keeping books; must know the cigar business; no other need apply; must write a good hand. P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, ACTIVE SALESMAN to solicit orders. LONE STAR SHIRT CO., 188 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen who can represent our pocketbooks and leather goods in connection with some other line; men of experience and ability can do well. MERKER BROS., 88 State-st.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS WILL FIND employment by calling on BURROWS & GAW, Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LAW-STUDENT WILLING TO STAY in office for opportunity to study and use of library; state acquirements. S 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN STAtionery line to handle staple article. Call at Room 11, 107 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN REtail grocery trade in central part of city; will be boarded; place permanent. Address, stating experience, where last employed, references, and salary expected (single man preferred). S 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO WRITES RAPIDLY and well, understands stenography, and willing to do any kind of clerical labor required in an insurance office. Address, with references, R 59, Tribune.

WANTED—CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER WHO can loan $3,000 to $5,000 on solid (not real estate) security. Permanent to the right man. Best of references required. Address H 83, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FINISHER ON PANTS. Steady work and good pay. 227 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to run a band-saw. AMERICAN CUTLERY CO., 177 to 187 Mather-st.

WANTED—PLUMBER WITH TOOLS AND STOCK. One competent to take charge of business. Steady job to the right man. Send card with reference to Box 41, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BLANK-book finisher. None other need apply. CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 84 Lake-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD STONE-MASONS FOR RUSK, Texas. Call at 104 South Clark-st., between 9:30 and 12 o'clock to-day (Sunday).

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER. AT 682 STATE-ST.

WANTED—SINGLE UPHOLSTERER; TAKE PART pay in board. 672 Lake-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD RUBBERS THAT UNDERstand rubbing varnished work. Apply at 292 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT-cutter. Address, with reference, S 25, Tribune.

WANTED—A PRINTER BOY; MUST UNDERstand making forms ready and how to run a Gordon press. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 213 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD CARPENTERS MONDAY morning at 7 o'clock for out-door work. Apply at packing house 83 West Chicago-av., with tools ready for work if weather is favorable.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WITH $40 TO TAKE half interest in a restaurant doing a good business. Call Sunday after 2 p. m. 103 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AT A POPUlar retail market; may take interest with small capital; also want horse and wagon. Address P 95, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TO HIRE A MIDDLE-AGED COACHman for private family; give references and where you were last employed. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR WISCONsin; wages 75 cents and $1 per cord; cheap fare. Also railroad laborers for South. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE tells some tings about who wants some agents and for what about he wants him. Guide here some five years already. Yes. We send him some 3 mons for one dimes. Yes. Refer to the porter on Daily News. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE restaurant business thoroughly, to take charge of my restaurant and oyster-house while I go East on business; he must have about $800, which I shall return when I get back; and to the right man I will give a steady situation for six months and longer if he suits. P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—THROUGHOUT THE UNITed States to canvass for something new, designed exclusively for the retail liquor trade; territory assigned to good agents. Call at once or address Room 13 Otis Building, State and Madison-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR DINING-room; also, a second girl. 336 West Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—100 CANVASSERS MONDAY. CAPItal required $1, to sell an article that is very useful in every family. Come and see it; if you don't like it, don't invest; will pay big. Room 22 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A FEW DAYS' WORK AT $1 PER day wages can be had by two or three good penmen by addressing Q 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN FOR Wisconsin on commission. Must have cash to defray expenses for first month. Call at 115 Randolph.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO MAKE $50 WEEKLY, anywhere, with some cash capital. L. P. SWIFT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE and fires in family at Kenwood. Bring references to Room 18 Tribune building.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN LOOKING FOR employment to take the "Agents' Companion." Published monthly. It tells who wants agents, and what for. Sample copy, by mail, 5 cents; three months, 10 cents. AGENTS' COMPANION, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell tea to private families; also one good lady canvasser. S 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE COAL SALESMEN TO PUSH our retail trade in all kinds coal. Apply at yard corner Curtis and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SOLICITOR FOR the printing trade; one able to estimate on and handle large orders; fair salary. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC GENtleman to canvass business houses for the latest Album of Music; salary and commission given. No competition. Call between 10 and 1 p. m. 205 State-st. JULES BERR.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE LOCAL AGENT IN each town on C., B. & Q. R. R., for manufacturer. Liberal arrangement with right man; experienced salesman preferred. Address at once with reference, GENERAL AGENT, Box 135, Englewood.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO WANT TO MAKE money should call and see our superb combination. One agent in the city took forty-eight subscribers in four day's work, eleven of them the first two hours. The "Ladies' Journal of Fashions" is proving the most popular paper of the day. Call or address WM. W. KELLY & CO., 199 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN, MALE or female, immediately; wages from $10 to $20 a week, according to their ability. Call for three days, from 8 to 11 a. m., at No. 302 North-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS TO SELL A newly-patented article needed in every family and business house. Call at 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO canvass for a good-paying article. 15 South Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS CUTTERS and sharpeners, solder, chromos, frames, stationery, and 100 fast-selling patent articles; best terms given. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good washer and ironer; references required. Apply at 514 South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 140 North Rumsey-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede preferred. 398 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST IN COOKING and washing; references required. No calls received Sunday. 437 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; Swedish or German preferred. Apply at 608 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work. 16 Oakwood-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 967 West Polk-st. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY WOMAN FOR general housework; no washing. Apply after 10 o'clock Monday at 21 North Peoria-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—A GIRL 16 TO 20 YEARS IN PRIvate family to assist in general work; small wages. 489 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 299 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1883 Wabash-av.; reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1289 Indiana-av.; wages $2.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age. 35 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL that can cook, wash, and iron for a family of four, 21 miles from Chicago; must have good references. Address Box 35, Highland Park, Ill.

WANTED—AT DAILEY'S LAUNDRY, 733 WEST Lake-st., one first-class ironer and two washerwomen.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO CAN DO good washing and ironing. 101 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework at 638 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework at 13 Bryant-av.

WANTED—A NICE GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework for family of three. 379 State-st., photograph gallery.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Call to-day at 607 Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework in small family; must furnish best of references from last place. 161 Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR AMERICAN cook in small family; references required. 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL; MUST UNDERstand general housework; bring references. 484 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation, 91 East Washington-st., competent cook; German or American, with references.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT LITTLE girl, from 14 to 16 years of age, can get situation at 30 Hamilton-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND housemaid, at 55 Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR AMERICAN cook by small family; must have references. 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 1123 INDIANA-AV., A GERMAN girl for general housework. Basement.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND DISHwasher at Windsor Hotel, West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of three. Call this evening at 477 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINANIAN GIRL for general housework. 384 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS IN PRIVATE FAMILY; one that can sew; city reference required. Apply Monday at 402 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A YOUNG girl who understands housework and who can wash and iron; reference required. Address R 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Monday, with references, at 332 Huron-st.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT AND EXPERIENCED girl for kitchen and laundry work at 701 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO cooking. Apply immediately at 25 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY on West Side, where she will find a good home. Call at LEWIS' dental rooms, corner State and Randolph-sts., over drug-store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply with references at 261 Ontario-st., Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 1258 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. 984 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A 1 GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. No other need apply. 214 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework. Wages, $1.50. 56 Marshfield-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL WHO CAN RUN Singer machine; must give reference. 813 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE-STITCHERS AT 360 Hubbard-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON GENTS' scarfs; no others need apply. EISENSTAEDT BROS., 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MACHINE GIRLS AND FINISHERS in a tailor-shop. Apply at 251 Maxwell-st., near Union.

WANTED—THREE RESPECTABLE GIRLS AS apprentices to learn dressmaking; must be good sewers. 330 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

WANTED—GIRLS—FIVE EXPERIENCED RUCHing hands, none but those accustomed to pleating need reply. Address S 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE WHEELER & WILSON OPERator and one dressmaker. 445 State-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS, SHIRT-FRONT OPerators and cuff hands; machines furnished on monthly payments. 471 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO CARE FOR CHILdren and help to do housework; good wages given. Apply to MRS. DOYLE, Thirty-seventh-st., between State and Wabash.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren. Apply Monday at 930 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE TO CALL AT 499 MADison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS at 121 North Clark-st.

WANTED—SIX SWEDISH GIRLS; MUST BE first-class ironers. Call to-day and to-morrow at 152 Chicago-av., in laundry.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT-ironers; piece work. Home Laundry, 109 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR INDEXING and folding; none but those used to the work need apply. P 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN worsted goods; competent to take charge of department; state where last employed. Address O 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD $2 TO $2.50 A WEEK, AND employment in different positions for girls and women. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO CLERK AT Winter Garden, 570 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN THE art of retouching negatives; also, to learn the art of coloring the Webster water-color miniature. At MORRISON'S Studio, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES WITH OR WITHOUT EXperience, to canvass this city for the "Ladies' Journal of Fashions," the popular paper, giving two superb premiums to every subscriber; commissions large; one lady took thirteen subscribers in two days, making by commissions $19. Call or address WILLIAM W. KELLY & CO., 199 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG WOMAN of integrity, without city acquaintances, as family companion; give particulars of position. Address R 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN with reference, as agents on the popular new work, "New Ireland," by A. M. Sullivan, and other national books; sell on installments; salary and commission. R. KEATING, Room 3, 201 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LADIES—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT business ladies to solicit subscriptions for the most popular publication of the day; apply at once. M. T. LANE & CO., 105 Fifth-av., Room 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG, BRIGHT, AND ACTIVE lady can have employment at $7 per week, besides traveling expenses paid, and a commission which would amount to from $10 to $15 weekly to canvass business houses for the "Latest Album of Music"; no competition. Call between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. 205 State-st. JULES BERR.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS lady clerk (German), at CHARLESTON & JONES', 320 Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSIness man 35 years old, capable of taking charge of a mercantile business if desired; good references as to capacity and integrity. Address O 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HARDWARE STOREkeepers—A strong, intelligent boy of 17, living with his parents, wants to learn the business. Address P 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HARDWARE salesman to travel or work in store; ten years' experience; first-class references; wages no object. Address P 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF moral habits and good writer in a wholesale house where I can learn the business; best of references given and security if required; wages no object. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED MARried man, strictly temperate, as bookkeeper or salesman; have had twenty years' experience; good references. Address I 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BOOT AND SHOE store, wholesale or retail, by a young man of experience. Address I 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY BY A young man of experience. Address I 89, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN to work in a store, office, or drive delivery-wagon; is competent and willing; good references. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN thoroughly versed in bookkeeping and correspondence, English, German, and French; familiar with export trade. Best references. Terms moderate. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN GROCERY or foreman in laundry; will make myself generally useful at any kind of business for small salary. Address P 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, entry-clerk, or any position in office by a person fully competent, who can furnish first-class references, and who will work at reasonable salary. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO is a first-class double-entry bookkeeper and an energetic business man of good habits, and with best of references, in a wholesale house; has been employed by one house for the past ten years, and refers to former employers. Address R 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO writes a fair hand to make himself useful in some business. Has some knowledge of bookkeeping. Would do some copying work also. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK IN city or country; fifteen years' experience; salary moderate. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can speak and read and write German in some wholesale or retail establishment where good steady services will be appreciated; can give the best of references. Please address R 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST OF SIX years' experience; speaks English, German, and Scandinavian; city references. Address P 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CLOTHing salesman; would not object to the country; salary to suit the times. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY BY A German, 21 years old; has five years experience. Address R 100, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; good groom and careful driver; can furnish the best references from last employers. Address P 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD address; coachman or anything of the kind; good city references. Address P 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; BEST OF references given. Address J. SCHUSTER, 436 Chesnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man; understands his business well and will bring best of recommendation. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family; can give best of city reference. Please address Q 47, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; man thoroughly understands the care of horses; wife good cook and laundress; both willing and not afraid of work; best of reference. S 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly competent; the best of reference give. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND sober man as coachman; best of reference. Q 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; 3 years' character from present employer. S 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NO. 1 COACHMAN; I can show superior references from last and present employers. S 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HAS ten years' experience; can give good city references. Address S 37, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man and wife as coachman and general housework. Can be seen by calling at 496 State-st. for three days. Reference if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TINner and furnace worker, who understands his business thoroughly, and who is steady and sober; those in need of a good man will do well to address R 48, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK EVENINGS ON books and accounts by a practical bookkeeper of 20 years' experience; several years with present employers; best of city references given as to ability and integrity. Address L 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD address, with horse and buggy, as collector, or anything at which he can make a living; references given. Address P 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL GIVE $10 TO ANYone giving me a permanent situation as porter in a wholesale grocery; have had several years' experience; best reference given if required. Address P 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SOLICIT CONSIGNments of produce; has experience in the purchase and shipment of grain; would travel, or buy grain in Southwestern Iowa; wages not so much an object as permanent employment; can give home and city references. Address J. S. ELLIOTT, Afton, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a first-class lumber firm by a middle-aged man of experience and ability; will travel East or West; good reference. P 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A first-class commission house by a gentleman of business experience and ability and large acquaintance. Address P 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, IN city or country by a respectable young Frenchman and wife to work for their board until spring; willing and able to do all kinds of work. P 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, to work in a store, office, or commission-house, or to do almost any kind of work; is a good driver; is honest, capable, and willing. Best of city references given. Please address DAVID, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLing to make himself useful in any capacity; is a good teamster, writes a fair hand, is used to hard work; the best of references from former employer. Address Q 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORT HAND AMANuensis by a young man 18 years of age; rapid long hand writer; good references given. Address P 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILL work for $5 per week. R 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CHRISTIAN man having a thorough English education, and being a first-class accountant, desires some employment where he can earn his living; having met with vicissitudes of fortune, and having no resources of his own, he is willing to do any honorable work. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business man, one who understands all kinds of business; grain and flour preferred; miller by trade. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL SHORT-hand writer of considerable railroad experience; references unexceptionable. Address R 7, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLing to work at any sort of work for good pay; I am not afraid; I am used to all sorts of heavy work and would like to get a steady job; understand the care of horses. Q 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AT some kind of honorable occupation; good reference. Address, for two days, H. A., 190 West May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN would like writing or figuring of any description to take home evenings, for small compensation. Address R 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER IS COMpetent to act as manager, editor, reporter, or proofreader of a newspaper; has had ten years' experience. Address S 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 183 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second work or take care of children; reference if required. Call for two days at 140 Sherman-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL AS cook and laundress; reference if required. Call at 202 South Park-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman (has a child); a home in a nice family to work for board, or would assume some responsibility for rent of room. P 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or to do general housework in a respectable family; good city reference if required. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 282 Congress-st., West Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework or second work; best of reference. Call at 79 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a private family to do general housework. Call at 229 McGregor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work and sewing or help with general housework in a small family. Call at 542 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or take care of children. Call Monday at 1154 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework for two or three in a family on the West Side. Inquire at 375 North Ashland-av. Inquire a whole week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL. Call at 74 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron or do general housework in a private family in city or country; good references. Please call at 627 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Apply at 3939 Dearborn-st. Sunday and Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a private boarding-house. Please call at 991 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work, cooking, or general housework; good references. Please call at 988 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD, STEADY Norwegian girls to do housework in a small private family. Please call at 49 West Ohio-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS for general housework in small families. No. 371 Carroll-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small American family; references if required. Address 54 South Ann-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private house or boarding-house to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 152 North Ashland-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWEDish girl in a private family as cook and second work. Best city references given. Please call at 239 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and help take care of children. Inquire for three days at 1375 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE as salesman and a member of Board of Trade; best of reference. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY who can cook, bake, and do any kind of housework. Call at 17 Gurley-st., at the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS laundress, the other to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 116 North Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS nurse or to do second work in an American family; South Side preferred. Address P 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework; good references; please not call on Sunday. 359 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR DO SECOND work in a private family. Call at 57 Armour-st., north of Indiana (West Side), Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN widow, with one child, to do general housework in a small family. Address, for five days, R 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN to cook, wash, iron, and do dining-room work. Apply at 696 Fulton-st., between Lincoln and Robey.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO WORK IN a small private family. Address R 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in small family. Apply at 267 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a large boarding-house or hotel. Apply Sunday or Monday at 16 Dickson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do general housework. Apply at No 117 Forty-third-st., two houses from State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Call at 101 East Chicago-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 388 South Oakley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; second work in boarding-house. 196 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Call at 224 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, thoroughly understands washing, cooking, and ironing, and general housework. Call at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook and laundry maid, the other as second girl and seamstress; West Side preferred. Call at or address 15 Boston-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family; good reference. Call Monday at 172 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a private family; good reference. Call at 89 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Call after Sunday at 28 Gold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 1126 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. References can be given. Call Monday at 85 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO any kind of housework or second work. Please call, for three days, at 155 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A first-class family. Can give good references. Call at 283 North Franklin-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework. Best of references given. Address R 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or kitchen work in a private family. Please call Monday at 44 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMan to cook, wash, and iron. Best of references given. Apply at 387 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WAANED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do cooking or general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 90 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook. Call for two days in rear of No. 86 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or general housework. Call for two days at 345 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY IN HOTEL OR restaurant as first-class cook. Restaurant preferred. 504 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, STRANGER in the city, in a private family; willing to do any kind of housework. Address Hotel Denmark, 128 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid or dining-room girl. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY, PARTICUlar person, efficient in all respects, to do kitchen or general work in first-class family; two years' reference. 87 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, and the other as second-girl, or would go separate. Please call Tuesday and Wednesday, 669 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, or laundress in a private family; is a good plain cook. Best of references given if required. Call at 500 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl in a private family for general housework. Call at 9 South Clark-st., fourth floor. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a private family. Best city reference. Call at 1129 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as competent cook, washer, and ironer in a private family. Best reference. Call Monday, 408 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework. Call for two days at 871 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family where washing is put out. Address or call for three days at 751 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do general housework in a small family; West Side preferred. Call Monday at 184 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD SOME ONE GIVE me a situation where I can help my mother earn a living? Am 13 years old; good references. 214 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD EXPERIenced Swedish girl as cook or to do general housework in private American family. 276 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do chamber work or general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; West Side preferred; good reference given. Please call at 227 West Lake-st., Room 9.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call for two days at 234 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in boarding-house or private family, or general housework in small family; reference. Call at 264 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do second or general work in a small family. Call at 302 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl for general housework or to take care of one or two children. Apply for three days at 240 Loomis-st., corner Polk.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; good reference given. Please call for two days, No. 14 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Please call at 83 Clybourn-place, North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR SECOND girl in a private family. Call Monday at 1573 Dearborn-st., south of Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework; first-class cook, washer, and ironer. Call for two days, 54 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook, or will do kitchen work; references city or country. 732 State-st., Room 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, A RESPECTable home, where she will receive a small compensation for her services. For reference and further particulars address Dr. JUSTIN HAYES, 167 Wabash.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SISters, to do general housework; prefer living together; best of references given. Call at 465 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron, with a boy 8 years old, with or without the boy; best of reference furnished if necessary. Apply at 179 West Monroe-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person to cook or do general housework; best references. Address P 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WILLING GIRL TO do second work, plain sewing, or mind children. Call or address 165 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children or assist in housework. Please call at 487 West Twelfth-st. No postals. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WASH, OR IRON, OR housework, for city or country. Eastern people preferred. Call at 827 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDSIH GIRL FOR general housework. Address 403 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking or housework. Apply for two days at 310 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 196 Newberry-av., West Side.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaking at your own price; go out or take work home. Call at or address 249 Ogden-av., Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO sew or do light housework. Address P 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl as seamstress or to do general housework in a small family. Please call at 195 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do family sewing; will work cheap; can give references if required. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 112 West Huron-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A STYLISH DRESSMAKER wishes engagements in families; satisfaction guaranteed or no compensation required; terms reasonable. 1067 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do sewing and take care of children. Call or address 288 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker desires a few more engagements by the day; terms very low; best city references. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING and plain sewing; can cut and fit well; wages reasonable; city or country. Address R 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS SEAMstress and to do light second work, or take care of children. Call for two days at 89 East Chicago-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FAMILIES TO DO dressmaking or plain sewing; can furnish machine and pleater. Address SEAMSTRESS, 499 Wabash-av. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in a private family, or to go out by the day. Call or address 1668 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl who understands dressmaking to sew in a family or do second work. Call or address 1493 South Halsted-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKer in a private family or hotel; would work in shop; have done all kinds of sewing; or would do anything honorable; will work very reasonably. Call at 75 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING; $5 per week; cutting and fitting guaranteed perfect. Address R 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN private families; is a first-class fitter and trimmer and can drape neatly. Address R 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; CAN cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; will work by day or week at reasonable terms. Address 741 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN FAMily; understands dressmaking; can furnish references; willing to work for $5 per week. Address R 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER and seamstress; will work cheap in families by the week. No. 6 North Clark-st., Room 29.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OF ten years' experience to sew in family by the day; prices to suit times. Address 64 West Randolph-st., second floor, Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—A STYLISH DRESSMAKER desires engagement in families; an expert at draping and designing; references given. 564 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW FOR FAMILY; cuts, fits, and drapes; no objection to the country; wages $5 per week. Address A, 170 Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER will work in families for board and small compensation; reference. Address P 85, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE; BEST of references. Call for two days at 54 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable person to take care of children and sew or do second work; city reference. 754 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A HEALTHY NORWEgian woman wants a place as wet nurse. Apply at Chicago Hospital, 117 Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE REQUIRING A competent nurse in any form of sickness address MRS. MARIE BROWN, general Post-Office; will call at your address; best of references given.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE AND TO DO light chamber work; English; speaks French. Address Q 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson, to take care of children or do second work; speaks French. M A, 347 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman; can take the full charge of a young baby, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; had great experience, and given the utmost satisfaction to ladies she has lived with; the best of references. Call or address F O, 309 Park-av., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL. Address S 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE-GIRL OR GENeral housework in a small family. Call Monday. 395 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE would like engagements to nurse ladies through confinement or other sickness; good reference. 214 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to take charge of children and sew; no objection to country. Please call at 198 West Madison-st., Room 10.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED AND thoroughly experienced American to take entire charge of infant upon bottle. References from physicians and employers; moderate terms. 87 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WET nurse. Call at or address 911 Wabash-av. Mrs. JAIN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS nurse to an invalid lady or to do plain sewing in a private family; references. 1220 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper by a middle-aged woman; where there are children preferred. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORwegian girl as housekeeper or cook in a childless family. Best of references. Inquire at 191 West Indiana-st., up-stairs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper, or with an elderly couple where she can have a comfortable home, or would travel East with a family. Call at 185 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper or light housework and sewing. Object a good home. 449 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a widower in small family; on the West Side preferred; an American, competent, and good references given. Call at 182 South Western-av. to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF NOT UNATtractive qualifications is willing to accept propositions to take charge of a widower's household; children no objection; references given and required. R 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EASTERN LADY OF Scotch descent, and a Presbyterian, wishes a position as working housekeeper for hotel or boarding-house; is middle-aged. Address R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A respectable widow of 35; good references. Address, for two days, Q 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY 30 YEARS old as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower; can assist in writing. Address R 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER AND governess, or copyist; unexceptional references. Call or address 712 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a widower's family; best of references. Call for three days at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTworthy lady, as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house, or would keep house for an elderly couple. Call at 15 Boston-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS housekeeper; widower's family preferred. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW OF some experience wishes a situation as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor. P 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN widow, who is capable of taking entire charge of house where the work is light; would prefer an elderly or young couple; good home more an object than wages. Call or address 445 West Madison-st., third floor, corner rooms.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMan to do washing and cleaning. Address for two days at 668 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family, or to do general housework; best reference given. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class laundress or cook in a boarding-house, or to do general housework in a private family. Call at or address 16 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do second work in a first-class family; good reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING; LARGE, 75 cents; small, 35 cents per dozen. Ladies' washing a specialty. P 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE WASHING TO TAKE home from first-class gentlemen or families. Small pieces, 35 cents; large, 75 cents. Q 73, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF reliable help of all kinds, German and Norwegian girls in need of employment, can find it at the Woman's Christian Association Employment Room, 91 East Washington-st., Room 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class Scandinavian female help should apply to MRS. E. BROWN, 749 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES, CITY OR country, can always be supplied with good German, Swede, and Scandinavian girls at MRS. DEARIEN'S office, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO was teller in one of the broken banks; speaks English and German; best of references. Address A. LIMBERG, Room 10 Uhlich's Block.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COPYING, EITHER in an office or to take home by a lady who is a good writer. Address O 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COMPANion and to assist in family sewing for board; references exchanged. Address P 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RETOUCHER OR REceiving lady in photograph gallery. Address P 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION OR GOVerness, resident or traveling. Address P 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY BY A lady of experience. Best of reference. K 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO AN invalid or nurse to children; no objection to the country. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO work in a bakery, or restaurant, or confectionery. Will sleep at home. Call or address MRS. SCHMELZ, 1317 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH lady as governess and to do hair dressing and sewing. Speaks both French and English. Address O 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young American women, a position as companion or nursery governess; can furnish the best of references. S 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS BOOKkeeper, cashier, or copyist; good references. Address M. DePAZZI, Station C, Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY MANUFACTURING A COMBINED chair and step ladder, under patent, a convenience in every house and office, new here, large sales at the East, is obliged to go to Colorado, will sell at a great bargain stock, tools, fixtures, and right to manufacture for all States west of the Alleghenies; small capital required; sale peremptory. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN LUCRATIVE business. The best paying house furnishing store on West Madison-st. for sale at a bargain. The whole or half interest will be sold. Reason for selling, sickness of our partner. Address I 92, Tribune office.

A CAPITAL CHANCE TO INVEST—$3,000 TO $6,000 wanted to extend a light and pleasant manufacturing business; profits 100 per cent per month or more; will pay as fast as made; any one who investigates will find this no humbug. O 62, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOTEL VERY LOW on easy payments, and the furniture and lease of a No. 1 hotel in a large town. We have also a number other good openings for hotel men where means and skill can be used profitably. HAIR BROS., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR BUSINESS IN NEW building adjoining Douglass House at Thirty-fifth-st. Occupants of over 500 houses pass there before reaching cars or any stores.

ANY ONE WANTING A LITTLE GEM OF A grocery store at a bargain, call on HULL, 170 Madison-st., Room 1.

A YOUNG MAN OF INTEGRITY HAVING $800 can get a posistion of trust with a responsible house; money absolutely secured. Address R 19, Tribune office.

A WHISKY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; IN GOOD location. Address R 29, Tribune office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE CHEAP—A MANUFACtory of agricultural machinery, foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop, and lot 100 feet on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, iron and woodworking machinery, with power, all complete and in fine order. In a good farming country and live town. Inquire of J. L. LINCOLN, 473 West Madison-st., or 162 East Washington-st., Room 20, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN A first-class neighborhood on West Side, doing good business. Rent $20 a month. Reason for selling, have other business; worth $3,500, will take $2,000; $1,000 cash, balance in good property or on time. Address P 22, Tribune office.

DRUGS—RARE CHANCE TO INVEST IN ARK. for a party with means; four-fifths cash trade in a business of $10,000 a year; satisfactory reason for selling. Address or apply to PHARMACY, care Fuller & Fuller, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—OR WILL TAKE UNINcumbered real estate—an old-established business in Chicago; small capital required; $1,500; it will bear the strictest investigation; reason for selling; owner is going into more extensive business; this is an opportunity seldom offered to the public. Address O 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RETAIL COAL-YARD IN SPLENDID locality. Inquire at 575 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE OF THE BEST restaurants in the city, everything first-class, with modern improvements; a chance not often offered. For particulars call at 62 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE — AN OLD - ESTABLISHED DRUG store; fine stock, elegant fixtures; price very low; terms easy. Address N 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A JEWELRY STORE. 115 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—GIVE ME A CASH OFFER FOR MY stove, tin, and house-furnishing store; a No. 1 location, rent cheap, and a good paying jobbing trade. Address N 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MY BUSINES-CORner on West Madison-st. at a bargain; want to deal with principals only. Address P 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL OF ABOUT 70 ROOMS, well furnished, house in good locality, and now running. Any one desiring to purchase will please address P 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, FIXTURES, TWO horses, and two wagons and harness; now doing $3,000 a month; reason, going West. Address S 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN a city of 5,000; house is well located, in good repair, and making money. Owner is going to Texas, and will sell cheap, or trade for good Iowa or Illinois farm. Persons meaning business address, with stamp, P.-O. Box 384, Lyons, Ia.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY ON SOUTH SIDE WITH good transient and order trade; good reasons given. For further particulars apply at 393 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CIGAR-STORE; FINE LOCATION; terms reasonable. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEATMARKET WITH STOCK AND fixtures, $75. Call 490 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—GROCERY, STOCK, fixtures, horses, wagons, etc.; excellent location; good cash trade; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire 654 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BILLIARD-HALL AND BARfixtures; in the best of order; making money; the best of reasons for selling. Apply at Billiard-Hall 71 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A MEATMARKET IN COMPLETE running order, on the West Side. Address Q 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT REStaurant doing first-class business in good locality for real estate. Address P 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OR WILL RENT TO responsible parties, a two-set woolen mill in Ohio in complete order. R 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS OF a patented article, established over two years, and having a steady sale; good reasons for selling. A good chance for a person with about $3,000 capital. Address P 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRICK STORE ON South Halsted-st.; 25-foot lot. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A HAY PRESS press with a good run of custom; also horses and wagon, two scales, and everything necessary for the business; the owner wishes to sell on account of sickness. Call or address, No. 278 Maxwell-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON, with fancy counter and bar-fixtures, ice-box, pool-table, and all conveniences for a first-class saloon; cause of selling death in the family. Inquire on premises, 423 South State-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE, THE BEST LOCATION in the city, doing a fair trade; other business. Address P 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO DRUG-STORES, OR WILL SELL part interest. Address P 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY IN GOOD CONDITION, with good paying custom; reasons for selling, inability to attend to business. Apply at 417 State-st., basement.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class grocery on South Side; only $600 required. G. S. THOMAS, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WISH CAPITAL FOR MY BUSINESS, WHICH will bear close investigation. If you have a few thousand dollars cash and desire an honorable, lucrative manufacturing business, I can satisfy you as to its merits with A 1 city reference. Address, with full name, I 90, Tribune office.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE CHEAP—ONLY PAPER in a prosperous, growing town; official county paper. For full particulars address B. L. HARDING, Murray, Ia.

PATENT—VALUABLE INVENTION FOR SALE OR to manufacture on royalty; business of the inventor prevents him from giving any time to the matter personally. Address R 5, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap for cash at 106 Fifth-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE, SMART BUSINESS MAN with good reference and a few hundred dollars cash, to take half interest in and management of a legitimate, safe, honorable, profitable first-class light manufacturing business. Article staple and of constant use. Its merits guaranteed by best authority in Chicago and elsewhere. Acceptable party allowed $1,200 salary and half profits. R 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN with about $15,000 cash to be the financial member of a manufacturing company; well established, paying business, throughout the United States and Canada; investigation solicited; located in Chicago. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY and restaurant; fixtures in store. O 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 OR $500 TO ENgage in business that will pay 50 per cent profit. Apply 12 McCormick Block.

$100 STOCK AND FIXTURES COMPLETE OF cigar store 90 East Chicago-av. Apply today and Monday. Owner must leave city Tuesday.

$500—AN INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED LEgitimate business to right party will be given, either active or silent, that in six months is a fortune to a dozen men; no curiosity hunters need answer; references exchanged. R 3, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM WOULD LIKE TO arrange with a party to discount their trade paper from 60 days to 4 months' time; all first-class; with our guarantee will not pay over 8 per cent per annum. P 48, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON HOUSEhold furniture without removal, chattels, diamonds, or real estate; reduced rates; no commission. Address S 43, Tribune office.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CLAIMS AGAINST STATE and Fidelity Banks, by J. N. WITHERELL, 101 Washington-st., Room 3, basement.

ALL CASH PAID FOR BANK-BOOKS. LOANS ON same. Also upon valuable goods, with or without removal. Low rates. WILLIAMS & CO., 124 Fifth-av.

ADOLF HEILE, 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 19, has money to loan at current rates on inside Chicago property.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

ADVANCES ON APPROVED CHATTELS, GOODS stored, houses, pianos, diamonds, any collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS WITHout removal; also, money loaned on collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY, STATE SAVINGS, AND OTHER BANK books wanted for cash; money to loan on bank-books, notes, bonds, diamonds, watches, and all kinds of collateral, without delay or publicity, as all business is done quick and confidential by CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, 116 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A TRUST-DEED FOR $1,000, DRAWing 9 per cent; has nine months to run, and secured by good property for three times the amount. JOHN NELSON, 194 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY, PURCHASE-MONey chattel-mortgage of $800; balance of $2,000; bona fide sale. Address S 35, Tribune office.

FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. Cook County orders, unused stamped bank check books bought. E. S. HUNT, 86 Washington-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD STAMPED check-books or revenue-stamps. P 64, Tribune.

HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN THE DEFUNCT Knickerbocker Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago will learn something greatly to their advantage by sending their address to Q 66, Tribune office.

I HAVE FROM $1,000 TO $2,000 AND SERVICES to invest in some paying business; must state the nature and particulars of the business. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, and other good securities. K. WINNE, No. 190 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—BY PEOPLE'S BUILDING and Loan Association, 90 Washington-st.; long time; low interest; regular meeting for loans Monday evening, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock. H. KELLEY, Sec'y.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE (WITHOUT removal) and all kinds of personal property. Call or address A. Room 53 Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS ON household or other goods; current rates. FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, goods of value, or any good chattels or collaterals. E. A. CLARK, 140 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON DIAmonds, watches, cases of merchandise, real estate, etc., at the private banking-house 165 East Adams-st. H. S. HAAS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, PIanos, machinery, and other good chattel and collateral security. E. ROGERS, 177 E. Madison-st., R. 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERty at lowest rates. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BANK CLAIMS AND other good collaterals. J. B. BREESE, 156 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND COLlaterals. 157 LaSalle-st., Room 5. L. C.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

STATE SAVINGS, FIDELITY, THIRD, CENTRAL, German National claims bought for cash. IRA HOLMES, 88 Washington-st.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, large sums at 7 per cent; small sums at 8 and 9 per cent. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, AND $5,000 at 8 per cent on improved city property. Address O 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—$350 FOR A YEAR AT 10 PER CENT interest. Security, unincumbered city real estate. Address P 13, Tribune office.

WE CAN MAKE A FEW LOANS ON REAL estate and collaterals; will also buy or loan on savings-bank books. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 14, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR TWO YEARS; REASONable interest; good security. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—$150 To $300 ON CHATTEL MORTgage. Will pay good interest. Address P 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 ON SOME ELEGANT DIAmonds at low rate of interest. Address Q 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,600 ON GOOD CITY PROPERTY. Lowest rate and no commission. E M A, No. 774 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY $10,000 on a farm of 500 acres, well improved and watered, near railway station forty miles from Chicago. Address Q 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $600 ON $3,000 WORTH of elegant furniture for six months, for which I will pay $80 interest. P 46, Tribune office.

$4.000 OR LESS AT A REASONABLE RATE, and no commissions, on first-class improved; prefer to deal with borrower. P 43, Tribune.

$10.000 WANTED—WILL GIVE GOOD SEcurity and good interest for one or two years. Particulars can be had at office of A. C. REED, 83 Washington-st.

$10.000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON CITY improved property; also smaller sums on city property and farms. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

$20.000 WANTED IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON best security. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st.

$50.000—7 PER CENT—A GOOD APPLICAtion wanted for this sum; can be divided. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 25 Portland Block.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS in Illinois; annual interest. WILLIS P. DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

$60.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CABINET FACTORY in a thriving town in Indiana; good business and location. Address O 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN DRY GOODS; STOCK about $6,000; December cash sales $4,180; paying business; one of the best towns in the State; business location No. 1; or will sell and give possession at once. For terms, etc., apply to E. G. CURTIS at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ROOFING BUSINESS with cash capital from $500 to $800; business well established. Address O 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 in an established manufacturing business that will bear the strictest investigation; located within 50 miles of Chicago. Advertiser is a practical man of twenty years' experience. Address Q 89, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LADY, A LADY TO go into the notion or confectionery business; or would purchase a small place. Address I 63, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED — IN AN OLD-ESTABlished retail millinery business; capital required, $2,000. Address P 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—$10,000 ADDITIONal capital in an importing and manufacturing company clearing 400 per cent. Parties with ready cash only address P 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,200 cash to join in a light business that will pay each $1,200 in six months; not a dollar invested in rents, fixtures, or expenses; money under your own control; sales guaranteed by commercial house; never liable for over $500, and that covered by stock held in your own name. Address promptly O 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 in a manufacturing company to increase facilities for doing business; company has not a dollar of indebtedness, and goods sell for cash. Address Q 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE AUCTION AND commission business; must have some capital. Address S 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 TO $1,000 IN GRAIN and hay-pressing in country, at good station; business established. Reference required. S 46, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $600 CASH; grocery well located; trade increasing. 1248 State.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $25,000 IN an old established grain commission house, commanding a safe and profitable business; satisfactory references will be given and required. Address GRAIN, care Carrier 24, city.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 to manage a first-class agency with several branches. Apply to W. S. LASHER, 92 Washington.

PARTNER WANTED IN A MANUFACTURING business; monopoly; profits large; business permanent; from $5,000 to $7,000 required. Address P 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN A GOOD cash business; must be a good business man. Address O 79, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STUBBORN FACT — THAT THE SILSBY plaiter is the only machine that bastes the plaits (which saves one-half the work); also the only one that makes the fine Parisian plait which is the very latest style of Paris dress-trimming. Territory for this valuable invention for sale at 843 Wabash-av. E. W. SILSBY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND THANKS—THE GARden City Court, No. 1, Independent Order of Foresters, through Mr. J. F. Flavin, its Secretary, has paid to me the sum of $558 since the death of my husband, and I hereby express my heartiest thanks to the gentlemen of said Order. ELISE BERNER, widow.

AGENTS' RECIPES FOR MAKING RED, VIOLET, and black water pens, $2 each. Address R 50, Tribune office.

A LOOK AT THE PARIS MODES WILL SHOW YOU that the fine Parisian plait is the latest style of dress-trimming. This plaiting can only be made in Chicago at 843 Wabash-av. SILSBY & WELLS. Orders by postal promptly attended to.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WILL STUDY their own interest by sending their orders to 398 State-st., and get good cash prices for cast-off clothing; give us the first show and we will deal liberal. Address SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

A REWARD GIVEN TO ALL LADIES AND GENTS of Chicago who will dispose of their cast-off clothing; and I will reward you all by giving the highest cash price for the same. Address or call on SAM ABERHAMS, 102½ Van Buren-st., near Clark-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING: pants, $4 to $6; coats, $6 to $12; overcoats a specialty. J. DeYOUNG, 398 State-st.

AMATEUR PRINTERS, OR OTHERS WHO CAN give bottom figures on small printing, send address to I 86, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING; pants, $3 to $5; coats, $5 to $10; overcoats a specialty. Address to J. JOHNSON, 267 South Clark-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES'S AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

COAL—WE ARE DELIVERING INDIANA NUT-coal at $3 per ton, and other coal equally as low; dry slabs $4.50 a cord. Office 101 East Randolph-st.

CALCIMINING DONE FOR $2 PER ROOM. CEILings $1; painting and graining at bottom prices. First-class work. Address P 54, Tribune office.

COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND MOTHS EXterminated by contract; warranted; article sold; houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST $3 CARD photographs for $2 per dozen. No finer made. Call and see them. 184 East Madison-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A GIRL BABY, 1 YEAR OLD, sandy complexion, blue eyes, of American parents. Address for three days 214 West Adams-st.

FINE CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, $1.50 PER DOZEN. WHITING'S Art Studio, 622 West Lake-st.

FOR FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING, AT THE MOST reasonable terms, go to MISS A. S. JORDAN & CO., 101 North Clark-st., first floor.

GROCERY WANTED—ESTABLISHED; WILL PAY cash. Address, stating location and particulars, S 5, Tribune office.

I HAVE FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN A paying business, manufacturing preferred; in answering give nature of business. Address O 54, Tribune office.

JOHN B. TAYLOR, EX-BOARD OF TRADE PROvision Inspector, 27 Chamber of Commerce—Provisions selected, weighed, branded, and shipped. Satisfaction or no charge.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—COLLARS, 2 CTS.; PAIR cuffs, 4 cts.; shirts, 10 cts.; laundried first-class. WILSON & SUTHERLAND, Harmon-court; branch office, 210 South Clark-st., near Adams.

MADAME TRUEDELL'S DRESSMAKING PARlors, 632 State-st.—First-class work done at reasonable prices.

MRS. CONNELLY'S IMPROVED REDEMPTION positively restores the grayest hair to its original color in three days. Without lead, silver, sulphur, or staining the scalp it stops the hair from falling, and makes it grow; no humbug; 24-ounce packages, $1. For sale by Mrs. H. M. HULL, 40 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 270 West Madison-st., Chicago depot, 27 Bond-st., N. Y.

NOTICE—THE FIRM AND COPARTNERSHIP OF Dewey & Elwell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. A. DEWEY, D. ELWELL. Chicago, Jan. 18, 1878.

PATENTS—L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS of American and foreign patents, 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14. Opinions given as to infringements, scope, and validity of patents, and the patentability of inventions. Reissues procured, rejected applications prosecuted, caveats filed on short notice, particular attention given to trade-marks, labels, and copy-rights, assignments and licenses prepared, and a general patent business transacted. Charges moderate.

REMOVAL—WILSON'S LAUNDRY OFFICE HAS removed from the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. to 157 Twenty-second-st., on opposite side of street. Messrs. McCarther and Hull gave me no notice, and left my customers to go where they could. H. WILSON.

RUBBER GOODS MENDED AND REPAIRED AT Goodyear Rubber Company's.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AT HAND—The Holy Scriptures speak of two different glories: there are celestial bodies and bodies terrestrial: there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body (I. Corinthians, xv., 40-44). Jesus said, He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live [with a spiritual body]. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this? (These will keep their natural bodies, made immortal.) (St. John, xi., 25, 26, and I. Corinthians, xv., 51, 52, 53.) And it is that Israel that have subscribed unto the Lord (Isaiah, xliv., 5), and have kept both law and Gospel, which natural bodies will be made immortal, and will receive the Lord at His second coming. Books (two different copies) containing the above doctrine will be sent by mail for 12 cents each. Address J. WIELE, No. 143 North Sixth-st., Brooklyn, New York.

THE UNION PLEASURE CLUB PARTY THAT was to be held on Jan. 23 will be postponed until further notice. MEMBERS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL BRASS foundry; can give a good mixer and molder employment. Address O 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LECTURE FOR A LADY ON "THE Woman of the Period; or, Woman's Rights"; send price with lecture, which will be paid if accepted. Address O 1, Tribune office.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES FOR POOR LAUNDRY work? See this: Collars, 2 cents; pair cuffs, 4 cents; shirts, 10 cents. Goods called for and delivered. WILSON & SUTHERLAND, Harmon-court and Bossuet-av.; branch office, 210 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A COMPEtent and experienced lawyer, of steady habits, push, tact, and pleasing address, and desirous of practicing law in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, under favorable circumstances. Address LOUIS FREESER, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL MRS. FAR, THE CORSET AGENT, CALL Monday at 300 State-st., on Miss F R Y?

WANTED—A LARGE LOT OF ASH-BARRELS immediately at Union Stock Yards. GLADDING & SWIFT, 75 Exchange Building.

WANTED—A PAPER OR PUBLICATION TO print in first-class style at surprisingly low prices. Address P 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING MAGIC LANTERN or other amusing entertainment to rent. Call of address J. M. McKEEBY, 619 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A PELTZER ATLAS; WILL GIVE IN exchange a square-box top buggy. PATTERSON & HAWKINS, 98 Washington-st.

WANTED—A WINCHESTER OR MAYNARD rifle; must be good as new and cheap for cash. O 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—NEW OR NEARLY NEW good-sized fire and burglar-proof safe; if you want money and can give bargain state where can see it Wednesday. O 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES OR dry goods for cash and real estate. All kinds of merchandise to exchange. O. D. ORVIS, 86 Washington-st.

WILL THE GIRL FROM POLK AND LEAVITT-sts., who called yesterday at 704 West Washington-st., call again Monday.

WANT TO BOARD A MUSIC-TEACHER (GENT preferred) with piano; will take lessons and give privilege of taking pupils. Address Q 24, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS SAFE, IN good order, cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. L. CONGDON.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FINE REPEATER watch, Jurgensen preferred; must be a bargain. Address, stating price and maker, S 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SET OF TINNER'S TOOLS, OR PART of one, for cash; state price and where they can be seen. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TINNER'S SQUARING SHEARS AND a horse-power. Bird-cage factory, 1162 Milwaukee-av.

WHEN YOU WANT YOUR OUTHOUSE AND catch-basin cleaned send postal-card to JOSEPH WOODVILLE, 726 West Lake-st. We do work cheaper than any other firm in the city. Orders promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A MAGIC-LANTERN camera. Apply to COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 and 81 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—JOB LOT WOOLEN blankets, stockings, buckskin gloves, mitts, etc. Apply to COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 and 81 Randolph.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—JOB LOTS HARDware, shovels, spades, knives, spoons, and tinware, etc. Apply to COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 and 81 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. APPLY AT 46 South State-st.

WANTED—ENGINEERS TO REMEMBER THAT OTLEY'S Eureka Packing Cement for steam, gas, and water pipes is cheaper than rubber and ordinary packing, easier to use, and more reliable. See testimonials. 84 Ashland Block.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTS a light, portable sample to sell in Southern Kansas and Colorado; something that will not conflict with boot and shoe business; good references. Address T B, 218 Bushnell-st.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A LITTLE GIRL 6 years old where there are no other children. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIGHT MANUFACTURing business where a capital of $2,000 or $3,000 can be used; parties answering must give some particulars of business. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

6 BUTTON PARTY KID GLOVES $1.50; FOUR BUTTON, $1.25; THREE BUTTON, $1.
Every pair warranted and fitted to your hands before you buy. PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT, [illegible] State-st.

...TNERS WANTED.

...TED—WITH $500 OR $600 CASH; ...ocated; trade increasing. 1248 State.

...TED—WITH $15,000 TO $25,000 IN ...ed grain commission house, com... ...profitable business; satisfactory ...iven and required. Address GRAIN.

...NTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH ...e a first-class agency with several ...o W. S. LASHER, 92 Washington.

...NTED IN A MANUFACTURING ...opoly; profits large; business perma... ...to $7,000 required. Address P 42.

...TED—WITH $3,000 IN A GOOD ...must be a good business man. Ad... ...office.

...SCELLANEOUS.

...FACT—THAT THE SILSBY ...only machine that bastes the plaits ...half the work); also the only one ...ne Parisian plait which is the very ...dress-trimming. Territory for this ...for sale at 843 Wabash-av. E. W.

...MENT AND THANKS—THE GAR... ...t, No. 1, Independent Order of For... ...r. J. F. Flavin, its Secretary, has ...of $558 since the death of my hus... ...express my heartiest thanks to the ...Order. ELISE BERNER, widow.

...PES FOR MAKING RED, VIOLET, ...ter pens, $2 each. Address R 50.

...E PARIS MODES WILL SHOW YOU ...Parisian plait is the latest style of ...This plaiting can only be made in ...Wabash-av. SILSBY & WELLS. ...romptly attended to.

...AND GENTLEMEN WILL STUDY ...erest by sending their orders to 396 ...good cash prices for cast-off clothing; ...ow and we will deal liberal. Address ...CLOTHING.

...WN TO ALL LADIES AND GENTS ...who will dispose of their cast-off ...ll reward you all by giving the high... ...the same. Address or call on SAM ...Van Buren-st., near Clark-st.

...AID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING; ...$6; coats, $6 to $12; overcoats a ...YOUNG, 398 State-st.

...INTERS, OR OTHERS WHO CAN ...figures on small printing, send ad... ...une office.

...AID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING; ...coats, $5 to $10; overcoats a speci... ...J. JOHNSON, 267 South Clark-st.

...AID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE... ...ff clothing. E. HERSCHEL, 546 ...by mail promptly attended to.

...ID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE... ...f clothing. Orders by mail promptly ...AS GELDER, 368 State-st.

...ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR... ...CHICAGO.

...E DELIVERING INDIANA NUT... ...ton, and other coal equally as low; ...ord. Office 101 East Randolph-st.

...DONE FOR $2 PER ROOM. CEIL... ...ting and graining at bottom prices. ...Address P 54, Tribune office.

...BEDBUGS, AND MOTHS EX... ...by contract; warranted; article sold; ...free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Wash...

...STILL GIVING HIS BEST $3 CARD ...for $2 per dozen. No finer made. ...184 East Madison-st.

...N—A GIRL BABY, 1 YEAR OLD, ...tion, blue eyes, of American parents. ...days 214 West Adams-st.

...HOTOGRAPHS, $1.50 PER DOZEN. ...Art Studio, 622 West Lake-st.

...ASS DRESSMAKING, AT THE MOST ...rms, go to MISS A. S. JORDAN & ...ark-st., first floor.

...NTED—ESTABLISHED; WILL PAY ...es, stating location and particulars.

...$2,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN A ...ess, manufacturing preferred; in ...nature of business. Address O 54.

...LOR, EX-BOARD OF TRADE PRO... ...27 Chamber of Commerce—Pro... ...weighed, branded, and shipped. ...charge.

...LOOK!—COLLARS, 2 CTS.; PAIR ...hirts, 10 cts.; laundried first-class. ...HERLAND, Harmon-court; branch ...Clark-st., near Adams.

...JEDELL'S DRESSMAKING PAR... ...tate-st.—First-class work done at

...LY'S IMPROVED REDEMPTION, ...tores the grayest hair to its original ...Without lead, silver, sulphur, or ...it stops the hair from falling, and ...no humbug; 24-ounce packages, $1. ...M. BULL, 40 Monroe-st., Palmer ...est Madison-st., Chicago depot, 27

...IRM AND COPARTNERSHIP OF ...lwell is this day dissolved by mu... ...A. DEWEY, D. ELWELL, Chicago.

...COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS ...and foreign patents, 70 LaSalle-st., ...s given as to infringements, scope, ...ents, and the patentability of inven... ...procured on short notice, particular atten... ...-marks, labels, and copy-rights, as... ...es prepared, and a general patent ...Charges moderate.

...LSON'S LAUNDRY OFFICE HAS ...the corner of Wabash-av. and ...to 157 Twenty-second-st., on oppo... ...ness. McCarther and Hull gave ...eft my customers to go where they ...N.

...S MENDED AND REPAIRED AT ...er Company's.

...OMING OF CHRIST AT HAND— ...ures speak of two different glories: ...odies and bodies terrestrial; Here ...there is a spiritual body (I. Co... ...Jesus said, He that believeth ...dead, yet shall he live (with a ...hosoever liveth and believeth ...lievest thou this? (St. John, ...made immortal.) (St. John, ...hians, xv., 51, 52, 53.) And it ...ubscribed unto the Lord (Isai... ...ept both law and Gospel, which ...de immortal, and will receive ...coming. Books (two different ...e above doctrine will be sent by ...ach. Address J. WIELE, No. 143 ...oklyn, New York.

...EASURE CLUB PARTY THAT ...Jan. 23 will be postponed until ...MBERS.

...CHASE—A SMALL BRASS ...good mixer and molder em... ...Tribune office.

...RE FOR A LADY ON "THE ...eriod; or, Woman's Rights"; send ...hich will be paid if accepted. Ad...

...PRICES FOR POOR LAUNDRY ...Collars, 2 cents; pair cuffs, 4 ...Goods called for and delivered. ...AND, Harmon-court and Bossut... ...outh Clark-st., near Adams.

...ESPOND WITH A COMPE... ...d lawyer, of steady habits, ...address, and desirous of prac... ...St. Paul, Minnesota, under ...Address LOUIS FREESER.

...HE CORSET AGENT, CALL ...ate-st., on Miss F R Y?

...GE LOT OF ASH-BARRELS ...nion Stock Yards. GLADDING ...Building.

...R OR PUBLICATION TO ...tyle at surprisingly low prices. ...e.

...HAVING MAGIC LANTERN ...ntertainment to rent. Call at ...619 West Lake-st.

...ER ATLAS; WILL GIVE IN ...are-box top buggy. PATTER... ...Washington-st.

...CHESTER OR MAYNARD ...as new and cheap for cash. O

...—NEW OR NEARLY NEW ...d burglar-proof safe; if you ...bargain state where can see ...une office.

...F BOOTS AND SHOES OR ...ed and real estate. All kinds of ...e. O. D. ORVIS, 86 Washing...

...ROM POLK AND LEAVITT- ...esterday at 704 West Washing... ...ay.

...MUSIC-TEACHER (GENT ...ano; will take lessons and give ...s. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

...A FIRST-CLASS SAFE, IN ...for cash. Apply to GEO. L.

...HASE A FINE REPEATER ...preferred; must be a bargain. ...d maker, S 18, Tribune office.

...TINNER'S TOOLS, OR PART ...tate price and where they can ...Tribune office.

...S SQUARING SHEARS AND ...Bird-cage factory, 1162 Mil...

...YOUR OUTHOUSE AND ...send postal-card to JOSEPH ...Lake-st. We do work cheaper ...e city. Orders promptly at...

...ASE—A MAGIC-LANTERN ...COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79

...HASE—JOB LOT WOOLEN ...buckskin gloves, mitts, etc. ...NCOTT, 79 and 81 Randolph.

...HASE—JOB LOTS HARD... ...es, knives, spoons, and tin... ...L. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 and

...LICENSE. APPLY AT 46

...S TO REMEMBER THAT ...acking Cement for steam, ...aper than rubber and ordina... ...nd more reliable. See test...

...LING SALESMAN WANTS ...to sell in Southern Kansas ...that will not conflict with ...good references. Address

...FOR A LITTLE GIRL 6 ...ere are no other children. ...e.

...LIGHT MANUFACTUR... ...capital of $2,000 or $3,000 ...ring must give some partic... ...Q 23, Tribune office.

...FOUR BUTTON, $1.25; THREE BUTTON, $1. ...fitted to your hands before ...S KID GLOVE DEPOT, ...94 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADISON-ST.:
$22,000—$16,000 cash, balance good house and lot (clear); this is a splendid 4-story brick store and basement, lot 23x110 (the corner of two of best business streets); rent now $2,900; it pays 12 per cent net; where can you put money that will pay better?
$13,000—Two stores and lot, 40x70, south front, on Madison-st., between Clinton and Jefferson; will sell one or both.
$4,500—Lot 20x30, south front, on Washington, 40 feet east of Franklin, in one-half block of Times office; will take $1,500 down, balance long time.
$7,000—If taken at once; 633 West Adams-st.; this is an elegant 4-story, Mansard-roof, octagon-front, brick dwelling of 16 rooms, brick barn and lot 25x180, south front, between Paulina and Wood; $2,000 down, balance on time; it is now rented for $720.
$1,200—$800 down; fine 9-room framed dwelling (it cost $2,700 to build) and lot 25x125, on Dearborn-st., between Thirty-ninth and Forty-first-sts. I am sure this will sell.
$100 per foot—52x150-foot lot, on corner of Halsted and Mather-sts.
$100 per foot—105x130, corner Hoyne and Washington.
$90 per foot—117x118, corner Hoyne and Warren-av.
$90 per foot—100x125, corner Ashland and Park-avs.
$3,000 each—Three framed dwellings, 2-story and basement, south front, corner Washington and Hoyne; these are bargains.
$3,000—Lot 25x125, east front, on Halsted, north of Twelfth-st.
$1,200—Fine 13-room framed dwelling and lot 25x125, on Dearborn-st., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts; small payment down.
$2,200—228 Walnut-st.; splendid cottage, barn and lot 30x125, south front, between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
$1,100—Lot 24x125, south front, on Warren-av., between Oakley-st. and Western-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.:
Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement octagon stone-front house, 10 rooms, and lot, only $4,750.
Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, and lot, 26x126; want to sell immediately.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story frame house, 10 rooms and lot, 25x125.
Butterfield-st., south of Twenty-eighth-st., west front, a fine 2-story house, 10 rooms and bath room, barn and lot, 25x110, a decided bargain if sold immediately.
Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth-st., cottage and lot, 25x110, for less than the value of the lot.
Dearborn-st., near Thirty-ninth-st., cottage and lot, $1,000.
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., 25x110.
Butterfield-st., near of Thirtieth-st., 25x110; a bargain.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125; a bargain.
Indiana-st., near State, new brick house and barn.
Washington-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick house and lot, $6,000.
Washington Heights, neat brick house and lot, 100x150, at a sacrifice.
Clark-st., near Van Buren, 25x105.
Madison-st., near Oakley, 30x125; a bargain.
Madison-st., near Ada, 41x125.
Maywood—Clear house and five lots for small farm.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
Warren-av., near Paulina-st.—A very choice south front lot, 30x125, only $3,250.
Lincoln-st., No. 115, between Madison and Monroe—Two-story frame, first-class. Look at it.
Madison-st.—House and lot, 25x125, $2,750.
Adams-st., near Honore—House and lot, $3,500.
Marshfield-av., near Taylor-st.—Two-story octagon brick; make us an offer.
Monroe and Adams-sts.—Extra choice, and low.
Washington-st., near Page, cheap; $110 per foot.
H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,200, $2,000—633 WEST ADAMS-ST., south-front three-story and basement mansard-roof dwelling, octagon front, brick barn; house has every modern improvement; gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., go with house; lot 25x180, between Paulina and Wood-sts.; house now rents for $60 per month; house cost $8,000 to build, and in the best resident part of city, two blocks from Union Park. Look at it, but do not go in until you see me; if you want a fine house 16 rooms, here it is. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

FOR SALE—$1,800 WILL PURCHASE LOT 23X125, south front, on Twelfth-st., a little east of Desplaines; formerly sold for $4,000. Inquire at Room 18, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOT FURTHER south, fine corner with east and south exposure of 15 rooms, corner Thirteenth-st. and Indiana-av., No. 25.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH LASALLE-ST., NORTH of Schiller, 46 feet front by 150 deep; also same amount on North Clark-st., north of Schiller. Address 127 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON NORTH GREEN-ST. with two-story house and cottage, Nos. 61 and 63; rented for $32.50 per month; incumbrance, $1,700, due in about two years. Will sell equity for $800 if taken this week. This is only value of ground. R. H. ROWLAND, 26 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, LONG TIME, GOOD two-story house, dining-room and kitchen on main floor. KESLER BROS., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48X125 FEET ON WARREN-AV., INcumbrance $880; if taken by Wednesday, Jan. 23, will take $100 for my equity. Call or address ROBERT S. WILCOX, 114 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STONE-FRONT, CHOICE location, South Side; $6,000; worth $8,000. Also, choice corner, same vicinity, $7,500. These are east front, well-built houses, and cheap. E. C. WARE, 5 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON LANGLEY-AV., 2-story and basement, furnace, bay window, etc., $3,500; easy terms. E. C. WARE, 5 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT near Milwaukee-av. P 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$45,000—CENTRAL BUSINESS BUILDing pays 10 per cent; first-class in every particular; best bargain in city. Q 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—54X122 CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-st. and Wentworth-av., including two buildings, corner a store and saloon; a choice business corner; for particulars inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT; 9 rooms, with all modern improvements; $1,500. 215 Campbell-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST MODERN BRICK HOUSES in city; $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000; monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 EQUITY FOR $700 CASH, IN handsome frame, brick basement residence, Cottage Grove; fine location; near cars. Q 58, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT 2-STORY HOUSE WITH lot, Green-st., near Madison-st., $3,000; easy payments; rents, $30; bargain. E. C. WARE, 5 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—BRICK HOUSE, 9 rooms, besides basement, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen first floor; all improvements; would exchange for neat cottage in city or near suburbs. 35 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND basement octagonal brick on Irving-place near Polk-st., detached. Price $3,000; $2,000 can remain until 1882, balance in trade at cash valuation; appraised last spring at $5,500. Apply to W. M. L. PIERCE & CO., Real-Estate Brokers, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOW PRICE—A LOT ON THIRD-AV. between Taylor and Polk-sts.; a big bargain. J. W. HEDENBERG, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTH-AV. NEAR TAYLOR-st., a very cheap lot; a great bargain for cash if taken at once. Address S 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY AT A bargain; a two-story brick building, stone front. Inquire at premises, 1394 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN BUSINESS PROPERty; rents will pay 13 per cent on the price asked. HUTCHINSON BROS., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST RESIDENCE AND grounds on the South Side. J. TYLER, 132 Dearborn-st., in hat store.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, WITH CELLAR, brick houses, east front, on Johnson-place, just north of Thirty-ninth-st.; first-class in every respect; price extremely low. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CENTRAL BUSINESS property, well rented, at a bargain. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, well located, on West Side; will sell very cheap. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residence lots on the West Side at a decided bargain. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—EIGHT first-class residences in most desirable locations. Must be sold. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 25x112, ON Union Park place, $2,200. J. S. GOULD, Room 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—CHANCE FOR SOME ONE—FOR $400 you can make $1,000. Call at once. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 162 LaSalle-st., Rooms 33 and 34.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON South Side with 50 foot lot; the best bargain in market. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—GOOD 2-STORY FRAMED dwelling, and lot, 23x125, on Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. This is a great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY PARISH, BAKER & CO., 157 LaSalle-st.:
1565 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement frame, $3,700.
1305 Shurtleff-av., cottage, 6 rooms, $1,800.
1769, 1771, 1773 Indiana-av., brick, complete, each $5,000.
Robey-st., between Monroe and Adams, 4 two-story and basement frames, each $2,500.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR octagon brick house, with all modern improvements and sewerage connection, on West Monroe-st., just west of Campbell-av. Address M. J. EICH, 1090 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE, A CORNER LOT (50x100 feet) and cottage; well improved. Would exchange for vacant lot on North Side east of Clark-st. Address R 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—HOUSE AND lot, 193 Winchester-av. Cottage and lot, 154 North Curtis-st. Cottage and lot, 450 Webster-av. House and lot, 267 West Madison-st. House and lot on West Indiana-st. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AND HOUSE, $625, $100 down; 5 acres corner Fullerton and Central-avs.; $2,000, $800 down. Call Saturday or Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 39, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE MARket—Brick house with large lot in a convenient suburb for $1,500, one-third of cost; easy payments. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME, and no place like LaGrange to have one. Houses or lots for sale on your own terms, and shown free. F. D. COSSITT, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN FARM OF 120 ACRES, 25 miles from Chicago, half mile from a fine town on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The land is under a high state of cultivation, with fine large outbuildings and new houses of modern style, with all conveniences. A really choice suburban home. For particulars inquire of W. B. AYERS, 89 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—POULTRY HOUSE AND lands, cottages and lots; monthly payments. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ACRE PROPERTY suitable for subdivision, situate half mile west of Western-av., near Van Buren-st.; convenient to horse cars and public schools. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—26 SUBURBAN LOTS for new furniture; will sell at a great sacrifice. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BIG SACRIFICE—FIVE ACRES northwest of city limits. Address P 78, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., 80 ACRES; GREAT bargain. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS (GOOD), 13,440 ACRES at 26 cents per acre. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—FORTY CHOICE FARMS IN ILLINOIS, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. Prices very low. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.:
70-acre farm near Geneva, Ill.
70-acre farm near Downer's Grove; very desirable.
108-acre farm near Waukegan, Ill.
140-acre farm adjoining town in Marion County, Ill.; two orchards and two houses; only $2,000.
80-acre improved farm, 1½ miles from town, and 15 miles south of Galesburg, Ill.; a bargain.
80-acre farm in Iroquois County, near Clifton, $2,000.
200-acre improved farm, 15 miles south of city; would take some improved city property, clear.
160-acre well-improved farm in Porter County, Ind.
80-acre farm, 20 miles north of city, near Deerfield, $40 per acre.
102-acre finely-improved farm, 25 miles from city; is an elegant country home; 2 miles from station.
80-acre fine farm in Bureau County; 40 acres in orchard.
40 acres in Jackson County, Kan., one-half improved; would exchange for cottage and lot, clear.
120-acre farm in Grundy County, Ill., all in cultivation.
1,000-acre stock farm in Central Iowa.
60-acre farm, 6 miles west of city; or for farm in Kansas.
450-acre farm, one of the finest in Northern Illinois, short distance from the city, and convenient to depot; all in cultivation except 40 acres; first growth of sugar maple; all finely fenced, fine residence, good tenant houses, six barns, large sheds, etc., 10 acres in orchard, running water, etc., $50,000.
20-acre farm adjoining Council Grove, Kan., good house, and all in cultivation; would exchange for clear cottage and lot.
240-acre well-improved farm in Kane County, with stock and tools; $50 per acre for farm, clear; would take a desirable piece of clear city property.
60-acre farm near Crystal Lake Station, $40 per acre.
80-acre finely-improved farm in Howard County, Ia., adjoining town.
60 acres fine land near Desplaines.
Florida lands in Gadsden and Liberty Counties. Several fine plantations from 80 to 500 acres each, good improvements, $1,000 and upwards; unimproved lands, $3 per acre and upwards. First-class residence in Quincy, county seat of Gadsend County, with 35 acres, cost $30,000 in cash; will sell for $8,000; will make a first-class boarding-house; is a fine chance for a Northern man. There is no finer climate in America.!

FOR SALE—$2,000—HALF DOWN, BALANCE IN one year—160-acre farm (half mile from Sloane (town and depot in Woodbury County, Ia.); 9-room frame dwelling, new; all fenced; 100 acres under plow; sheds for 100 cattle; good water; the land the very best. Now if you want to make $2,500 clear, buy this farm; it is No. 1; owner wants money; the soil is the very best black loam. You may look for 12 months and not find such a bargain.
$28 per acre—188-acre farm all under fence, good 7-room house, barns, 2 orchards, lasting water, 3 miles from Woodstock, 3 miles from Crystal Lake, in McHenry County, Ill., $1,500 down; it is only 40 miles from Chicago. We will give 6 or 10 years' time at 8 per cent for balance of payment.
$2,500 cash will buy a 30-acre farm just 7 miles from Court-House in Chicago, house of 4 rooms, 15 acres plowed, balance meadow, all fenced, 1 mile from depot, 1 mile south of the County Farm. Here you can make a nice living and have a home right in the edge of the city, and you will never find such a bargain again.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, CITY residences. Arkansas lands a specialty. D. G. HOLMES, 182 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF FARM land in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri at panic price, and terms to suit. Address the owner, O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE AN UNINCUMBERED FARM of 100 acres in Wisconsin, one mile from railroad station (town of 3,000 inhabitants), which I wish to sell, cheap for cash, or exchange for clear Chicago real estate—cheap residence; would like to meet with a man that wants to go upon a farm himself. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I AM OFFERING BETTER HOMES for the price ($1,500 to $3,000) than can be found elsewhere in Cook County; terms to suit. Have also some valuable Kansas lands which I will exchange for Englewood property or improved Illinois or Wisconsin farms. Apply in person or by mail at Englewood, Cook County, Ill. H. B. LEWIS.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE, 105-ACRE FARM, half mile from the depot at LaGrange; good, 6-room framed dwelling, good barn, orchard, lasting water; land the very best; 13 miles west of city, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; half down, balance on time; this is a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE OPPORTUNITY—A BEAUTIful village home with ornamental grounds, garden, fruit, barns, pasture-ground, etc., and a planing-mill with first-class machinery, doing a regular business that nets owner over $150 per month without giving any time or attention to it, and has for years. Residence, $2,500; mill, $3,500. Total, only half cost, $7,000. Can add, also, 295 acre farm, $7,400; and 262 acre farm, $6,400. All cash values, and will bear investigation. Owner is going abroad. Will take good Chicago property at cash figures. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES IN KANSAS—I HAVE just returned from another trip to Kansas, better pleased with the country than ever, and shall be glad to see any persons who desire to purchase cheap farming lands, or to secure homesteads on Government lands. Call in person, or address by letter, O. C. GIBBS, 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY—240-acre farm five miles west of Kankakee City, sixty miles south of Chicago, all improved; also 162-acre farm in Union County, Ill., to trade for stock of goods. 173 South LaSalle-st. JOHN B. L. LEMOINE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES LAND near Marshall, Mich. BESSIE A. ROGERS, Room 10, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW AND ON EASY TERMS—A good 120-acre farm in Fulton County. Apply in hat-store, 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—FARMS AND lands in Illinois and Western States; brewery near Western city. MANN & CONGDON, 2, 177 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE, FRAME OR BRICK, AND LOT, for Illinois or other land.
Brick house, 25 feet, three rooms deep, South Side, cash.
20 to 30 feet north of Twenty-fourth-st., cash.
Good brick house, well located, cash.
100 to 200 acre farm west of Chicago for clear city property.
Small farm, 20 to 60 miles from Chicago, on monthly or yearly payments. Also 20 to 50 acre place near Chicago.
A business block. Will assume incumbrance.
MANN & CONGDON, Room 2, 177 LaSalle-st.

WE HAVE CUSTOMERS THAT WILL PURCHASE or rent two well-built and pleasantly located residences, worth from $10,000 to $20,000, on the North or South side. Also a desirable corner on the North Side for immediate improvement. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM NEAR RAILroad station, and would like to pay for it with good renting Chicago property, clear. D. W. ELDRED, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

WANTED—LAND IN SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS for a home, improved or unimproved, for which I will give improved property on Michigan-av., located near Twenty-sixth-st., valued at $13,000. Address G K M, care H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY, worth about $50,000. Will pay part cash and part in improved farm clear, near city. Q 75, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT, NOT over $6,000, south of Chicago-av., east of Clark. Address O 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—AT BOTTOM PRICE, SOME Western farming land; give description and price. Address Q 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDING, SOUTH OF LAKE, WEST of river, to be moved in 60 or 90 days; to cost not over $600. Address P 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., BEtween Polk and Twelfth, cheap. WILDER & TYLER, 204 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEAT MODERN BUILT house with lot in a good location on the West Side, for from $3,500 to $4,000; cash down. Address, with particulars, O 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A TWO-STORY OR ONE AND a half story house, 7 to 10 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; West Side, between Morgan and Robey-sts., and Park-av. and Jackson-st.; price not to exceed $5,000; state number and price. Address P 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD NORTH SIDE AND SOUTH Side houses. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A TWO-STORY frame house for removal to other premises; must be on West Side; house to have modern improvements. Address P 49, Tribune office. Name location and price.

WANTED—CLEAR LOTS, SMALL FARMS, Western lands, for cash and improved property. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SCHOOL SITES IN the following described localities, to wit: In the vicinity of Centre-av. and Twelfth-st., and in the vicinity of Armour and Indiana-sts. For further information see advertisement in the Daily News and Neue Freie Presse, or apply to the Clerk of the Board of Education, No. 85 Fifth-av.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A GOOD FARM OF about 100 acres, well improved, on line of railroad, near Chicago, with a lake or river frontage; good soil. Address, with full description, location, and lowest cash price, FARMER, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH—DWELLING-HOUSE of about 8 to 12 rooms and lot, or vacant lot, east of Clark-st., between Ohio-st. and North-av., or LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. Address S 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, ACCESSIble; good neighborhood, for real cash value. Address CASHIER, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO BUY—A BARGAIN IN REAL estate in Chicago or Cook County; improved or acres; we mean business; must have locality, lowest price, and, if incumbered, the amount, before we can take time for interview or to write; cash in bank. S 17 Tribune office.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM OF about 80 acres, in Kane, Du Page, or Kendall Counties, Ill., for all cash; must be a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE OF NOT LESS THAN SIX rooms, the best that about $1,200 cash will buy; must be a bargain; West Side preferred. S 8, Tribune office.

WANTEED—HOUSES—I HAVE INQUIRIES FOR:
$5,000—South Side; all cash; good location.
$5,000—West Side; all cash; good location.
$2,500—West Side; usual terms.
$6,000—West Side; cash, and smaller place, clear.
$5,000—North Side; nearly all cash; good location.
$2,500—North Side; near cars; usual terms.
J. C. MAGILL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—CORNER LOT ON WEST SIDE, about 100 by 125 feet; must be cheap; state price and location. Address S 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 ROOMS; will give frame houses and clear lots. R 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME COTTAGE, 213 Walnut-st.; terms reasonable. FRANK L. BOYCE, Room 9, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, NO. 698 WEST MADison-st. Apply at 692 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-FLOOR AND BASEMENT BRICK house, modern improvements, good neighborhood, cheap rent; also furniture and Stewart stove for sale cheap. 99 Winchester-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 625 CARROLL-AV.; HOUSE 10 rooms, 76 Honore-st.; 6 rooms on 2d-floor, 148 Aberdeen-st.; house 9 rooms, 193 Winchester-av.; 6 rooms 358 West Lake-st.; 4 rooms 1st-floor, 789 West Adams-st., $8 per month; 2d-floor 243 and 245 West Lake-st., and others. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 272 SOUTH Leavitt-st. Apply at 240 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN OCTAGON-FRONT 2-story and basement brick, on West Side, 10 minutes' walk to business part of city. Address P 92, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—4-STORY MARBLE DWELLING, WITHin one block of street and two of steam-cars; only $25 per month; furniture if desired, very low. Address or call 84 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side—Continued.

TO RENT—746 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY AND basement, 16 rooms, newly painted, papered, calcimined, etc. Open all the time for inspection, or key next door. Will put in furnace if desired. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON THIRTIETH-ST., NEAT, COMfortable 5-room houses, $8 per month, worth $20. J. E. KIMBALL, 33 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, south front, 14 rooms, 8 closets, all improvements; a fine 11-room brick and barn, $25 to May; part of octagon brick, 6 rooms, $20; 6-room cottage and 6-room flat, $12 to May; all near Lincoln Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS, THE ELEGANT brick residence, with furniture, on southeast corner of Ohio and Cass-sts. This is one of the most elegant neighborhoods in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; good neighborhood; rent very low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY, BASEMENT, AND ATTIC brick house, 228 East Chestnut-st.; all modern improvements. Rent, $30 per month. Apply at Room 22 Portland Block, southeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLAT OF 478 EAST Ohio-st., 7 rooms, $20 a month. A. T. GALT, 102 Washington-st., Room 22.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st., corner of Madison:

50	Twenty-fourth-st., 12 rooms, brick	$40.00
285	Vernon-av., 10 rooms, brick	25.00
1831	State-st., 7-room cottage	12.50
312	Chicago-av., elegant marble front, corner State-st., 13 rooms.	
350	Indiana-st., 14 rooms, brick	35.00
346	Indiana-st., 14 rooms, brick	35.00
380	West Washington-st., 13 rooms, large grounds, fine location.	
420	Fulton-st., 10 rooms, large yard, barn.	
91	North Ada-st., 10 rooms, brick	25.00
62	Union Park-place, 10 rooms brick	25.00
442	Warren-av., just painted and calcimined, etc., 10 rooms, barn	20.00
441	South Leavitt, 10 rooms, brick	20.00
784	West Madison, corner Robey, 10 rooms	25.00
120	North Halsted, 2-story frame	10.00
685	West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order	10.00

TO RENT—
SOUTH SIDE.
Two-story and basement brick dwellings, 3, 7, and 13 Groveland-court, and 4211 Langley-av., near Forty-first-st., $15 a month.
Large frame dwelling with furnace and barn, 49 Twenty-second-st.
WEST SIDE.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick barn, 634 West Adams-st., $30 a month.
Two-story and basement brick dwellings, 2 Campbell Park and 301 and 303 Oakley-st., $15 a month.
Two-story frame, brick foundation, 10 rooms, 91 Seeley-av.
Nice frame cottage, 260 West Harrison-st., near Halsted.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 17, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BY PARISH, BAKER & CO., 157 LA Salle-st.:
593 Calumet-av., 2-story stone with barn, $25.
1841 Indiana-av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, $25.
1473 Wabash-av., 2-story brick, 13 rooms, $50.
Ellis-av., near Brook, brick, complete, $20.
790 West Monroe, 2-story stone, $30.
642-644 Fulton-st., frame, complete, $30.
Our list of houses is so large and varied that we would request prospective tenants to call and give it a personal examination.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house (down town) from Feb. 1, and all or any part of furniture for sale cheap. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN, JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st., 2-story and basement Vermont marble front house, 616 West Van Buren-st.; all modern improvements and in first-class repair; 2-story and basement brick house, 74 Arbor-place; rent, $20; 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 1033 Michigan-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—14 SOUTH ANN-ST., A NICELY-FURnished front suite; $10 per month.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ALCOVE and two other rooms, near Centenary Church, with or without board; low to good parties; private family. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—416½ WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR JEFferson Park, 3 rooms, $8; 6 rooms, 931 West Lake-st., $12. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS IN SECOND STORY 685 Madison-st. Furniture for sale if desired. Apply at 685 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$15—8 ROOMS, BATH-ROOM, AND water-closet; good neighborhood. Apply at 311 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room; also, hall bed-room; private family. 50 South May-st., between Washington and Madison.

TO RENT—62 PARK-AV., VERY DESIRABLE second floor, four communicating furnished rooms, bath-room; references; private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS AND hot and cold water and bath-room. 40 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIvate family. 153 South Green-st.

TO RENT—SIX NICE LARGE ROOMS OVER store No. 221 West Randolph-st. Apply at No. 692 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—QUIET FURNISHED ROOMS BY A lady living alone. O 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; BRICK house; all modern improvements; private family. 780 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—152 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., NEAR MONroe, brick basement, with bath-room, parlor story, and one room in third story; $16.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Also sleeping-rooms for gentlemen, with all modern improvements. New brick. No. 127 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS NEAR UNION PARK on Park-av. Very desirable. Apply at 672 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to one or two gentlemen. 349 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without board; private family. 146 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN THE new building corner of West Washington and Green-sts. Also the stores, with good cellars, under the above. B. W. THOMAS & CO., LaSalle Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bed-room on first floor of marble swell front house 61 South Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, CONvenient to business, fronting street, and cheap, at 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, NICELY-FURNISHED for housekeeping; pleasant, convenient; second floor front; in excellent order. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, or for housekeeping, from $6 to $10 per month. 8 South Green-st.

TO RENT—WANTED BY STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a gentleman to occupy nicely-furnished front alcove-room, on West Side, one block from street-cars, and twenty minutes' walk to South side; can have use of bath-room; terms very reasonable. Address S 13, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS. APply at Room 24, 155 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL furnished front room; $5 per month. 356 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS OVERlooking Jefferson Park. 62 Throop-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM, FURNISHED; ALSO, suite of rooms; half block from Union Park and Randolph-st. cars. 514 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR with hot and cold water. Inquire at No. 40 Pearce.

TO RENT—SECOND-FLOOR NO. 233 WEST MADison-st., six rooms suitable for housekeeping; rent low. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, also a very comfortable single room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; a cozy and comfortable home in a private family. Apply at 58 South Carpenter-st., north door.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, FOUR NICE rooms. 148 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ONE LARGE FRONT alcove room to gentlemen; gas and bath. 444 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—URNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms with or without board at 16 Bishop-court.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO small bedrooms, well furnished, with fire, cheap to prompt pay. 258 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN MODern house. Inquire at 430 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with parlor cook-stove; also, a suite of rooms for housekeeping. 161 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LADY (WEST SIDE) HAS WARM, furnished rooms for quiet, transient parties. Address P 87, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—656 STATE-ST., SECOND FLOOR, four front rooms, $12, and three rear rooms, $6.
660 State-st., seven rooms, all of third floor, $13.
682 State-st., seven rooms, all of second floor, $15.
684 State-st., three rooms, pantry, and two closets, third floor, $7.
POTTER PALMER, Palmer House.

TO RENT—AT 240 WABASH-AV., DESIRABLE rooms to good tenants. Reference required.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES of three and four rooms, State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—273 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—A NEATLY-furnished room; $8 for one or $10 for two. Inquire at Room 3, second floor, to the right.

TO RENT—SOUTH-FRONT SUITE, FURNISHED complete for housekeeping, with every convenience; first-class private family. 639 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—A HANDSOME FLOOR of four rooms and bath; completely furnished; furniture for sale. Address P 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—21 EAST HARRISON-ST., NICELY furnished rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water; also gas and fire; two small rooms very low.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE, private family, without board, for four single gentlemen, at southeast corner of Twentieth-st. and Michigan-av.; reference required.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 164 East Washington-st., Room 60.

TO RENT—5 PARK-ROW, NEAR TWELFTH-ST., opposite Lake Park, nicely furnished room suitable for couple. Also single room.

TO RENT—164 EAST MADISON-ST. (DE FOREST House), nicely furnished rooms by the day, week, or month. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS—ALSO BASEment, suitable for taking day-boarders. 439 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms. 201 South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH use of kitchen for housekeeping. 632 State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st., cheap.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED SOUTH front rooms at 171 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—THIRD-FLOOR 147 MONROE-ST., CONtaining 7 rooms, all new, with improvements. Inquire of R. LANCASTER, Room 1, 149 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side—Continued.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, $20 per month, furnished first-class. Breakfast if desired. Sixteenth-st., east of Michigan-av. Call at 94 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED ROOMS TO REspectable parties; only one flight of stairs. 185 East Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BUILDING CORNER HARRIson and State-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL, 182 State.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, together or separate; call and see them. Inquire in store 434 South State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SITTING AND bedroom with closet; also single room (no housekeeping); private family. Apply at 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE-room for gentlemen, in a private family of adults; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Call at 1297 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR brick, No. 2 Twelfth-st., $15 per month. Call at house Sunday or Monday.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. 480 Wabash-av., corner of Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, to gentlemen; centrally located. 134 Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—12 ELDRIDGE-COURT, NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 188 Monroe-st., between Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished front alcove room. 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—WALTON House, 34 and 36 East Washington-st., to families and single gentlemen; good rooms and very cheap. MRS. HIXON.

TO RENT—85 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, handsomely furnished rooms cheap; strangers can reduce expenses here; restaurant adjacent.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, cheap for the winter, at 146 State-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing at 243 and 293 Wabash-av.; front rooms; low rent. F. A. STEVENS, 31 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF FRONT ROOMS AT a reasonable price, at No. 16 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS IN a private family. 740 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH closet, on first floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at Room 1, 202 Washington-st., near Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT low, 50c to $1 per day. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS SUITAble for house-keeping; will sell furniture cheap. Inquire 218 State-st., Room 14.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping—Five rooms (entire second floor of two-story and basement brick), parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and two bed-rooms; gas, bath, hot-water, etc.; location best in the city, only one block from Centre-st. entrance to Lincoln Park. A couple occupy lower part of house. To responsible, careful tenant only, at only $20 per month. Address R 23, Tribune.

TO RENT—BY PRIVATE FAMILY (WITHOUT board), to a single gentleman, room and bedroom adjoining, on LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. Unexceptionable references required. Address Q 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, first floor, 271 North Clark-st., corner Chestnut.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, 10 MINUTES' WALK from Court-House, a brick flat, $12. West Side—Brick flats, $6, $8, $10; a fine cottage, 7 rooms, $15. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, FRONTing Lincoln Park on North-av. (only one left); conveniences and finish first-class. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR-FLOOR, well furnished; references required. 243 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; GAS, HOT water; private; 210 Erie-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE FURNISHED front rooms, without board; handsome situation; North Side; no other lodgers. P 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, $1.50 per week. 200 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT NO. 175 NORTH CLARK-st., containing six rooms, six closets, bath-room, etc. Call at or address 286 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 167 Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND APARTMENTS BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 134 LaSalle-st.:
45 and 47 Third-av., suites of three rooms.
411 and 413 State-st., suite of two rooms, $7 and $8.
763 Wabash-av., flat, 4 rooms, $20.
297 West Randolph-st., 5 rooms, near Carpenter-st.
759 West Madison-st., 2 front rooms, large closets.
774 West Madison-st., 6 rooms, second story, $16.
778 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, second story, $15.
218 State-st., fine suites of rooms in the elegant building corner Quincy.
243 State-st., suites of rooms, steam heat, water, etc.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED WARM rooms to quiet transients. P 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—TWO SUITES FURnished or unfurnished rooms; private family; first-class parties wanted. Address O 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO PARTIES IN A desirable locality. Address S 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY PARISH, BAKER & CO., 157 LASalle-st., suites of rooms suitable for housekeeping, convenient to business, at low rates, in various localities of the city.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
218 and 220 State-st., fine large corner store.
191 and 193 Washington-st., double store with vault.
118 Quincy-st., suitable for storage purposes.
242 State-st., good store and double basement, corner Jackson.
165 North Halsted-st., good store, near Indiana-st.
751 West Madison-st., near Lincoln-st.
43 Third-av., good store and basement, very cheap.

TO RENT—$600 PER YEAR—IN PONTIAC, LIVingston County, Ill., store room 20x80 feet, fitted up for dry-goods business. Has been the leading dry-goods store in the county for five years; best location in city; a complete set of fixtures for sale cheap; occupancy will be given Feb. 1. For particulars address WILLIAM B. LYON or PROCTOR TAYLOR, Pontiac, Ill.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT STORE, STATE-st., near Congress; rent almost nothing. C. S. WALLER, 31 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THE STORE 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, 50x90, at southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts. Will alter and repair to suit tenant. Rent cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO WHOLESALE MEN—SEVERAL very desirable stores in first-class locality. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING and easily furnished with power—Lower portion and basement of Lombard Building, on Third-av., near Jackson-st. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE, WITH FIXtures, 235 West Madison-st., opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s. Best location on West Side.

TO RENT—CENTRAL STORES 20, 40, OR 80 FEET front by 150, five stories, with or without power; also smaller stores very low. SIDNEY W. SEA, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENE—SECOND FLOOR 54 STATE-ST., EXcellent business location. Liberal terms to good parties. Apply as above.

TO RENT—STORES SUITABLE FOR MANUFACturing or storage purposes; very centrally located on Jackson and Quincy-sts., near Grand Pacific Hotel. Will be rented very low. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—THE CENTRALLY-LOCATED STORE and basement 148 South State-st.; also, stores 374 and 481 South Clark-st.; dwellings 158 Fourth-av.; cottage 52 Cottage-place; second and third floor of 470 South State-st.; also, stores, offices, dwellings, and sleeping-rooms in various localities of the city, by JAMES M. MARSHALL, Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 59 MARKET-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
Forbes Block, 191 and 197 Washington-st., offices very cheap.
218 State-st., corner of Quincy.
242 State-st., corner of Jackson.
243 State-st., corner of Jackson.

TO RENT—CHEAP—OFFICE, 23 CHAMBER OF Commerce, to May 1. Inquire of C. B. POPE, Room 10 Kent's Building, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, DESK-ROOMS, AND TWO stores, at very low rent. R. SCHLOESSER, basement 204 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SIX NEW LOFTS, 30X100 EACH, CORner Kinzie and Dearborn-sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will rent for term of years. F. SAWYER, corner Kinzie-st. and Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ROOM IN 67 SOUTH CANAL-ST.; steam power; cheap. F. G. WELCH & CO., Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, HOUSE, BARN, large henery, 5 acres of garden, 80 acres pasture; cheap. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS 150, 152, and 154 Fifth-av.; light on three sides; cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER WASHington and Franklin-sts.; 52 sleeping rooms, besides dining-room, parlors, etc., all newly painted and calcimined. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY WITH machinery in good order, suitable for sash, doors, and blinds, or furniture manufactory. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, 50x100 AND 50x50, new brick building, good light, and all conveniences. Apply to BURGESS, CLARKE & CO., corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN ON SIXTEENTH-ST., between Michigan and Indiana-avs. Apply to CALEB CLAPP, 161 State-st.

TO RENT—FARM OF 160 ACRES, NEAR RAILroad station, 12 miles from Chicago, for cash or on shares; 80 acres plowed; all fenced. Apply to J. B. CALHOUN, 67 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT AND WELL-LIGHTED lofts, Nos. 185 and 187 Wabash-av. These lofts are specially adapted for the millinery business. R. W. HYMAN Jr., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—the premises Nos. 711 and 713 Wabash-av., lately occupied by the Chicago Marble Company; good engine, boiler, etc., included. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, 122, and entire building, 46 East Lake-st.; also stores, basements, office, and housekeeping rooms on South Clark-st. Apply to MALCOM McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED boarding-house, with boarders in the house, where parties will take board in payment for rent. Address P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR MORE FURnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; state price; South Side preferred. P 38, Tribune.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED room by a gentleman, without board, South or West Side. Address, with price and location, O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished room within five minutes' walk of Palmer House; must be permanent; terms not to exceed $12 per month, including fire and attendance. Address O 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY a private family until May 1, and perhaps longer; state price and location. Q 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR cottage for family of two; the best of care to nice furnishing. Address P 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping; give description and price. Address P 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN NOW AND Feb. 1, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms or alcove, with all modern improvements; location must be on South Side, within the limits of Wabash-av., Dearborn, Van Buren, and Randolph-sts. Address, stating terms and location, Q 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN SOME GOOD LOCALity, two or three rooms for light housekeeping; rent must be low. Address P 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING party, two or three unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, located between Madison and Lake-sts., west of Curtis and east of Ashland-av.; must be cheap. Address, giving location, price, etc., P 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CHEAP, SUITABLE quarters for produce commission business. South Water-st. preferred; partner wanted to manage same. Address, with full particulars, P 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, the first floor of nice dwelling in a desirable location; rent must be moderate; references exchanged. Address P 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSE of 12 rooms; North Side, east of Clark-st., where owner will board or order the amount of rent. BOYNTON & CO., 115 Randolph-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN DEsire nicely furnished front room on North La Salle-st., between Chicago-av. and Oak-st. P 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS; about $15 per month; West Side preferred. Address P 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 OR 14 ROOMS with store-room and barn on South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st., or North Side, south of North-av.; rent must be cheap. Address, with particulars, H. D. COLVIN, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED first floor or basement for heavy machinery with about five-horse power; can give good security and pay rent promptly. Address P 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR NEATLY FURnished rooms on the North Side by five gentlemen. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—WE HAVE a good tenant for a three-story and basement house between Oak and Ontario-sts., and east of Clark. Will take a good house for two or more years. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 61 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, four rooms for housekeeping by a family of three adults. Address Q 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, four or five furnished rooms; West Side. Address R 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR FLAT about six rooms in pleasant neighborhood. First-class piano to be given for rent or part. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESIDENCE, WITH barn, near Union Park; I prefer dealing with the owner whom I can satisfy in regard to payment of rent, or will pay quarterly in advance; give location and price which must not exceed $50 per month. Q 92, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR PART of an office, suitable for a coal office, on Washington-st., east of LaSalle, by a responsible party; state location and terms. O 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BY A REsponsible party, a good house with large barn; must be between Fulton and Adams, and May and Hoyne-sts.; must be in good repair. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN MADISON AND Randolph, west of Elizabeth, for gentleman and wife, suite of two rooms, or one large room, with carpets, heat, and gas; price must be reasonable, and location convenient to first-class day-board. Address R 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BRICK OR FRAME, TO May, 1879, for $12 to $20 per month; rent guaranteed. Room 2, 177 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 CONNECTING UNfurnished rooms in a respectable block centrally located, for sleeping apartments; prefer with bath and closet. State on what floor located, size of rooms, and price. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES ON THE SOUTH and West and North Sides to supply customers. Owners wishing prompt-paying tenants will consult their interests by leaving their houses with us to rent. WM. L. PIERCE & CO, real estate and renting agents, 141 and 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL BRICK OR COTtage house with modern improvements, convenient to business. Rent must be moderate. North or South Side preferred. Address M 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE ROOM FOR MANufacturing; ground floor preferred; near business portion of city; must be cheap. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE; GOOD neighborhood, South Side; furnished or unfurnished. D. G. HOLMES, 182 Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO LADIES, NICELY furnished rooms on South Side. Q 58, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM APRIL OR MAY 1, a new small stone or brick house; rent must be cheap. Address R 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, CONvenient to business; rent in board. Address R 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping for family of three; want reasonable rent; will pay in advance and remain permanently if suited; location near business centre preferred. Address, for three days, RICHARD ROE, care of Florence Machine Co., city.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, one or two rooms furnished for housekeeping; prompt pay. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, warmed and lighted, West Side, by two young men. Address S 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, by a young gent, within 6 blocks of State-st. bridge; heated, and with bath-room and hot and cold water, if convenient. Address S 50, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished house, suitable for first-class boarders, east of State-st., and between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth. Address, for two days, HALE, 170 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; no children; only two in family. N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN WITH small family, 4 furnished rooms for housekeeping (reasonable), near West Madison-st. R 60, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WITH board, half block from Madison-st.; all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable.

11 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—A PARLOR FRONTing east and south on the first floor to rent with board; also other rooms.

16 CENTRE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WITH or without board.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Madison—modern stone front, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; gentlemen preferred.

20 OGDEN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; terms moderate.

26 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE PARK.—HANDsome alcove and suite, with board in private family. Everything furnished.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room for man and wife or gentlemen; house heated with furnace; with or without board.

45 SOUTH SAGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM with or without board; private family.

48 SOUTH ADA-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT ALcove room, with board; private family.

56 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, with all modern conveniences, with board, at reasonable rates.

70 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished front rooms for gentlemen or ladies, cheap, with or without board.

77 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, a large room, also a single room.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with board; also single room.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FURNISHED ALcove and single room, with board; only those wishing private family need apply.

101 WARREN-AV., NEAR PAULINA-ST.—South-front suite, fuel, piano, and board, $10 for two; $13.50 for three. All modern improvements. May call Sunday.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM with board; modern conveniences; reasonable terms.

281 MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, south front parlor. Day boarders accommodated.

300 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—Large back parlor, furnished or partly furnished; also bedroom adjoining; with board.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms with first-class board.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, single or en suite; reference.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; references exchanged.

341 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with hot and cold water; terms very reasonable.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE south-front room to rent with board for man and wife or two gentlemen.

383 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily having a few pleasant rooms which they do not occupy, will rent the same, with board, at reasonable terms.

406 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for three boarders; references exchanged; furnished or unfurnished.

427 AND 429 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO OR three good rooms, with board, at Park View.

441 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW DESIRable rooms to rent, with board; location, appointments, and table first-class. References.

442 ADAMS-ST.—TWO FINE FRONT ALCOVE rooms, the best of board, and finest locality on West Side; directly opposite Jefferson Park.

470 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS and board; reasonable price; would like man and wife or single gentlemen; private family; can have use of piano.

483 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SOUTH front suite of rooms, and also one suite on second floor to rent with board.

487 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF PARK—South front rooms with board. Terms moderate.

638 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with board.

712 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with home comforts in private family.

719 WEST INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, at reasonable rates. Cars pass the door.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Madison—Board and nicely-furnished room; two day-boarders wanted. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

South Side.

1 PARK-ROW—ELEGANT APATMENTS WITH board, to the right parties; a good home. Stable room.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED front room, also a back room with all the modern conveniences; a few day-boarders wanted.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FRONT SINGLE ROOM with hot and cold water bath; first-class board.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE ASsortment of furnished rooms to rent with board at reasonable prices.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Single rooms with board from $5 to $7 per week; transient rates $1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets $4.

39 PECK-COURT—ALCOVE AND OTHER ROOMS to rent, with board; hot and cold water.

186 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARDING TO SUIT the times. Call and see.

244 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD DAY-BOARD $2.50 per week.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICE SINGLE ROOM with first-class board, $5 a week.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board, reasonable.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. — NEATLY-FURNISHED front parlor to rent with board; also one large side room, at moderate rates; references required.

302 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT EAST front rooms, second floor, to rent with board cheap for the winter; also a small room.

350 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with or without board.

388 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; also day board.

392 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, furnished, with board.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, HOT and cold water, suitable for two, with board.

401 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room for two, also single room, with board.

412 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHANGED HANDS—A few handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board; one large front alcove room, will rent to four gentlemen or couple; references. Can accommodate a few day boarders. Mrs. R. CLARK.

433 WABASH-AV., NEAR PECK-COURT.—Furnished rooms with board.

437 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife or gentlemen.

466 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT—THREE pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board; also day board.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, at reasonable rates.

470 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD-SIZED FRONT room, closet, excellent board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; table boarders also accommodated.

529 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM and two back rooms with board.

608 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of rooms for gentleman; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner if desired; private family; references.

635 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, in a private family to gentlemen.

673 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE SECOND-story front room, well furnished, with board, also one back room; references exchanged.

685 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room to rent, with board for two; private family; references.

721 WABASH-AV.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, A furnished room to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen or ladies; those employed through the day preferred; terms very reasonable.

738 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED WARM room, with board for two gentlemen at reasonable rates.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, WITH board; small family; also large room.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, and other furnished rooms, with board.

791 WABASH-AV.—SEVERAL JEWISH GENtlemen can find good board and rooms at reasonable rates.

835 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with board; terms low.

998 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board.

1003 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; reference required.

1119 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; house first-class.

1664 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD ROOM, FURNIture new, suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen, with first-class table, at a moderate price to the right parties; reference required and given.

A YOUNG COUPLE OWNING NICE HOUSE, handsomely furnished, would like another young couple without children to board. No other boarders. South Side, near Thirty-first-st. P 32, Tribune office.

FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO COUPLES in private family on avenue south of Twenty-second-st. Address R 38, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for gentlemen in private family, near Thirteenth-st. Address P 4, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Board and pleasant rooms for one or two gentlemen in private family. References required. P 80, Tribune office.

North Side.

15½ NORTH STATE-ST.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS and one double, with first-class board.

30 RUSH-ST.—BOARD AND SINGLE OR DOUBLE room, well heated; references.

28 RUSH-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED—FIRST-class rooms and board, $4.50 a week; day-board, $3.50. Near Rush-st. bridge.

54 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with or without board.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms to rent, with or without board; also day board.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOM TO RENT, WITH OR without board. Also day board.

90 DEARBORN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room on parlor floor, hot and cold water, closet, etc., suitable for gentleman wishing a quiet, nice home; also two single rooms. References.

107 AND 109 NORTH WELLS-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with board, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; good table; home comforts; terms moderate.

107 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent with first-class board for man and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

127 DEARBORN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Table excellent.

222 EAST OHIO-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT alcove room, newly furnished, with or without board; also, a suite of rooms on second floor with all modern improvements.

225 OHIO-ST.—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A single gentleman, with board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE LARGE AND ONE single room beautifully furnished, closets, hot and cold water in each room, with board.

241 EAST INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with good board for two young men.

247 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE—HANDSOME south front rooms to rent with or without board; bath, gas, and fire; terms low; also unfurnished room.

248 DEARBORN-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS OR single, with board; references.

249 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SOUTH FRONT rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen.

250 INDIANA-ST.—A ROOM WITH BOARD; reference.

256 ONTARIO-ST. — NORTH SIDE—A LARGE south room, with board.

264 ONTARIO-ST. (BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn)—Very pleasant room, south view, for two; also single room, with board.

302 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED room with board, for couples or two or three gentlemen.

348 INDIANA-ST.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHed rooms, with or without board.

361 OHIO-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, furnished or unfurnished.

TWO LADIES CAN FIND A LARGE NICELY furnished room, North Side, east of Clark-st., with board, at $14 per week, by addressing Q 45, Tribune office, with full name.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A NICE ROOM ON the North Side, with good board, at $16, with home comforts. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50 cts.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

NEW DELAVAN HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST. One furnished and one unfurnished room to rent, with board, to responsible parties; also single room.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; board for lady only; reasonable. Address R 33, Tribune office.

FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN DAY-BOARDERS wanted to board out a bill at reduced rates in private families. Q 6, Tribune office.

I WILL GIVE BOARD IN EXCHANGE FOR A tombstone. Address Q 238, Tribune office.

TWO FRONT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN PRIVATE family, unfurnished except carpets; house all modern improvements; central location; references given and required. S 1, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING ALL COMFORTS of good home, first-class table, nicely furnished front alcove room, or back room, in private family (no other boarders), can address R 36, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG LADY ON REASONABLE terms in quiet family where there are no other boarders. Address O 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PARTLY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR young married couple, in a strictly private family, near business centre; terms must be low, and reference required. Address P 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY WITHIN SIX blocks of Exposition Building; terms must be reasonable. Address for three days P 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR YOUNG man; price not to exceed $4.50 per week; permanent if satisfactory. Address P 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a gentleman; comforts of home wanted. Address, with price and location, Q 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family where there are no other boarders; pleasant room or rooms; North Side, south of Division-st. References exchanged. Address HARRY MORGAN, Room No. 15 Tribune Building.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE, EAST OF THROOP-st., in a private family, where the pleasures of home are to be found, for a young married couple. Reference exchanged. State terms. Address P 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED TO EXCHANGE A NEW SEWing machine for board and room. Address P 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO GROWN PEOPLE AND three children, with three furnished rooms. Address O 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS, BY MAN AND WIFE; North Side, south of Chicago-av., or South Side, north of Twelfth-st. Give terms, location, and accommodations. Address P 7, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD FOR MAN AND wife and child 2 years old; South Side; good reference. Q 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO children want a suite of three or four rooms with bath-room, etc.; on North Side; private table preferred. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD FOR CHICAGO LOT or land. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE BOARD and home comforts in family having no boarders, or only one couple, within 25 minutes of Board of Trade; give particulars of family, accommodations, and lowest terms. P 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH FRONT SUITE, WELL FURnished, all conveniences, good board, self, wife, and child of 5 years. Permanent if suited. West Washington-st. or vicinity. Answer by 9 a. m. Monday, with terms, etc. Address R 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR DENTISTRY. Address R 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman, wife, and children with private family on South Side, east of State-st. Address S 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN. PRIVATE family. Willing to pay for pleasant place. South Side preferred. Address S 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in private family or where there are a few boarders. State price and location. Reference exchanged. Address S 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, by man and wife, east of State-st., and north of Hubbard-court; prompt pay; good references. Address R 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, NORTH SIDE, south of Chicago-av. State price, which must suit the times. Best of references given. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG man who can appreciate the comforts of a home. Female society and music are essential. Satisfactory references exchanged. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN ON West Side. Private family preferred. Terms must be reasonable. Address Q 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SOUTH room, with board for gent and wife. Price must be moderate and location convenient. State terms. Address S 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM with alcove or bedroom off (unfurnished except carpet) by gentleman and wife; must be on Michigan or Wabash-avs., not above Eighteenth-st.; house must be first-class in every respect; parties will be permanent. Address H. E., Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING IN FIRST-CLASS AND strictly private family; a front alcove-room with sliding doors, or two rooms connecting, well-furnished, facing south preferred; also prefer parties owning property, as we wish a permanent home; good table indispensable; location, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth and neighborhood of Indiana and Prairie-avs.; references exchanged. P 45, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CARD—THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Chamber suits from $25 to $40; marble top suits, $45.50; dressing-case suits, $55, $65, $75, $90, $110; centre-tables in wood and marble-tops from $4 to $25. Their "Champion" bed-lounge, double head, extra length, upholstered in carpet or terry, $15. Parlor suits in 6 or 7 pieces, upholstered in terry or hair-cloth, plain or puffed, from $50 to $100. A good line of carpets, stoves, and crockery, all of which will be sold on easy payments, a little cash, balance to be paid monthly. To bridge over the hard times extremely easy terms will be offered. Open Tuesday and Saturday evenings. UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-st.

ANY PARTIES PREFERRING TO OWN THEIR furniture instead of paying high prices for board or furnished rooms will find it to their interest to examine stock of furniture, carpets, bedding, stoves, etc., now in store 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge, where you can have rooms, private houses, or hotels furnished throughout with first-class goods, either new or second-hand, which will be sold at the lowest market value for cash or on easy monthly payments. By paying to us the amount that is charged extra for the use of furniture it will soon be your own. J. C. & G. PARRY, 276 East Madison-st.

ALL ARE PLEASED WHO BUY THEIR NEW and second-hand stoves of me; old stoves taken in exchange; repairs furnished for all kinds of stoves; open evenings. RUSSELL, 159 West Madison-st.

A LARGE LOT OF CHATTEL MORTGAGED goods, forfeited for non-payment, must be sold. Chamber sets, parlor suits, cook and heating stoves, large lot carpets. Fidelity Storage Co., 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

A NEW HIGH-BACK BLACK WALNUT BEDstead for $18, cost $35. 318 State-st., third floor.

COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., for sale in whole or part, as owner leaves city next week; also, house to rent; low rates with privilege of lease. 227 North LaSalle-st.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS OF household goods; furniture of private residences purchased. Address A F W, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, everything in the line of household goods sold very cheap for cash or on easy payments, at ULICK BOURKE'S, 92 West Madison-st. Good goods and square dealing guaranteed.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WALNUT BEDSTEAD, 2 spring bottoms, 3 mattresses, pillows, 2 medium stoves. Call Monday at 1194 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A TEN-ROOM house on account of sickness in family. Address P 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS NO. 8 SECond-hand cook-stove. SEAVEY & CO., Agents, 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, A lot of first-class ranges and cook-stoves, with and without reservoirs. SEAVEY & CO., Agents, 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—A NO. 9 RANGE, A very little used. SEAVEY & CO., Agents, 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD TRADE FOR HARD COAL—Large self-feeding stove, extension and kitchen table; also, 10 wooden chairs. Address S 36, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TOILET SETS, AT $2.25 PER SET. SEAVEY & CO., Agents, 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—ARLINGTON RANGE; COST $45; good order; will take $15; carpets half price. 163 South Clark-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 3-STORY AND BASEment house on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st. Will give a bargain to cash customer. Rent thrown in to May 1. Address R 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE, NEW 5-POUND FEATHER pillows only 80 cents each, $1.50 per pair. W. W. BISHOP, 261 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE CHEAP for cash. Address O 89, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand household goods in large or small lots. L. 51 South Ann-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES TO MAKE room for entire new stock: Marble-top dressing-case sets $55, worth $75; fine French dressing-case sets $100, worth $125; marble-top sets $40, worth $50, walnut sets $25, worth $30.
Parlor sets, $35, $45, $55, $75.
Twenty per cent reduction on all furniture for thirty days. Everything to furnish a home, including stoves, carpets, crockery, etc., for cash or on easy installments, at F. COGSWELL'S, 378 West Madison-st.
N. B.—Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

I HAVE THE FOLLOWING SECOND-HAND stoves for sale cheap, two parlor cook-stoves, one small range, one large six-hole range, with water-front, two large and three small cook-stoves, all in good repair and warranted. RUSSELL, 159 West Madison-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE GOOD CARPETS, furniture, stoves, etc., at hard-pan prices, go to HODGES, MORRISON & CO., 662 West Lake-st. We pay the highest cash price for second-hand goods.

ON EASY PAYMENTS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, crockery, stoves, at prices lower than the lowest. The celebrated Empire Parlor Bedstead in ten styles, from $18, $25, $35, and up. Houses furnished throughout. Largest stock, lowest prices, and most liberal terms in the West. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

PARTIES HAVING THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS mortgaged and wish to have it taken up and goods disposed of will find it to their interest to address E. H. MORRISON, 662 West Lake-st.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD furniture, carpets, etc., will find it to their interest to first address B, 695 Lake-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE AT TROY, ALBANY, Rochester, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, at W. C. METZNER'S, 122 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOOK-CASE, SIX SHELVES, TWO drawers; must be cheap for cash; give price and describe. 151 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR SET, LIbrary, table, and parlor-carpets for cash; must be in A No. 1 order. 191, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FULL SET OF handsome bedroom furniture, together with any desirable accessories; any one having such that they wish to dispose of at a reasonable figure will address Q 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CHEAP FOR cash. Address P 88, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS EVERY TOWN and city in the Union for a new and useful household article; sells rapidly at sight; liberal inducements; send for terms. Dollar Washing Machine Company, 169 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASSERS—MONEY for you on very small capital; it will suit you. Call at Room 34 Bishop-Court Hotel, 311 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PICTURES NEVER published before. Inquire at 160 East Adams-st., Room 16.

AGENTS WANTED — CITY — IMMEDIATELY—Monday morning early. Go to work! Why despair, when you can make $2 to $5 per day selling the Homestead and Personal-Property Exemption Laws? Every man and woman who owns personal property will buy. Agents now making $2 to $5 per day. Sample copies, 15 cents. Capital required, 50 cents. R. C. GIVINS, Attorney, 168 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—AN OLD ESTABLISHED firm desires an experienced traveling agent to sell for them by sample, in connection with one other house; goods very staple; terms liberal. S 15, Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO.

An Extraordinary Instance of a Woman's Devotion.

How a Lady Secreted an Outlaw for Four Months.

The Unhappy Fate of a Once Prosperous Family.

Excitement in the Stock Market---How Alta Dropped.

Efforts Making to Relieve the Wants of the Workingmen.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—There has been no more fruitful theme of conversation for months than the whereabouts of Duncan and Le Warne, the absconders. Deluding telegrams have been received from various portions of the country, and not a ship sailed out of port for several weeks after their departure but that the Chief of Police was notified of their escape.

It created no small sensation, therefore, when it was discovered on Monday last that the two fugitives had been harbored in San Francisco all these months, and were living all that time within three doors of the Chief of Police.

When that official received intimation of the fact he was unfortunate enough for a day to look upon it as another guy. Duncan and Le Warne meantime were warned of danger, and when the house was searched the birds had flown again.

Speculation is as rife as ever. The people who sheltered and assisted the fleeing bankers came very near getting themselves into a most uncomfortable kettle of fish.

The lady of the house, one Mrs. White, harbored them unknown to her liege lord, a circumstance which shows that the man of the house could not have frequently explored his possessions, although he was absent a great deal of the time.

Mrs. White was the bosom friend of Mrs. Le Warne and Mrs. Smedburg, the daughters of Duncan, and has given bountiful test of the truth of her friendship.

Mr. Duncan's young wife seems to have been unacquainted with her husband's near vicinity. She is said to have been left absolutely destitute, with three little children to provide for, one of them a babe only 1 month old.

The two daughters, Mrs. Smedburg and Mrs. Le Warne, assisted by Willie Duncan, the son, and a young broker, Du Val by name, who expresses himself as being under obligation to the family which he can never repay, have managed the entire affair.

It is not known how Duncan and Le Warne received intelligence of their latest danger, and an effort has been made to trace the source to high places.

At all events, they escaped before a watch had been placed upon the suspected house, and have gone no one knows whither.

The young man Du Val drove up in a carriage and took Duncan away with him. He returned shortly after with a buggy, and drove away with Le Warne through the open streets.

There is a frantic desire to punish some one for all this collusion, but they do not seem inclined to punish all hands around, and can't tell just which one to settle upon.

The Grand Jury passed a vote censuring the Chief of Police, and made some attempts to embrace Mayor Bryant's name within the vote of censure, but he was afterwards judged to be quite blameless.

An attempt was also made to find a bill of indictment against Mrs. White, but the lady threw herself upon the jury's mercy, and showed herself to be so purely actuated by friendship, such as will not frequently bear such a practical strain, that she has been allowed to go her way unharmed.

The unhappy daughters of Duncan, one of whom is the wife of the companion of his flight, are considered almost justified in rendering themselves amenable to the law.

Willie Duncan and Duval were arrested, but went out on bail to-day.

The indignation against Duncan and Le Warne and the sympathy with their families make the feeling about the affair very conflicting.

They must be two most abjectly miserable men.

Besides the suffering they have entailed upon so many poor people in this most disastrous year, they have broken up a most charming family circle.

As usual with such people, they dispensed a bounteous hospitality, and their homes were the scenes of constant reunions and merry-makings. Only last year Duncan celebrated his wooden wedding with one of the prettiest parties of the season.

This year his handsome belongings are all scattered, for he was the first of our art connoisseurs; his poor little wife is nursing her misery in contracted quarters, and the open-doored, hospitable home has become a boarding-house.

Mrs. Le Warne's story is sadder yet. Both husband and father have failed, and there is something horrible in the thought of their complicity.

Willie Duncan is having a hard time. His money was engulfed in the ruin. Beside the immense responsibility of having the secret of his father's hiding, he is burdened with the maintenance of the abandoned families, together with his own.

Although for himself he is highly esteemed and liked, there is a bad flavor to the very name of Duncan, and his life has become a constant pull against a strong tide.

STOCKS.

Every one is pulling against the tide just now.

Yesterday was the Black Friday which is confidently expected to precede the "spring rise," and the number of pale, panic-stricken faces on the street could not be counted.

Bulletins were issued by the newsmongers every little while to the effect that this one or that one had gone in, or as some of the telegraphic dispatches from Virginia City delicately expressed it, "Were gouged."

The bonanzas were not responsible for the panic this time, although the annual report of the Superintendent of Consolidated Virginia, advising that the dividend be reduced to $1, had a most dispiriting effect.

Alta stands responsible for the disasters of yesterday. It has been the favorite toy of speculators for weeks, and there has been a very general looking forward to its touching $100 at no distant date.

When it rattled from $29 down to $6, all in a day, the effect was decidedly unpleasant.

The Big Finn came somewhat to the rescue. Their representative brokers took the market upon their shoulders and carried it, so that by nightfall the feeling was easier.

The informal sessions of the Stock Board have been given over almost exclusively to dealing in Alta.

It is said that in one day 100,000 shares changed hands.

There are 105,000 shares in the mine, 55,000 of which are held by the Cook brothers, who deny having parted with one share, or with having anything to do with the deal.

No one who has been bitten pays any attention to these statements.

A mine whose value advances 3,000 per cent within one year without any visible reason, no bonanza having been discovered, has been, not to put too fine a point upon it, pooled.

Of course execrations are loud and deep.

But what can anybody do?

These trying times are necessary now and then in order to keep the statistics straight.

When the "spring rise" comes all will be forgotten.

Central Pacific Railroad stock was listed upon the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board during the week.

The stock has been on the New York market for some time, but had not been offered for sale in San Francisco before, owing to the difference in value between gold and currency, which would have made it necessary to have an accountant at each end of the line to adjust the daily fluctuations of value.

The railroad magnates evince no special desire to part with their property, but it is thought that as a larger number of moneyed men become interested in its profits, so its management and its welfare would be furthered.

It would be impossible that it should long continue so close a corporation as it has been, so they have simply yielded gracefully and prematurely to the inevitable.

Gov. Stanford computes the earnings of the road in 1876 to have been $18,000,000.

It promises to be a favorite permanent investment for large capital.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Mr. Dennis Kearney having found it impossible longer to restrain himself, delivered himself of a most inflammatory address on last Saturday evening. He was promptly and cheerfully arrested.

On Monday he managed to scramble enough bail together to get himself out of the jug.

On Tuesday evening he once more mounted the rostrum,—a disused dry-goods box,—and was again escorted to the City Prison.

Nothing daunted, he came forth again, and last night made another speech. He begins to like arrest as a boy likes jujube-paste. He keeps on trying it to see which will get the better of the situation.

Last night, however, he was permitted to rest in lodgings of his own providing, but will again go into jail to-night.

Meantime the procession to the City-Hall under his guidance the other day has had some effect.

The men offered to work for $1 per day, and work is to be provided for them at that rate, for a time at least.

They are endeavoring to pass a bill through the Legislature providing a fund out of which to pay them. In the meantime, Flood & O'Brien have volunteered to the city a loan of $100,000 for that purpose. The street-sweeping machines are to be banished for the nonce, and the streets are to be cleaned by hand-labor.

Also the work of improvement is to go on in Golden Gate Park, and the near administration of the Lick fund is anticipated.

THE LICK FUND,

like dead men's money generally, has been the cause of much wrangling, disputing, law-giving, and other vexations.

It is possible that the old man really meant to benefit San Francisco when he made his famous deed of trust. But he was a cantankerous, sour, rusty old miser at best, and he managed, before he died, to take all the beauty of giving out of the gift.

He quarreled with everybody belonging to him and everybody around him. His favorite form of expression was a snarl, and probably no man living ever shook him by the hand with a cordial and hearty grasp.

Although the hotel which bears his name, "The Lick House," was a mania with him, he had a new landlord with every change of the moon.

He had a new cook with every freak of his appetite.

He had a new nurse with every fresh outbreak of spleen.

Altogether, he was not a cheerful person.

Everybody thought so and said so, until he made his deed of trust. Instantly the newspapers took hold of him and deified him.

They gave columns upon columns of praise to him, and columns upon columns of descriptions to his contemplated observatory, conservatories, his public baths, etc.

The last-named gift can never have been incited by his innate love for cleanliness.

During the last seven or eight months of his life he never suffered the windows of his room to be cleaned, the curtains to be washed, or the floors to be swept.

He bought every newspaper from every part of the world which contained a line of his praise.

They surrounded his bed in stacks. In fact, he lay beneath billows of newspapers and praise. He liked to hear himself called the great philanthropist, but he really took very little solid enjoyment out of being one.

He was thoroughly indignant at the idea of being obliged to die at anything less than 100 years of age.

He was accustomed to parade the upper corridor of the hotel at odd times. On such occasions he arrayed himself in white flannel underclothing and a long fur-trimmed overcoat. His face was the color of yellow parchment; his nose and chin exchanged civilities; his beard was dyed a rusty and most obtrusive black; his wig was dark and preternaturally thick. He was weak, and bent, and old, and cross.

It was not a petty picture! All this is sacrilege. We are not allowed to say these things in California, because he gave us some money. But we have none of it yet, and we may as well express a little opinion.

Of course, the entire brood of Licks sued for a share of the property upon the death of the philanthropist.

At the present writing they are engaged in effecting a compromise with his son, John Lick. The agreement is to be that upon the payment of $374,000 he relinquishes all claim to the estate forever.

The point at issue has been the right of the trustee to include the money as one of the necessary expenses incurred in the administration of the estate. They are settling it satisfactorily after some manner beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, and then ho! for the long-delayed philanthropy!

THE THEATRES.

The theatres have all revived somewhat from the season of stagnancy and depression. The "Black Crook" at the California is to be followed by a spectacle with the cheerful and suggestive title, "Five Hundred Thousand Devils,"—of course an adaptation from the German.

It is astonishing the delight which these placid pleasure-loving, comfort-seeking people take in demoniac revels, red fire, skeletons, Walpurgis nights, etc. There is always an element of the mysterious or the supernatural in their favorite plays and poems, but 500,000 devils is rather a liberal supply of the article even for those who like devils.

Managers Hill and Locke will conjoin their forces as hitherto, a combination which has been productive of good luck for both.

The Union Square Company are playing "Led Astray" this week to good business. This about closes their list of strong attractions, and they are about to fall back on "Ours," "Caste," and other of that ilk, to which they will doubtless lend a new charm by that perfection of ensemble for which they are distinguishing themselves.

At Emerson's Opera-House a genuine hit has been made by Miss Katherine Lewis, who shines like a pearl among pebbles in the Adah Richmond burlesque troupe.

A pretty presence and an arch and pleasing manner have done much for her, but her sudden popularity rests upon her singing of that hackneyed brindisi, the drinking song from "Girofle-Girofla." She has made of it something so altogether new by an artistic and "Frenchy" rendering that it is quite refreshing, and the corridors and aisles nightly fill up at 10 o'clock to hear it.

She has rescued the season, and the happy manageress sits and actually beams on the little Australian girl as she clinks her stage goblet and sings with such bacchanalian merriment that the sale of champagne in the nooks near the theatre has actually increased. JASSARTH.

THE STREET-CARS.

UNCIVIL.

Whenever I get into a horse-car
I flounce down into a seat;
You can bet your life I stay there
Until the car reaches my street.

No "Old Maids" or "Female Citizens"
Can induce me to give it up;
I pay five cents to the Company
And stick like a flea to a pup.

I know it is not at all civil
To the ladies in the car;
But how in the name of the "Divil"
Can a fellow be civil in thar?

SWEET SINGER OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1878.

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—In his two concluding paragraphs, "A Male Citizen" has hit the right nail on the head, square. The ladies are the only creatures to get the Street-Car Companies to do anything; let us keep on making the sweet darlings uncomfortable, and the s. d's. will keep on making a row, and ultimately we shall get what we want—a seat for all, and double the cars running. It would be a boon in both ways, for there are plenty of men out of employment.

"Teaser's" frank avowal that he will not give up his seat to a lady all paint and feathers, nor to a poor fatigued workwoman, is characteristic of the man, for he owns he does so to an attractive girl—presumably on the hope of a "mash." He must belong to the class "Granger" denounces so strongly, and with such good reason.

As I neither chew nor spit, I sympathize strongly with "Femme Sole"; it is a beastly habit, and should be discountenanced by any one calling himself a gentleman.

To "Phileme" I will say that I never patronized the State street line; I saw from the first it was too high-toned for me; so I could not have been the miserable puppy he insinuates me to be. I am 38, and in exceeding good health, and if he had twisted my nose as he said, I very much doubt if he would have recovered from the shock. MALE CITIZEN.

SMOKING ON THE CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Now, I do like to hear a lady talk once in a while, and I think the music of their voices sounds like rippling wavelets and all that sort of thing, but, when a lady sits deliberately down to a table, and writes such stuff about spitting and hogs, and all that rot, by Jove, I rebel at once, and must kick through your columns, etc. One lady says a gentleman rode all the way from State street to Robey on an open car and smoked all the way. I take the liberty of denying this assertion; you can't make a cigar last that far. A good 10 or 15 cent cigar will last to about Halsted street, and I am sure that the smoke of a 10-center is better than the smells from the river to Halsted street. Then, again, what business had this lady on the three rear seats anyhow? Now, I once fired off a shot about smoking on the cars last summer, and I guess my sentiments were adopted, for there is just as much smoke as there ever was. 'Tis useless to argue with the powers that be, dear ladies, and if you don't like our style just walk, or go on foot, or anything, but don't talk about it, or you never will get a seat anyhow. The fault is, however, with our car companies solely. They should be compelled to adopt the French rule and seat all who ride, or no pay and no ride. See? Now I have said all I want to, and I will give you a short witticism which comes in pat just here:

'Twas the night before Christmas, etc., and the car was snugly full, when a lady got on, and about the time the car had gone a block she managed to work her way along to the middle, just in front of a curt old bachelor. She stood there facing him, looking her steadiest right into his stern face; her pretty dimpled cheeks smole a smile, and this fotched him, so she thought, for he hastily rose, and she says, "Pray don't get up; sit still, my heart; I can stand." "Well," says he, "d——d if I do. I'm going to get off, and you may stand!" And she wilted. "MICKEY FREE."

THE NORTH-SIDE LINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—I am one of the unfortunates who are obliged to ride in the cars of the North Side Railway, on the Larrabee line, and I speak the opinions of hundreds of my fellow-unfortunates when I say that for filthy cars, impudent and disobliging conductors, and a general management that shows an utter disregard of the comfort, convenience, or wishes of their "must-be patrons," this road towers far above all competitors.

These cars, filthy at all times, are in wet weather unfit for the transportation of stock; and many who remember the long spell of wet weather last fall must recall with loathing the disgraceful condition in which these cars were to be found. On the first trip they were wet and muddy from the travel of the day before, and at 6 o'clock they were under a good three inches of beaten mud.

I have frequently counted eighty-five people on one of these cars, making such a heavy load for a pair of thin, small, and half-starved horses that some of the passengers were compelled to assist in shoving the car up an incline. On the Lincoln avenue route, the cars are better; some are very good; but the conductors are as impudent when they can find a chance as on the other line, giving one the impression that their Superintendent considers impudence and a course of petty annoyances towards passengers very desirable qualities. The obliging conductors on the North Side could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

This management may add a percentage to the annual dividend, but, in case of a rival company starting, it will drive very nearly all their present passengers off the North Chicago Railway.

Are there no capitalists who can organize a good company and employ a Superintendent who will employ men who can give more attention to the interests of the road than merely clutching at a fare as soon as one's foot touches the step?

And will some legal friend give an opinion as to the rights of those who stand up, and the right of the Company to collect from them. Let us hear from another North Sider. Yours truly, A PASSENGER.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Will you grant me a little space in THE TRIBUNE? My object is to show how inordinately unreasonable some people are in their demands upon a corporation which convenience compels them to patronize to some extent. I speak with reference to the numerous complaints against the horse-car companies of this city. I may state here that it is not from any mercenary motive that I send you this communication. I ride quite often on the Cottage Grove line, and my observations are that the South Side Company is as well managed, and caters as much to the wishes of the complaining portion of the public, as any other Company in the country. The burden of complaint seems to be that weary people are not furnished with seats on what are known as "rush trips." It requires but a moment's thought by thinking people to see how impracticable, not to say unreasonable, it is to expect the Car Companies to seat everybody on these trips. I find, upon inquiry, that at the "rush time" in the evening there are twenty-eight "regular" and ten "extra" cars sent out, which places them only two minutes apart from Thirty-ninth street. There are also nine "regular" cars run from Twenty-fifth street. Indiana avenue people find a like number there; so that below Eighteenth street there is little else than two continuous lines of cars running either way on Wabash avenue. Similar scenes on State street. The West and North Side Companies, I believe, acquit themselves as creditably. It is about five miles from Thirty-ninth street to Randolph street—one cent a mile. Pray, complaining populace, what further accommodations would you like for a cent a mile? The truth of the matter is, that the "growls" come not from the better class, but from the obtuse excrescences of society, who have little or no other employment than to find fault with everything and everybody about them. The only prescription that will ever remedy the malady in those chronics is for them to take an exudation in the olden orthodox sweat-box. PESTLE.

A MEDLAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Without taking sides with "Female Citizen" and "Also Female Citizen," I will pass on to the facts of street-car etiquette. "Teaser" in last Sunday's issue is rather teasing, that's a fact; but let him work all day like the said woman, perhaps a seat in a street-car would feel a lee-tle resting. Now "A Male Citizen" gives a remedy for that, and the powers of woman are so great that they can at least try it. "Simple Jane" puts it sensibly, and I think if a man that has been traveling around on foot all day doing business, and consequently feels pretty tired, that, if he gets on a car and gets a seat, I think he should hold on to it "like grim death," and not give it up to a woman that has been around inquiring the prices of dry goods, and not buying anything; or, perhaps (to compromise), buying two papers of pins for five cents. Again, if a woman has been working very hard all day, and is a poor woman, I think it would show the lady in a lady to let her have her seat, or at least try to make room for her, or to do the same for an old or sick woman. And I think, Mr. Editor, that you ought to try and oblige "Crayon Sauce." Why, the consequence is, THE TRIBUNE would be in all the homes in the universe. STREET-KEER.

WHAT ALL PROCLAIM.

The flower that drinks its cup of dew,
The sea-shell cast upon the strand,
The diamond's glow, the ruby's sheen,
The dew-drop, and the grain of sand;
The sun that nurtures into bloom
Earth's fairest flower, the mignonette,
And sheds its bright and gladd'ning ray
On towering dome and minaret;
In hill, and dale, and murmuring rill,
In tree and shrub, in leaf and blade;
Spring's earliest bird, that blithely sings
The yielding season's serenade;
The moon's pale light, the twinkling stars,
Tinging the gloomy hours of night,
Guiding the wanderer on his way
Till some lone cottage greets his sight:
All—pearl, and shell, and glittering gem,
And spangled field, and mighty river—
Proclaim to all the sons of men
The love and truth of God the Giver.

MOLLIE E. PEARS.

"John" on a Walking-Beam.

It was the third night after Christmas, and Engineer Golden, of Virginia City, Nev., was on duty in a section of the works underground, where stood a huge pumping engine and a big air compresser. A door at the head of a flight of stone steps had opened several times and let in currents of cold air, which had chilled his marrow; and each time he had gone up stairs and latched the door without discovering the intruder. Once more the door swung open, and he started up the steps with a curse on his lips, when suddenly he saw in front of him the withered face of an aged Chinaman, in whose eyes blazed the fires of opium madness. Engineer Golden returned to the engine room and retreated around the pumping apparatus. Scarcely had he taken refuge behind that huge piece of machinery, when his midnight visitor appeared at the foot of the stairway and glared at him. Then the Chinaman started to climb straight across the engine toward his enemy. The engine was on the down-stroke when he set out, and before he could get across the walking-beam carried him up toward the ceiling. But he was at home in the saddle, and seemed to enjoy the motion. Had he been two feet nearer the bishop-head he would have been crushed to death at the first stroke of the pump. It chanced, however, that the position he occupied was about the only safe one on the whole length of the beam. As the beam sawed the air he sat composedly astride of it, his long tail swaying in the air like a pendulum. The engineer caught hold of the Chinaman's legs and attempted to drag him from his perilous position, but the fellow drew a double-edged knife, with a blade some twelve inches in length, which he began whirling about his head. Finally the engineer got an iron rod, and with the end of it tickled the Celestial gymnast in the ribs, making it so unpleasant for him that, after hacking the iron for a time with his knife, he got off the beam about as he had mounted.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SIMON QUINLIN and R. M. HOOLEY.....Proprietors
R. M. HOOLEY.....Manager
WM. H. CRANE.....Associate Manager
BLISS WHITAKER.....Treasurer

Popular Prices—25, 50, 75 cts. and $1. Matinee Prices—25 and 50 cts.

MONDAY, JAN. 21,

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

"Merrier men,
Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I have never spent an hour's talk withal."

THE COMEDIANS,

STUART ROBSON AND WM. H. CRANE,

ASSISTED BY

MISS LETTIE ALLEN

And a SELECT COMPANY, in

OUR BACHELORS,

A Comedy by Joseph Bradford, of Boston, in

FOUR LAUGHING ACTS.

THE CAST:

JUAN BANGLE.....MR. STUART ROBSON
JUDGE JOSEPH JOWLER...MR. WM. H. CRANE

"I say we shall have no more marriages;
Those that are married already,
All but one shall live; the rest
Shall keep as they are."—Old Bachelors.
Shakspeare.

Edward Waring, his nephew.....Mr. R. B. Grahame
Dr. Bruce.....Mr. Chapell
Muldoon, man servant at Mrs. Mouser's..Mr. J. H. O'Neil
Snug, old servant at Mrs. Clinton's.....Mr. Dunbar
Mrs. Eve Clinton, a young widow (her first appearance.....Miss Lettie Allen
Mrs. Mouser, a landlady.....Mrs. Howard Rogers
Clara Courtney (her first appearance in Chicago).....Miss Alicia Robson
Bella, Mrs. Mouser's neice (her first appearance).....Miss Helen Standish
Kitty, a housemaid.....Miss Kate Tucker

Act 1--Proposals.
Act 2--Acceptance.
Act 3--Misunderstandings
Act 4--Benedicts.

Entire New Scenery for this Piece, painted by H. E. BURCKY.

BREAKFAST ROOM AT MRS. MOUSER'S.
THE TERRACE AT CENTRAL PARK.
DWAWING ROOM AND CONSERVATORY.
BANGLE'S BOWER ON THE HUDSON.

"OUR BACHELORS" MATINEES

Wednesday and Saturday at 2 sharp.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

First Production of an Original

AMERICAN FARCE COMEDY,

Being a misunderstanding in three Acts, entitled

ALL THE RAGE.

With an extraordinary cast, embracing characters for

FOUR COMEDIANS.

JOHN DILLON,
J. H. McVICKER, HARRY PEARSON,
ROLAND REED.

Scene—NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH. Time—ANY DAY IN SUMMER.
Act 1—Residence of Dr. Galton, New York—THE RESOLVE.
Act 2—Long Branch Depot, New Jersey—THREE OF A KIND.
Act 3—Long Branch Hotel—FACE TO FACE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

A NEW LOCAL BURLESQUE OPERA.

Around Chicago in 80 Hours.

Commencing Sunday, Jan. 20,

Throughout the Week, Saturday Matinee.

MUSIC BY

LECOCQ, OFFENBACH, AND STRAUSS,

WITH

Local Songs, Operatic Medleys, Brilliant Costumes.

Tyrolienne Troupe. Tattooed Captain Constantinius, formerly with Barnum's Circus, The Wild Woman, The Siamese Triplets, The Elephant.

New Sceneries—Tivoli, Coliseum, Lincoln Park, Masquerade Ball, North Side Turner Hall.

Popular Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

NORTH SIDE TURN-HALLE.

GRAND CONCERT

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

BY THE

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

(40 Pieces), GEORGE LOESCH, Director.

BEETHOVEN, MOZART, WEBER, SAINT-SAENS, MEYERBEER, STRAUSS.

The best of music at the lowest of prices. Admission, 15 cents.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON

Will deliver her Lecture on the

"LAKE SCHOOL OF POETS,"

MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 p. m.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

(Late Adelphi.)

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager.

REMEMBER THIS SUNDAY NIGHT! ABSOLUTELY LAST NIGHT OF

MR. JOHN A. STEVENS,

And his Dramatic Company. This great play founded on items from the press, and entitled UNKNOWN. Remember this is the great best cheap-price Theatre. Monday—F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT—Important.

THE TABERNACLE.

Under the auspices of the WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his New Lecture,

"REFORM,"

At the Tabernacle, MONDAY, Jan. 28.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at all bookstores. Sale of reserved seats will commence at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 and 119 State-st., Monday, Jan. 21.

M'CORMICK HALL.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE.

Grand Orchestral Concert

Monday Evening, Jan. 21, 1878.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats (25 cents extra) can be obtained at Root & Sons', 156 State-st.

BOURNIQUE'S

SCHOOL FOR DANCING

128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.

CLASSES—For Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen. Private lessons given by appointment.

BEGINNERS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME

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NATATORIUM

AND INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Thursday. "Social Evening Class" for Light Gymnastics and Dancing; meets every Thursday, 8½ p. m. sharp. Season Tickets—Gentlemen, $6; Ladies, $5.

READINGS AND PERSONATIONS.

Prof. W. F. WENTWORTH, assisted by Miss RENA RUNNERS, will give an entertainment at the Christian Church, corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Indiana-av., Tuesday evening, Jan. 22. Admission, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TABERNACLE.

AFTER GIVING 500 CONCERTS in New York, the Great Conductor, GILMORE, in his victorious advance

ON TO EUROPE! To Attend the Paris Exposition. Farewell Tour of the Continent.

Will reach Chicago FRIDAY, and with the superb organization which will represent America at the Paris Exposition, the world-renowned

GILMORE'S BAND, 50 EMINENT ARTISTS. Famous Concert Organization.

Assisted by a brilliant array of solo-talent, including the charming American Soprano, MISS JULIET FENDERSON; the Great Dramatic Singer, Madame MARIE SALVOTTI; the Marvelous Saxophone Soloist, LAFEBRE, late with the French Band; Mr. BENT, the Brilliant Cornetist; Mr. BRACHT, the Celebrated Flutist, besides the distinguished soloists of GILMORE'S BAND, will give two

TABERNACLE FESTIVAL

FRIDAY, Jan. 25, Saturday, Jan. 26, Afternoon and Evening,

CONCERTS AND ONE POPULAR

FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 p. m.

For Suburban Residents, Ladies and Children.

For which sale seats begins at Root & Sons', 156 State-st.

TO-MORROW

Morning, and will continue during the week, that all who may desire to attend may have an opportunity to secure seats without extra charge at the extraordinary price of

25 CTS., including RESERVED SEAT 50

And Seventy-five cents. As Reserved Seats cost no more than STANDING-ROOM, obtain the best seats by securing first choice. EXCURSION PARTIES can secure seats by telegraph.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

THE TABERNACLE.

I TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the patrons of the STAR LECTURE COURSE that, after extended negotiations, and by paying $1,000 fee, I have secured for an appearance in Chicago the greatest living lecturer,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Who will, at my request, deliver his new lecture, on "THE WASTES AND BURDENS OF SOCIETY," in the Tabernacle, on

MONDAY, FEB. 4,

For which tickets will be sold at lower prices than ever before asked for his lectures. Reserved Seats being sold at 25c, 50c, and 75c. Sale beginning Tuesday, Jan. 29, at Root & Sons', 156 State-st.

At earnest request of STAR COURSE patrons and admirers of Mr. BEECHER, I have arranged that he may preach in Plymouth Church, Sunday morning, Feb. 3.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

The FIFTH and LAST of the series of Concerts to be given for the

BENEFIT OF THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME BY

Mme. RIVE-KING

Assisted by MISS ABBEY WHINNERY, of Boston; MRS. CLARA STACY; MR. W. P. TYRRELL, of Cincinnati; and H. CLARENCE EDDY will take place

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

This Concert should have taken place on the 11th inst., but was postponed on account of Mme. Rive-King's illness. All tickets held for the 11th inst. will be good for this Concert. Admission, 75c; Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at Root & Sons', 156 State-st.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,

87 Clark-st.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING last times of

MR. FRANK JONES

In his Sensational Drama in 3 Acts and Prologue,

THE BLACK HAND!

Don't fail to see the GREAT RAILROAD SCENE. Also the MOONLIGHT EXCURSION in Jones' Wood, showing New York City illuminated in the distance. Come early and see our

MAMMOTH VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

Consisting of Twenty Talented Specialty Artists.

TWELFTH-ST. TURNER-HALL.

THE ONLY GRAND

MASQUERADE BALL!

Monday, Jan. 28.

A Trip to Hunki-Dori Land.

TICKETS, $1.00.

Seats in Balcony reserved without extra charge.

ALBUM OF MUSIC,

(Latest, Jules Beer), containing 40 Gems Vocal and Instrumental, bound in cloth and gold, $1, including the four latest Strauss Waltzes, 2d Rhapsodie Hongroise, La Petite Mariee, and others by the best composers. Sold at KIMBALL'S PIANO WAREROOMS, corner State and Adams-sts., for $1.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

General Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, STORE FIXTURES, HORSE, WAGON, &c., AT 487 SOUTH CANAL-ST., AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 10 a. m. Entire stock Groceries, etc., of Z. ZUCKERMAN. By order of Rob't E. Jenkins, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Butters & Co.'s Regular Trade Sale,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, WOOLENS, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.,

THURSDAY JAN. 24, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M., At their salesroom, 174 East Randolph-st.

BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Household Furniture and General Merchandise,

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M. At their salesrooms, 174 East Randolph-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

84 WABASH-AV.

ENTIRE STOCK

Kip and Split Boots, Buffalo and Beaver Goods, Rubbers, &c., must be closed out at Auction, TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock. No reserve.

By C. E. RADDIN & CO.,

Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Tuesday Forenoon, Jan. 22, '78.

Dry Goods, Woolens, and Clothing, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, and Ribbons, Hosiery, Cardigan Jackets, and Notions.

Our OPENING Auction Sale of above-named goods will be

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1878,

AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP.

C. E. RADDIN & CO.

By T. E. STACY,

AUCTIONEER, 146 Dearborn-st., opposite Tribune.

Sales of all kinds of Property, Real Estate, etc., made by auction. Terms to suit the times. Sales almost daily. If you wish services in this line call. Mortgages foreclosed. Established 1874. Experience is what tells.

T. E. STACY, 146 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION SALE,

By order of the Assignee. The stock consisting of Horses, Harness, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Bells, Robes, and Office Fixtures belonging to the late firm of Brenick & Brown, at their Stables, 268 and 270 West Lake-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. Sale for cash without reserve.

J. D. SCANLAN, Auct'r. SAMUEL SIMONS, Assignee.

WE WANT TO SELL.

P. & J. CASEY, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.,

Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Shelving, and Show-cases. Also a fine Safe for sale.

SEWING MACHINES.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

In workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED. WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

The Leopold Dore Collection

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED

OIL PAINTINGS

Now on Exhibition at Store

212 Wabash-av.,

Will be sold at

AUCTION,

Without Limit or Reserve,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY EVENING,

Jan. 22, at 7:30 o'clock,

And continuing following WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings at same hour.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY'S SALE.

Jan. 22, at 9:30 a. m., at our stores, 78 and 80 RANDOLPH-ST., New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, STOVES,

General Household Goods, Merchandise, &c., &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Friday's Sale.

Jan. 25, at 9:30 a. m.,

OUR USUAL IMMENSE LAY OUT.

The Largest of any Auction House in the city.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c.
New and Second-hand Lounges, Desks, Chairs,
General Household Goods, Crockery,
Glass and Plated Ware,
General Merchandise, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 9:30 a. m.

This Sale Will Close The Season.

We shall clear several Important Consignments.

OUR OPENING SALE

1878 SPRING SEASON 1878

Will take place in February.

Due announcement will be made in these columns.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, Jan. 23, '78, 9:30 a. m.

One more chance to buy a few desirable goods for winter wear, including large lines of Rubbers, Sucker Boots, in Men's, Boys, and Youths', and a very desirable line of fresh goods for spring wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Saturday, Jan. 26, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR SALE OF

FURNITURE,

OF ALL GRADES.

Also, Stoves, Carpets, Mattresses, &c.

300 LOTS CROCKERY.

Particulars Friday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Next Regular Sale will be held on

Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 9:30 a. m.,

When we shall sell a full stock of new and desirable

FURNITURE,

OF ALL KINDS.

Parlor Furniture,
Chamber Furniture,
Dining-room and Library Furniture,
Office Furniture,
Carpets, Stoves, &c.

A large lot of second-hand Household Goods and General Merchandise.

By L. B. MANTONYA & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

At nearly 50 cents on the dollar we shall close out

THREE BANKRUPT STOCKS

OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Auction Houses and Merchants, call and get Big Bargains.

By HENRY & HATCH,

Nos. 58 and 60 Lake-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock.

HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allen Academy,

Splendidly equipped for preparing boys and young men for college or business, with equal advantages to young ladies. Little boys and girls thoroughly trained under the best professors and teachers. Next term begins Jan. 21. New pupils received. A limited number received into the family of the President. Charges low for the advantages afforded.

IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D., President, 663 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. LOW rates; careful training. L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the SIXTH INSTALLMENT of the said Assessment, with accrued interest, is due and payable at the office of the South Park Commissioners, No. 67 Dearborn-st.

W. L. GREENLEAF, Collector.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Copelin, Photographer, 75 MADISON-ST., Take Elevator. Cabinets, $6; Cards, $3.

KUMYS.

PEUSER'S

KUMYS

AT $4 PER DOZEN,

Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

CATARRH CURE.

CATARRH.

"I had it from 1845 till 1869, when I cured myself by what I call 'DR. SYKES' SURE CURE FOR CATARRH.' This was after I had paid out over $1,200 and was nearly gone with consumption."

The testimonials, home and otherwise, since received, now count into the thousands, and can be seen at my office, 169 East Madison-st. Free trial given daily. Sunday hours, 2 till 4. DR. C. R. SYKES.

LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 4:35 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
aCairo, New Orl'ns & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	....	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, No. 187 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.—All Chronic and Special diseases cured. Call or write for Book and particulars.